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Maillard et al.

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(54) **NECTARINE TREE NAMED ‘NECTARBOOM’**

(50) Latin Name: *Prunus persica* L. Batsch var. *nucipersica*
Varietal Denomination: **NECTARBOOM**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct variety of white nectarine tree, denominated ‘NECTARBOOM’, has a large fruit of very long shelf life without alteration after harvesting, a semi-sweet white flesh of high eating quality and an attractive homogenous purple red skin color. The tree is of large size and is vigorous. Fruit can be consumed crunchy or at maturity.

3 Drawing Sheets

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Latin name of the genus and species of the plant claimed: *Prunus persica* L. Batsch var. *nucipersica*.

Variety denomination: ‘NECTARBOOM’.

This application claims priority of Community plant variety right No. 2010/0486 filed on Mar. 2, 2010 (03/02/10) which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

BACKGROUND OF THE NEW VARIETY

The present invention relates to a new and distinct variety of white nectarine tree, *Prunus persica* L. Batsch var. *nucipersica*, which has been given the variety denomination ‘NECTARBOOM’. This new tree produces fruit with a long shelf life without alteration both on the tree after growth completion and after harvesting, large fruit with very good eating quality, fresh fruit for fresh market in early July in the Pyrénées-Orientales department, France. Contrast is made to ‘NECTARJUNE’ (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 19,379) white nectarine tree, standard variety, for reliable description. ‘NECTARBOOM’ is a promising candidate for commercial success in that it has a semi-early period of flowering, fruit with very long shelf life without alteration after harvesting, and so a very durable fruit.

ORIGIN OF THE VARIETY

‘NECTARBOOM’ nectarine tree originated in a cultivated area of the south of France, in the Pyrénées-Orientales department, where it was tested. The male parent is ‘NECTARPERLE’ (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 17,548), white nectarine tree with very attractive fruit and the female parent ‘NECTAPRIMA’ (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 17,583) is a yellow nectarine tree. ‘NECTARPERLE’ (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 17,548) results from a crossing between a male parent ‘ZAITABO’ (BIG TOP®) yellow nectarine and a female parent ‘MAILLARROSETTE’ (MAMIROSETTE®) nectarine. ‘MAILLARROSETTE’ (MAMIROSETTE®) is a variety resulting from a controlled seedbed of ‘ZAIRESI’ (RED SILVER®). It blooms at the same time as ‘ZAIGIBE’ (QUEEN RUBY®) variety,

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between 1st and 12th of March and the first fruit of ‘NECTARPERLE’ ripens in July, 3 days before the first fruit of ‘ZAIGIBE’ (QUEEN RUBY®) variety. More particularly, it approximately ripens between July 17th and 28th. ‘NECTAPRIMA’ (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 17,583) results from a crossing between a male parent ‘ARMKING’ (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 2,943) nectarine tree and a female parent ‘ZAITABO’ (BIG TOP®) nectarine tree. ‘NECTAPRIMA’ blooms at the same time as ‘MAILLARA’ (BIG BANG®) variety, more precisely 3 days before ‘ZAITABO’ (BIG TOP®) variety, between 2nd and 16th of March. The first fruit of ‘NECTAPRIMA’ nectarine tree ripens in early June 7 days before the first fruit of ‘MAILLARA’ (BIG BANG®) variety, nearly one month before the first fruit of ‘ZAITABO’ (BIG TOP®) variety. More particularly, the first fruit of ‘NECTAPRIMA’ approximately ripens between June 1st and 12th. ‘NECTARBOOM’ variety was obtained by hybridizing and propagated by grafting in Elne, Pyrénées-Orientales department, France. ‘NECTARBOOM’ variety has been determined to have unique tree and fruit characteristics making it worthy for commercial fresh fruit production. There are no known effects of this standard rootstock on this scion cultivar. Asexually propagated plants remained true to the original tree and all characteristics of the tree and the fruit were transmitted. The plant of the ‘NECTARBOOM’ variety was reproduced asexually in Elne, Pyrénées-Orientales department, France. More particularly, the plant of the ‘NECTARBOOM’ variety was reproduced by grafting.

