



(12) **United States Plant Patent**
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(54) **KIWI PLANT NAMED ‘AU GOLDEN
SUNSHINE’**

(50) Latin Name: *Actinidia chinensis* Planch
Varietal Denomination: **AU Golden Sunshine**

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35
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A01H 5/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./156**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** Plt./156
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

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Kiwi Cultivars of *Actinidia chinensis* and *A. deliciosa*,” (HortScience
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Requirements, and Cytokinin Application on Three New Kiwi
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of the species *Actinidia chinensis*
Planch is described. ‘AU Golden Sunshine’ has a low chilling
requirement, fruit is early maturing, excellent flavor with a
non acid sweet taste and a high percent soluble solids and dry
matter content. ‘AU Golden Sunshine’ matures about 20 days
after ‘AU Golden Dragon’ and 30 days before ‘Hort 16A’
(patented), the industry standard for golden flesh kiwi culti-
vars. ‘Au Golden Sunshine’ fruit quality indices are similar to
fruit quality indices of ‘AU Golden Dragon’ and ‘Hort 16A’
(patented). There have been no differences in plant perfor-
mance and fruit quality of ‘AU Golden Sunshine’ plants
grown in China and Alabama.

6 Drawing Sheets

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Latin name of the genus and species of the plant claimed:
Actinidia chinensis Planch.

Variety denomination: ‘AU GOLDEN SUNSHINE’.

RELATED APPLICATIONS

U.S. Patent application Ser. No. 12/711,219, filed on Feb.
23, 2010, and entitled “KIWI PLANT NAMED ‘AU
GOLDEN DRAGON’” and U.S. Patent application Ser. No.
12/711,204, filed on Feb. 23, 2010, and entitled “KIWI
PLANT NAMED ‘AU GOLDEN TIGER’” are both incorpo-
rated by reference herein.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

‘AU Golden Sunshine’ is a golden fleshed cultivar of
Actinidia chinensis Planch. This cultivar was selected from an
Actinidia chinensis open pollinated seedling orchard that was
tended and fruit harvested in Chongyang County of Hubei
Province of P.R. China. The parentage of the new cultivar is
unknown. ‘AU Golden Sunshine’ has been asexually repro-
duced in China and in Alabama, USA by rooting softwood
and hardwood cuttings and by whip and cleft grafting. The
genetics have been stable through succeeding asexual propa-
gations. ‘AU Golden Sunshine’ fruit is large, cylindrical and
uniform in shape with golden flesh that has a thick sweet

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flavor and delicious taste. ‘AU Golden Sunshine’ has high
percent soluble solids and dry matter content which does not
significantly differ from ‘Hort 16A’ (U.S. Pat. No. 11,066)
(Table 1). ‘AU Golden Sunshine’ fruit ripens 30 days before
‘Hort 16A’ (patented), the industry standard for *Actinidia
chinensis* cultivars. ‘AU Golden Sunshine’ fruit contains high
levels of health promoting properties.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct early
ripening yellow fleshed kiwi cultivar that produces cylindri-
cal uniform shaped fruit with the styler end rounded and the
stalk end rounded and flat. The fruit skin is brown with short
tomentose hairs at maturity.

The new cultivar is able to be asexually reproduced by
softwood and hardwood cuttings or by grafting onto a seed-
ling or rooted cutting grown rootstock. The unique character-
istics come true to form and are established and transmitted
through succeeding asexual propagations. ‘AU Golden Sun-
shine’ has been asexually propagated by rooting softwood
and hardwood cuttings and by whip and cleft grafting in
China and in Alabama, USA.

Kiwi plants are dioecious and have vegetative and com-
pound buds with flower clusters produced in the leaf axils of
the first four to six nodes. Male and female flowers are perfect

morphologically. The female flower contains some anthers but only the stigma is functional, whereas the flower on a male vine typically produces 125 to 185 large anthers that surround a small, vestigial stigma. In China, Jinxiong 2 (not patented), Kim Woong 3 (not patented), and Kim Woong 4 (not patented) are the male cultivars used as pollenizers. In Alabama ‘AU Golden Tiger’ is the male cultivar used as the pollenizer for ‘AU Golden Sunshine’.