SUMMARY OF THE VARIETY

The new and distinct variety of white nectarine tree ‘NECTARBOOM’ blooms from late February to beginning of March near Elne in the Pyrénées-Orientales department, France. More particularly, it blooms at the same time of ‘NECTARJUNE’ (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 19,379). The blooming period is considered semi-early.

The first fruit of ‘NECTARBOOM’ ripens in late June, around 4 to 5 days before the first fruit of ‘NECTARJUNE’

(U.S. Plant Pat. No. 19,379) variety. More particularly, it approximately ripens between the 23rd and the 30th of June.

The fruit is very attractive, and the fruit size is larger than the fruit of 'NECTARJUNE' (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 19,379). The productivity is also higher than the productivity of 'NECTARJUNE' (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 19,379).

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the accompanying pictures, which are as nearly true as it is reasonably possible to make in a color illustration of this type:

FIG. 1 is a color photograph which depicts the flower buds at different development stages, and the reverse and side view of the flower and the reproductive organs with petals removed, of the new variety.

FIG. 2 is a color photograph which shows three typical specimens of the fruit, one having been cut in half with the pit being left in one of the halves for depicting fruit flesh, pit cavity and stone of the new variety.

FIG. 3 is a color photograph that shows two typical fruits of the new variety 'NECTARBOOM' at ripening time.

Due to chemical development, processing and printing, the leaves and fruit depicted in these photographs may or may not be accurate when compared to the actual botanical specimen.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The tree, flowers, and fruit may vary in slight detail due to variations in soil type, cultural practices, and climatic condition. The potential for commercial production of fresh fruit by 'NECTARBOOM' is high, due to fruit very long shelf life without alteration after harvesting.

Trees are vigorous and large stature half-standing in a semi-upright aspect. The flowering shoot is present excluding brushwood side away from sun. Flowering begins semi-early in springtime. The type of flower is non showy, with very small petal size. Petals are dark pink to purple pink. Leaf glands are present and reniform. Time of maturity for consumption is considered early. The fruit flesh is white with a slight red pigmentation under the skin and into the stone cavity. Fruit skin is very thick, of purple red color on a red ground. The stone is clingstone, of medium to large size and the flesh is more or less adherent according to the fruit maturity. Fruit taste is semi-sweet.

Compared to 'NECTARJUNE' (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 19,379) the flowering is similar and is considered as semi-early. The maturity period is earlier of 4 to 5 days and is considered as early. The fruit is very round, purple red on 90% to 100% of the fruit skin on a red ground. The fruit is also very firm and resistant in comparison with other varieties available at that period of the year.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Referring more specifically to the pomological details of this new and distinct variety of white nectarine tree, the following has been observed during the second fruiting season under the ecological conditions prevailing at the orchards located near the town of Elne, in the Pyrénées-Orientales department, France. All observations have been made on rootstock cultivar. The rootstock was a 'FRANC INRA MONTCLAR®' tree. All major color code designations are by reference to The R.H.S. Colour Chart (Fourth Edition) provided by The Royal Horticultural Society of Great Britain.

Tree:

Size.—Medium to high as compared to other common commercial nectarine cultivars. The tree size the first year was approximately 2.50 meters. The tree was pruned during each following dormant season to a height of approximately 2.50 meters. Current seasons shoots growth could reach 0.80 meters. So the tree size from the second year (second and next years) reached a final height of 3.30 meters including current seasons shoots length.

Spread.—Approximately 1.0 meter. The whole orchard was oriented to a central leader organization, with tree lines spaced of 4.0 meters and trees spaced of 1.0 meter in a same tree line.

Vigor.—Vigorous. The present variety grew from about 60.0 centimeters to 80.0 centimeters in height during the first and following growing seasons. For second and following seasons, the variety was pruned to an approximate height of 2.50 meters.

Productivity.—Very productive. Fruit set is spaced by thinning to develop the remaining fruit into the desired market sized fruit. The number of the fruit set varies with the prevailing climatic conditions and cultivar practices employed during the bloom period, and is therefore not distinctive of the present variety.

Bearer.—Considered medium. A thinning of 1 fruit out of 4 was necessary for the tree valorization. Thinning may not be too important because of the high magnifying potential of the fruit.

Form.—Semi-upright naturally.

Density.—Considered medium dense to dense.

Hardiness.—The present tree was grown and evaluated in France. The variety appears to be hardy under typical central Pyrénées-Orientales department climatic conditions. Fruits remain very attractive because they are well colored with an excellent semi-sweet flavor. Experimentations on different sites with winter chilling requirement comprised between 350 hours and 1200 hours showed a good behavior of the tree in all cases. No damages were caused by ascertained temperatures as low as -12° degrees Celsius. The tree was also very resistant to frosty springtime weather.

Trunk:

Diameter.—Approximately between 5.5 centimeters and 6.5 centimeters when measured at a distance of approximately 30.0 centimeters above the soil, on trees from the second growing season.

Bark texture.—Rough, with lenticels.

Lenticels.—Numerous lenticels are present on trees from the second growing season. The number of lenticels reaches 3 to 4 lenticels per cm². The lenticels range in size from approximately 0.15 centimeters in height and about 0.2 to 0.4 centimeters in width.

Lenticel color.—The outside surface of lenticels has a silver-grey color (RHS GREY 201 C), whereas the inside surface is brown (RHS GREYED ORANGE 166 C to 166 D).

Bark coloration.—The bark has a silver-grey color a little more pronounced than lenticels outside color (RHS GREY 201 B to 201 C or RHS BLACK 200C).

Branches:

Size.—Mature branches and current season shoots are considered medium to thick for the variety. Mature branches show a length between 80.0 and 100.0 centimeters.

Diameter.—Average as compared to other nectarine varieties. The current season shoots have a diameter from 4.0 to 10.0 millimeters, and branches of trees from the second growing season have a diameter comprised between 10.0 and 17.0 millimeters.

Current season shoots surface texture.—Average, wood that is several years old has no furrowed appearance.

Crotch angles.—Primary branches are considered variable, but the crotch angles are generally between 60 degrees and 85 degrees from the horizontal axis. This particular characteristic is not considered distinctive of the variety, however.

Internode length.—Generally 20.0 millimeters to 34.0 millimeters.

Color of mature branches.—Brown (RHS GREY BROWN 199 A to 199 B).

Color of current season shoots.—The color of new shoot tips is considered a light yellow green (RHS YELLOW GREEN 144 A to 144 C) on lower part of new shoot tips, whereas the upper part is colored brown-purple to brown-red (RHS GREYED PURPLE GROUP 187 A to 187 B or GREYED RED 182 A) following the position on the shoot.

Leaves:

Size.—Considered medium to large for the species. Leaf measurements have been taken from vigorous, upright, current-season growth at approximately mid-shoot. The ratio leaf length/leaf width is above 3.43.

Leaf length.—From 135.0 to 170.0 millimeters with leaf petiole. Average length of 150.0 millimeters.

Leaf width.—From 36.0 to 52.0 millimeters. Average width of 43.8 millimeters.

Leaf base shape.—Concave relative to the leaf longitudinal axis.

Leaf form.—Lanceolate.

Tip form.—Acuminate and small.

Leaf color.—Upper leaf surface. Dark green (RHS GREEN 137 A). Lower surface. A lighter green (RHS GREEN 138 A) than the upper leaf surface color. Leaf texture. Smooth and glabrous. Leaf venation. Pinnately veined.

Mid-vein.—Color. Light green with a yellow touch (RHS YELLOW GREEN 145 C to 145 D) and evolves with maturity. Leaf margins. Slightly undulating. Form. Considered slightly dentate. Uniformity. Leaves are isolated or grouped by 2 or 3. In this last case, it is found one leaf of normal size with one or two smaller leaves (size-reduction of 50% and more).