Kiwi buds enter endodormancy during winter, which requires a minimum number of chilling hours for maximum budbreak and bloom. Floral uniformity and density in spring is directly related to the amount of chilling received during winter. It is believed the more accurate measure of chilling hours is Richardson units, which are defined as the accumulated hours between 0° C. and 7° C.

For maximum bud break and flowering of ‘AU Golden Sunshine’ to occur it was determined that 700 hours of chilling was required and after the chilling requirement was met 15000 growing degree hours were necessary for bud break. The high growing degree hours requirement results in a late bud break and blooming period which occurs after the danger of late spring frost. ‘AU Golden Sunshine’ has performed well in central Alabama, which has an average winter chilling of 800-1200 hours.

In Alabama, ‘AU Golden Sunshine’ blooms later in the spring and its fruit ripens earlier in the fall than does ‘Hort 16A’ (patented). ‘AU Golden Sunshine’ has a cylindrical fruit shape as does ‘Hort 16A’ (patented). However, the stylar end is rounded in comparison to protruding stylar end of ‘Hort 16A’ (patented). The shape of the shoulder on the stalk end of ‘AU Golden Sunshine’ is rounded to flat in comparison to the rounded shape of ‘Hort 16A’ (patented). In Alabama, fruit of ‘AU Golden Sunshine’ matures September 10 in comparison to the fruit of ‘Hort 16A’ (patented) maturing October 10.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS:

FIG. 1 is a photograph of ‘AU Golden Sunshine’ flower bud density on 8 year old plants.

FIG. 2 is a photograph of ‘AU Golden Sunshine’ close up of fruit on vine on 8 year old plants.

FIG. 3 is a photograph of ‘AU Golden Sunshine’ fruit load on vine on 8 year old plants.

FIG. 4 is a photograph of ‘AU Golden Sunshine’ flesh color on 8 year old plants.

FIG. 5 is a photograph of ‘AU Golden Sunshine’ fruit shape on 8 year old plants.

FIG. 6 is a photograph of a comparison of graded and sized fruit of ‘AU Golden Sunshine’ and ‘Hort 16A’ on 8 year old plants.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION:

Kiwi plants are large deciduous shrubs that originated in China and are dioecious, can climb up to 25 feet, and have alternate, broadly rounded petiolate leaves. The cream colored flowers that grow in axillary cymes mature into ovate to oblong fruits (berries) with brownish, hairy skins. There are over 50 species in the genus *Actinidia*. The two *Actinidia* species of the most commercial importance are *deliciosa* and *chinensis*. ‘Hort 16A’ (patented) is the most important yellow flesh *chinensis* cultivar in the commercial trade. The kiwi plant is dioecious thereby requiring male pollenizers in the presence of the female plants to ensure fruit production. The male and female plants bloom period has to be at the same time for pollination to occur. The bloom period varies with

each cultivar depending upon the chilling requirement and the growing degree hour requirement after the chilling requirement has been met. *Actinidia* are temperate zone plants that prefer well drained moist and rich soil and grows as well in a sunny as in a half-shady position.

The new cultivar ‘AU Golden Sunshine’ is pistillate, with imperfect flowers, e.g. the flowers produce only sterile pollen and thus require a pollenizer for fruit production. The male cultivar ‘AU Tiger’ is the pollenizer used with ‘AU Golden Sunshine’. The bloom period of ‘AU Golden Sunshine’ starts about April 20 which is 18 days after the ‘Hort 16A’ (patented) bloom period.

The new cultivar is able to be asexually reproduced by softwood and hardwood cuttings or by grafting or budding onto a seedling or cutting grown rootstock. The unique characteristics come true to form and are established and transmitted through succeeding asexual propagations.