Leaf petioles.—Size. Considered medium. Length. About 7.5 to 12.0 millimeters. Diameter. About 1.5 millimeters. Color. Light green on the upper surface (RHS YELLOW GREEN 144 B to 144 C) and light green (RHS YELLOW GREEN 145 B) on the lower surface.

Leaf glands.—Size. Considered small to medium. Their length is about 1.5 millimeters. Their width is between 0.8 and 1.0 millimeter. Number. Generally 2 to 3. Type. Reniform. Color. On young leaves, leaf gland color is considered pale green (RHS YELLOW GREEN 145 A to 145 B). On older leaves, leaf gland color turns to a dark brown (RHS GREY BROWN 199 A to 199 B). Margins. Smooth and regular.

Leaf stipules.—Generally. No leaf stipules were observed at the base of the petioles. But as seen in the characteristic relative to the leaves uniformity, it is

possible to find leaves by groups of 2 or 3, with a normal-size leaf and smaller ones.

Flowers:

Flower buds.—Generally. At pre-floral stage of development, the floral buds are conic in form with a round tip. Their form is evolving until blooming, with variable dimensions. Just before blooming, floral buds are approximately 10.0 millimeters wide and approximately 18.0 millimeters long. Color. This characteristic is dependent upon the proximity to bloom. At pre-floral stage of development, the bottom of the flowers buds, or calyx formed by sepals, is of purple-brown color (RHS GREYED PURPLE 183 A to 183 B or GREYED BROWN GROUP 199 A); the corolla formed by petals, is generally of pink purple color (RHS RED PURPLE 60 D). Petals color shows an evolution until the end of blooming. Hardiness. The buds are considered hardy under typical central Pyrénées-Orientales department climatic conditions. No winter injury was noted during the last several years of evaluation in the central Pyrénées-Orientales department, with winter temperatures as low as -10° C. in January. The current variety has not been intentionally subjected to drought or heat stress, but the variety showed a very good resistance in orchard to temperatures up to 42° C. with an average temperature between 28° C. and 30° C. during 3 weeks in summer. Date of bloom. Generally late February-beginning of March. The first bloom was observed on Feb. 26, 2005. Second, third and fourth blooms took place respectively on Feb. 24, 2008, Mar. 1, 2009 and Mar. 19, 2010. Blooming time. Considered semi-early in relative comparison to other commercial nectarine cultivars grown in the Pyrénées-Orientales department, France. The date of full bloom is observed at the middle of the blooming period. The date of bloom varies slightly with climatic conditions and cultural practices. Duration of bloom. Approximately 8 days. This characteristic varies slightly with the prevailing climatic conditions. Flower type. The variety is considered to have a non-showy type flower. Flower size. Considered medium. Flower diameter at full bloom is approximately 20.0 millimeters. Bloom quantity. Considered average flower-bearing, approximately 30 flowers per meter. Flower bud frequency. Generally 2 flower buds appear per node, occasionally 1.

Petal.—Size. Considered very small for the species. Length. Generally about 12.0 millimeters. Width. Generally about 8.0 millimeters. Petal form. Elliptic. Petal count. Nearly always 5. Petal texture. Smooth. Petal color. Both surfaces of the petal are colored with a dark Pink (RHS RED PURPLE 61 D) when young to purple pink (RHS RED PURPLE 61 A) darkening with advancing senescence. Fragrance. Soft.

Petal claw.—Form. The claw is considered to have a conic form with a slightly rounded tip. Length. Approximately 4.5 millimeters. Width. Approximately 3.0 millimeters. Petal margins. Very slightly wavy, sinuate.

Petal apex.—Generally. The petal apices are generally dome-shaped.

Flower pedicel.—Length. Considered medium to long and having an average length of approximately 4.0

millimeters. Diameter. Average 1.5 millimeters. Color. Brown to light brown (RHS GREY BROWN N199 C to N199 D).

Calyx.—Internal surface texture. Smooth and glabrous. Color. The outer surface of the calyx is considered of purple-brown (RHS GREYED PURPLE 183 A to 183 D or GREY BROWN 199 A) color. The inner surface is yellow green (RHS YELLOW 13 A to 13 B or YELLOW GREEN 150 A to 150 B).

Sepals.—Number. Generally 5. Surface texture. The outer surface has a fine pubescent texture. Size. Medium. Ovoid shape. Length. Approximately from 5.0 to 6.0 millimeters. Width. Approximately from 4.0 to 5.0 millimeters. Color. A flat red (RHS GREYED PURPLE 183 A to 183 D or GREY BROWN 199 A). Average number of stamens per flower. Average 40 stamens per flower.

Anthers.—Length. Small. Color. Red to orange red color (RHS GREYED PURPLE 178 A). Anthers are becoming yellow at maturity. The color evolves with flowering. Pollen production. Pollen is abundant, and has a yellow color (RHS YELLOW ORANGE 17 B to 17 C) evolving with maturity. The present variety is auto-fertile (self-pollinating).

Filaments.—Size. Variable in length, approximately 7.0 to 12.0 millimeters in length. Usually of an equal size than the stamens. Color. Considered pale pink (RHS RED PURPLE 62 C to 62 D or RED PURPLE 73 A to 73 B). The color is evolving with flowering.

Pistil.—Number. Usually 1. Length. Approximately from 16.0 to 18.0 millimeters including the ovary. Usually the pistil length is equal or slightly higher than the stamens length. Color. Considered very pale green (RHS YELLOW GREEN 150 D or RHS YELLOW GREEN 151 D). The color is evolving with flowering. Surface texture. Glabrous.

Fruits:

Maturity.—Very firm at maturity (shipping ripe).

Date of first picking.—Jul. 4, 2010, exceptionally late due to climatic conditions in winter 2010.

Date of last picking.—Jul. 12, 2010, exceptionally late due to climatic conditions in winter 2010. The date of harvest varies slightly with the prevailing climatic conditions.

Size.—Generally. Considered large, with a homogeneous size between them. Average cheek diameter. From 72.0 to 78.0 millimeters to 85.0 millimeters. Average axial diameter. From 68.0 millimeters 75.0 millimeters. Typical weight. Generally between 200.0 grams and 240.0 grams. This characteristic is highly dependent upon the prevailing cultural practices, and therefore is not particularly distinctive of the variety.

Fruit form.—Generally. Round to slightly oblong. The fruit is generally uniform in symmetry, viewed from pistil end. Fruit suture. Flared shape, slightly marked, extending from the base to the apex. No apparent callousing or stitching exists along the suture line.

Suture.—Color. This has generally a color similar to the blush fruit color, a homogenous purple red (RHS RED PURPLE 59 A) on a ground (RHS RED 46 A).

Ventral surface.—Form. Smooth. Apex. Usually not prominent, very slightly marked. Base. Semi-flared,

shallow. Stem cavity. Average depth of the stem cavity is about 12.0 millimeters. Average width is about 14.0 millimeters.

Fruit skin.—Thickness. Considered very thick and strong, and tenacious to the flesh depending on stage of maturity. Texture. Glabrous. Taste. Semi-sweet, sugared, aromatic. Tendency to crack. None.

Color.—Blush color. This blush color is a homogenous purple red (RHS RED PURPLE 59 A). The red blush covers 90% to 100% of the fruit skin surface. The percentage of the blush on the fruit skin surface can vary, and is generally dependent upon the prevailing conditions under which the fruit was grown. Ground color. The ground color appears until 10% of the fruit skin surface, and is considered red (RHS RED 46 A). Fruit stem. Medium in length, approximately 7.0 to 8.0 millimeters. Diameter. Approximately 4.0 millimeters. Color. Pale green (RHS YELLOW GREEN 145 A to 145 B).