The distinctive characteristics of this new kiwi cultivar described in detail below have been observed in field experiments in Alabama, USA and in China. The ‘Hort 16A’ (patented) cultivar was evaluated in the same field experiments in Alabama and was used as the standard cultivar for comparison.

The general fruit shape of ‘AU Golden Sunshine’ is cylindrical, whereas the general shape of ‘Hort 16A’ (patented) is ovoid. The general shape of the stylar end is rounded on ‘AU Golden Sunshine’ in comparison to a very protruding stylar end on ‘Hort 16A’ (patented). The fruit shoulder on the stalk end is rounded and flat on ‘AU Golden Sunshine’ and rounded on ‘Hort 16A’ (patented).

‘AU Golden Sunshine’ blooms with and is pollinized by ‘AU Golden Tiger’. ‘AU Golden Sunshine’ is a companion and comparison fruiting cultivar to ‘AU Golden Dragon’. The fruit of ‘AU Golden Sunshine’ matures 20 days after the fruit of ‘AU Golden Dragon’ and 30 days before the fruit of ‘Hort 16A’ (patented). Fruit quality is very similar between the three female cultivars, ‘AU Golden Dragon’, ‘AU Golden Sunshine’ and ‘Hort 16A’ (patented), however they differ in bloom date, fruit maturity date, and fruit shape.

‘AU Golden Sunshine’ is a good source of health promoting qualities such as vitamin C, antioxidant capacity, β carotene, and total phenolics (Table 2).

Table 3 below illustrates the specific differences between the ‘AU Golden Sunshine’ cultivar at 8 years of age and the ‘Hort 16A’ cultivar.

TABLE 3

	‘AU Golden Sunshine’	‘Hort 16A’ (patented)
Plant		
Plant: sex expression	female (flowers imperfect)	
Plant: ploidy	diploid (2n = 2x = 58)	
Plant: vigor	strong	
Young shoot: hairs	present	
Young shoot: density of hairs	medium	
Young shoot: type of hairs	short	
Young shoot: anthocyanin coloration of growing tip	absent, N199A	
Young shoot: anthocyanin coloration of leaf axil	absent, N199A	
Plant: average height and spread	plant is a vigorous vine. They are grown on a trellis (either a T-bar or pergola trellis system) in which the plant is	

TABLE 3-continued

	'AU Golden Sunshine'	'Hort 16A' (patented)
	allotted a certain space of which it rapidly fills and is maintained in this space by both winter and summer pruning. The trellis is six feet off the ground and the plant is allowed each summer to grow and hang down on each side of the trellis.	
Stem		
Stem: coloration of leaf axil	absent, N199A	
Stem: diameter	medium	medium
Stem base diameter	mean 12.9 mm (range 10-18.1 mm)	mean 11.0 mm (range 8.3-13.3 mm)
Stem mid section diameter	mean 9.7 mm (range 7.4-12.5 mm)	not available
Stem: dormant bud diameter	4.2 mm (2.5-6.1 mm)	6.9 mm (4.9-8.3 mm)
Stem: color on upper side of shoot	grey-brown, N199A	dark brown, 200B-200C-165A
Stem: character of bark	smooth	
Stem: hairs	few	present
Stem: conspicuousness of lenticels	weak	conspicuous
Stem: number of lenticels	few	medium
Stem: color of lenticels	brownish-white, 199C	
Stem: size of bud support	large	
Stem: visibility of bud (dormant canes)	visible	
Stem: number of hairs visible on bud (dormant canes)	high	medium
Stem: leaf scar	mean length 5.5 mm (4.7-5.9 mm) mean width 5.7 mm (5-6.3 mm)	medium
Leaf (Mature)		
Leaf shape:	broadly cordate to orbicular	very broadly ovate
Leaf base shape:	rounded to cordate; lobes not overlapping	cordate
Leaf tip shape:	broadly obtuse with cuspidate tip	cuspidate
Leaf margin:	entire	ciliate
Leaf adaxial surface:	medium to dark green; glabrous except for sparse, unbranched hairs along veins, 147A	light-medium green, medium glossiness, 146A
Leaf abaxial surface:	light green; dense, stellate pubescence everywhere except along main veins which are densely tomentose with unbranched hairs, 147B	light green, 147B
Leaf length (cm):	20.1 (16.8-24.1)	17 (14.5-19.8)
Leaf width (cm):	15.3 (13.1-18.2)	18.6 (15.9-21.7)
Leaf ratio (l/w):	1.3 (1.2-1.5)	
Leaf petiole length (cm):	6.4 (5-8.7)	16.7 (10-25)
Leaf 1° vein organization:	pinnate; veins terminating as small extended points or mucros at leaf margins	
Leaf 2° vein organization:	parallel	
Leaf puckering:	weak	
Leaf variegation:	none	
Leaf spines on lower leaf surface:	none; dense stellate hairs	
Petiole:	147C	
Pedicel:	N199A	

TABLE 3-continued

	'AU Golden Sunshine'	'Hort 16A' (patented)
Flower		
5 Inflorescence#: predominate number flower buds/stem	mean 2.2 (range 1-3)	mean 1.0
1° Pedicel length (cm):	3.7 (2.5-4.6)	4.2 (3.0-4.9)
2° Pedicel length (cm):	1.8 (1.4-2.1)	
10 Pedicel pubescence:	minutely, densely tomentose, unbranched	
Sepal#: Sepal color:	5.7 (5-8) greyed-green to slightly rust colored at margin, 191C	>5
15 Sepal pubescence:	minutely, densely tomentose, unbranched	
Flower color:	creamy white, 155D	White, 155D
Flower width (cm):	5.0 (4.8-5.8)	1.8 (1.6-1.9)
Petal orientation:	distinct to overlapping	overlapping
Petal #:	6.4 (5-9)	8 (6-10)
Petal length (cm):	2.1 (1.7-2.5)	2.3 (2.1-2.5)
Petal width (cm):	1.6 (1.4-2.1)	1.8 (1.6-1.9)
Petal ratio (l/w):	1.3 (1.0-1.6)	1.3 (1.1-1.5)
Ovary shape:	globose	
Ovary pubescence:	minutely, densely pilose; unbranched	strongly expressed
25 Style#:	20 (17-22)	30.85 (26 - 36)
Style orientation:	upright to spreading	erect
Stamen#:	85.4 (80-96)	
Anther length (mm):	3.0-4.0	
Filament:	155D	
Anther:	169D	
Chilling requirement	700	
30 hours:		
Fruit		
Fruit: average weight (g)	90.4 (47.7-149.6)	98.3 (43-176)
Fruit: length (mm)	66.8 (51.9-80.3)	79.1 (76.0-84.2)
35 Fruit: width (max) (mm)	48.4 (38.4-62.8)	53.1 (55.4-48.1)
Fruit: L/A ratio (max width)	1.38	1.49
Fruit: width (min) (mm)	44.7 (37.3-51.8)	49.1 (47.0-51.2)
40 Fruit: L/D ratio (min width)	1.49	1.61
Fruit: core diameter (max) (mm)	14.3 (3.2-21.7)	13.1 (9.1-17)
Fruit: core diameter (min) (mm)	5.6 (2.7-12.7)	4.9 (4.1-6.1)
45 Fruit: locule number	36.8 (31-40)	34.5 (26-37)
Fruit: peduncle length (mm)	28.7 (21.6-34.2)	48.3 (44.7-50.3)
Fruit: peduncle width (mm)	1.7 (1.2-2.6)	3.57 (3.2-4.3)
50 Fruit: general shape	cylindrical	ovoid
Fruit: cross-section at median	round	elliptic
Fruit: general shape of stylar end	rounded	
55 Fruit: shape of shoulder on stalk end	rounded, flat	rounded
Fruit: skin color at harvest	Brown, N199A	yellow-brown
Fruit: skin color change during ripening	absent	yellow-brown
Fruit: skin color at maturity for consumption	brown, N199A	combination of 199A plus 161A
60 Fruit: hairs	present	medium
Fruit: density of hairs	light	pubescent
Fruit: types of hairs	tomentose	
Fruit: hair length (mm)	short (0.05-0.15)	
Fruit: concentration of hairs	uniform	
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TABLE 3-continued				
		'AU Golden Sunshine'	'Hort 16A' (patented)	
Fruit: adherence of hairs to skin (when rubbed)	weak			
Fruit: core diameter (at largest diameter)	large (10.0 mm by 3.4 mm)		small	
Fruit: core shape (in cross section)	elliptical			
Fruit: core woody spike	present			
Fruit: prominence of core woody spike	medium		weak	
Fruit: outer pericarp color at maturity for consumption	yellow green, 152C-152D		golden yellow, 12C-12B	
Fruit: inner pericarp color (locules) at maturity for consumption	yellow green, 148A		brownish-yellow, 162A-162C	
Fruit: core color at maturity	greyed-yellow, 160C		white, 159C	
Fruit: seed color at maturity in flesh	dark brown, 200A		200A	
Fruit: seed color when dry	greyed-orange, 165B		Brown, 200D	
Notes regarding Table 3:				
1. Horticulture terminology is used in accordance with revised UPOV guidelines for kiwi.				
2. Characters of comparison cultivar 'Hort 16A' are noted opposite that character when significantly different.				
3. 'Hort 16A' plants were observed in the same experimental planting as the new cultivar.				
4. All dimensions are in millimeters unless otherwise stated; weights are in grams.				
5. The RHS 1966 color chart used to determine actual color.				
TABLE 1				
Fruit Quality at harvest and after 30 days cold storage treatment of three <i>Actinidia chinensis</i> Planch golden kiwi cultivars grown in central Alabama and China.				
Harvest ^z				
Cultivar	Firmness (Kg)	Soluble Solids (%)	Dry Matter (%)	Internal Hue Angle
'AU Golden Dragon'	4.4b ^y	6.6c	17.2	104
'AU Golden Sunshine'	4.7b	8.6b	18.5	100
'Hort 16A' (patented)	5.8a	11.7a	21.0	105

TABLE 1-continued				
Fruit Quality at harvest and after 30 days cold storage treatment of three <i>Actinidia chinensis</i> Planch golden kiwi cultivars grown in central Alabama and China.				
Cultivar	30 Days Cold Storage ^x			
	Firmness (Kg)	Soluble Solids (%)	Dry Matter (%)	Internal Hue Angle
'AU Golden Dragon'	1.1	15.2	18.0	99
'AU Golden Sunshine'	0.0	15.7	18.5	94
'Hort 16A' (patented)	2.0	17.4	21.0	101

^zMeans derived from data taken in the 2006, 2008, 2009 and 2010 growing seasons. There was not fruit in 2007 due to a late spring frost killing flower buds.

^yMean separation within columns by Duncan's Multiple Range Test p = 0.05, columns without letters were not significantly different.

^xMeans derived from data taken in 2003, 2004, 2008, 2009 and 2010 for 'Au Golden Dragon' and 'AU Golden Sunshine' and in 2009 and 2010 for 'Hort 16A' (patented).

TABLE 2		
Phytochemical properties of 'AU Golden Dragon' and 'AU Golden Sunshine' cultivars.		
Phytochemical properties	'AU Golden Dragon'	'AU Golden Sunshine'
Ascorbic acid (mg/100 g FW)	96.98	94.43
Vitamin C equivalent	161.60	177.90
Antioxidant capacity (VCEA)		
B carotene (mg/100 g FW)	0.20	0.23
Chlorophyll a (mg/100 g FW)	0.11	0.12
Chlorophyll b (mg/100 g FW)	0.06	0.05
Total Phenolics (mg GAE/100 g FW)	135.70	155.50

What is claimed is:

1. A new and distinct variety of *Actinidia chinensis* Planch plant named 'AU Golden Sunshine' substantially as described and illustrated herein.

* * * * *



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

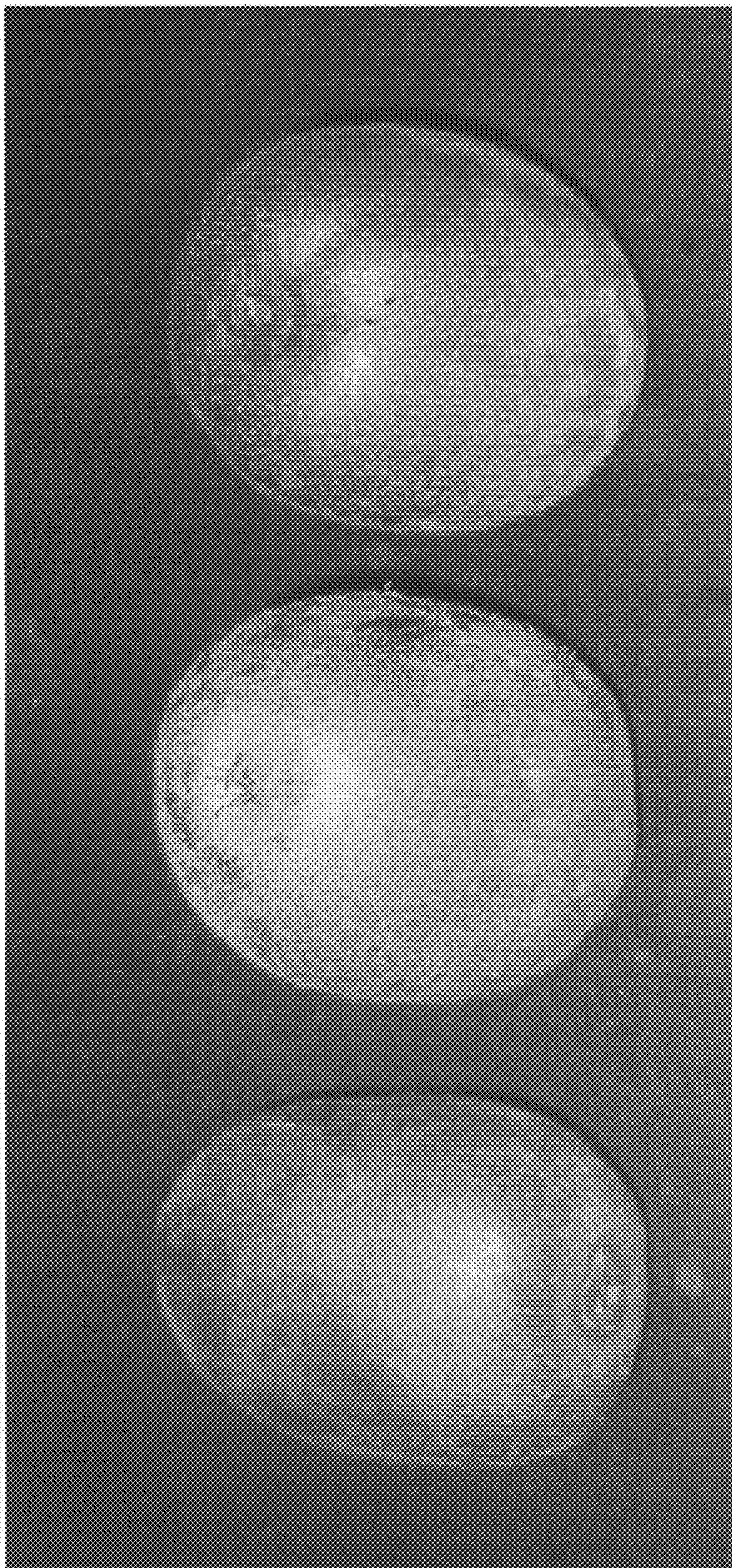


Fig. 5

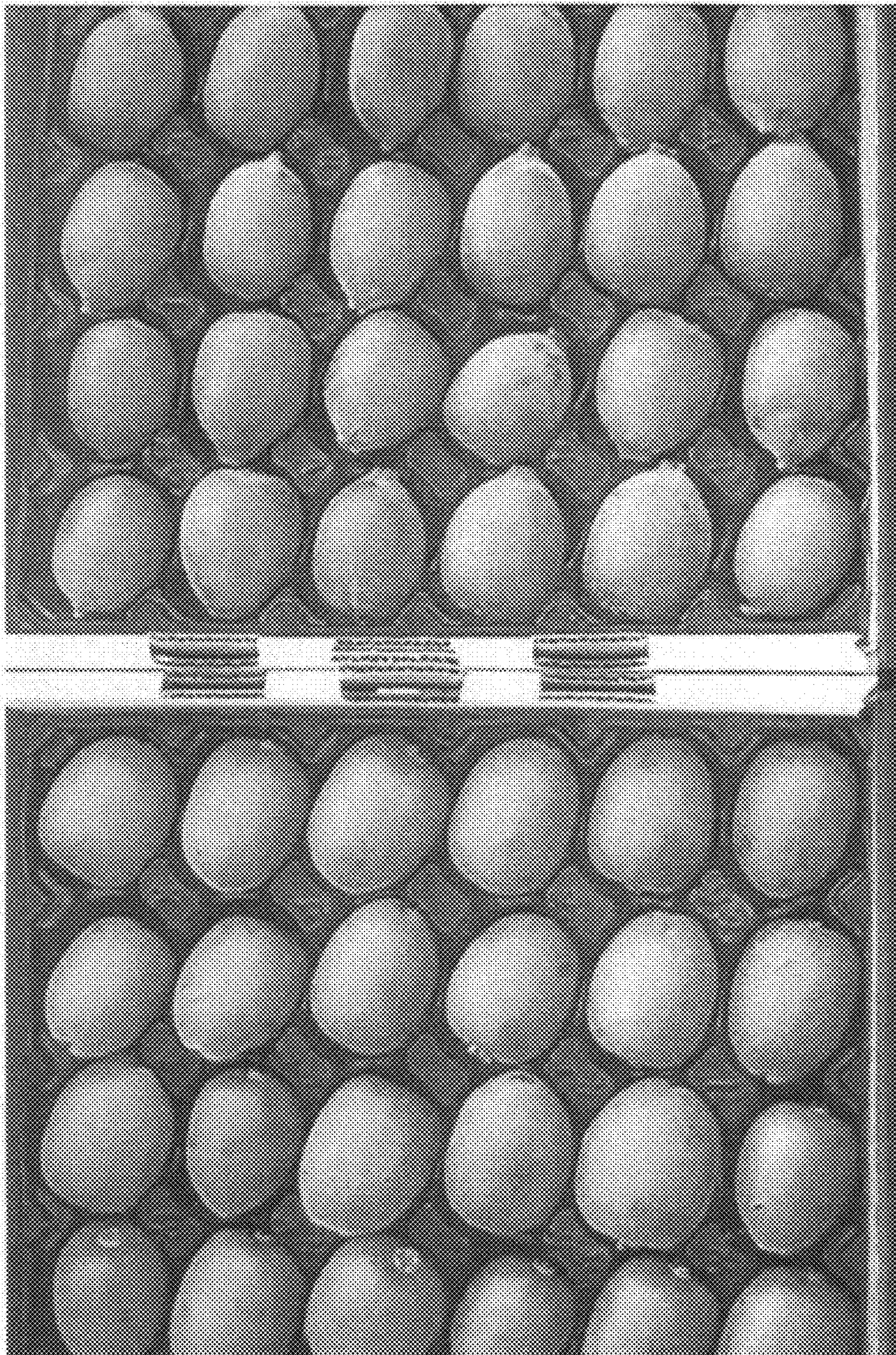


Fig. 6