Flesh.—Ripens. Very homogenous, slow, very evenly. Texture. Very firm, very dense, crunchy, luscious, and juicy at harvesting maturity stage. Fibers. Not fibrous. Aroma. Pronounced. Eating quality. Considered very good, aromatic. Flavor. Considered semi-sweet. The Brix is generally around 12 degrees and acidity is comprised between 6 and 9 meq/100 ml. The flavor is considered juicy and aromatic. Juice. Very juicy at complete maturity. Brix. Approximately 12.0 degrees. This characteristic varies slightly with the number of fruit per tree; prevailing cultural practices; and the surrounding climatic conditions. Flesh color. White flesh (RHS GREEN WHITE 157 B to 157 C) usually with a red pigmentation under the fruit skin in the stone cavity (RHS RED PURPLE 61 A).

Stone.—Type. Clingstone, more or less adherent according to the fruit maturity. Stone cavity. Medium size, with an ovoid form and dimensions corresponding to the stone's dimensions. Size. Considered medium to large for the variety. The stone size varies significantly depending upon the tree vigor, crop load and prevailing growing conditions. Length. From 29.0 to 34.0 millimeters. Width. From 23.0 to 26.0 millimeters. Diameter. From 18.0 to 21.0 millimeters. Form. Elliptic. Base. Straight, flat.

Apex.—Shape. The stone apex is prominent.

Stone surface.—Surface texture. The pit is usually transversely furrowed on its entire surface. Furrows are more pronounced toward the apex. The stone is pitted toward the base. Relief is prominent generally and present basally. Ridges. The surface texture is generally characterized by more prominent ridges along the ventral edges and is more prominent at the apical tip.

Ventral edge.—Width. Considered small to medium, and having a dimension of approximately 2.0 millimeters at mid-suture.

Dorsal edge.—Shape. Grooved. Stone color. The color of the dry stone is purple brown (RHS GREYED PURPLE 187 A to 187 B) with some zones of light brown (RHS GREYED ORANGE 173 C to 173 D). Tendency to split. Splitting is absent or very low, depending on climatic conditions between blooming period and stone hardening.

Kernel.—Size. Medium. Length. About 17.0 millimeters. Width. About 11.0 millimeters. Thickness. About 4.0 millimeters. Form. Considered oblate and

elliptic. Pellicle. Slight pubescent. Color. The kernel skin is orange brown (RHS GREYED ORANGE 165 B). The almond, which is the seed of the kernel, is cream-white (RHS WHITE 155 B). The kernel and its embryo are mature at the time of fruit maturity.

Use.—The subject variety ‘NECTARBOOM’ is considered to be a white nectarine tree of the early season of maturity, and which produces fruits that are considered large, firm, and attractively colored. Fruits are excellent for uncooked consumption, crunchy or at full maturity. Due to their flesh quality, firmness and density, they can also be commercialized as 4th range product (packed fruit or fruit in bags for example). And they are also useful for both local and very long distance shipping.

Keeping quality.—Excellent. Fruit stayed a little more than one week on tree before harvest and then, has stored well more than 4 weeks after harvest at 2.0 degree Celsius. They have a slow maturation and a long shelf life both on the tree after growth completion and after harvesting without alteration.

Shipping quality.—Considered very good. The fruit of the new nectarine variety showed minimal bruising of the flesh or skin damage after being subjected to nor-

mal harvesting and packing procedures. Its resistance to handling during harvest and packing and its long shelf life without alteration after harvest easily permit 3 weeks-shipping at 2° degree Celsius.

Resistance to insects and disease.—No particular susceptibilities were noted. The present variety is low sensitive to powdery mildew, and low sensitive to conservation diseases and decay due to its thick and strong skin.

Although the new variety of nectarine tree possesses the described characteristics when grown under the ecological conditions prevailing near Elne, Pyrénées-Orientales department, France, it should be understood that variations of the usual magnitude and characteristics incident to changes in growing conditions, fertilization, pruning, pest control and horticultural management are to be expected.

We claim:

1. A new and distinct variety of white nectarine tree as illustrated and described, characterized by a large fruit of very long shelf life without alteration after harvesting, and with a semi-sweet white flesh of high eating quality and an attractive skin color, with a very high percentage of purple red.

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FIG. 1

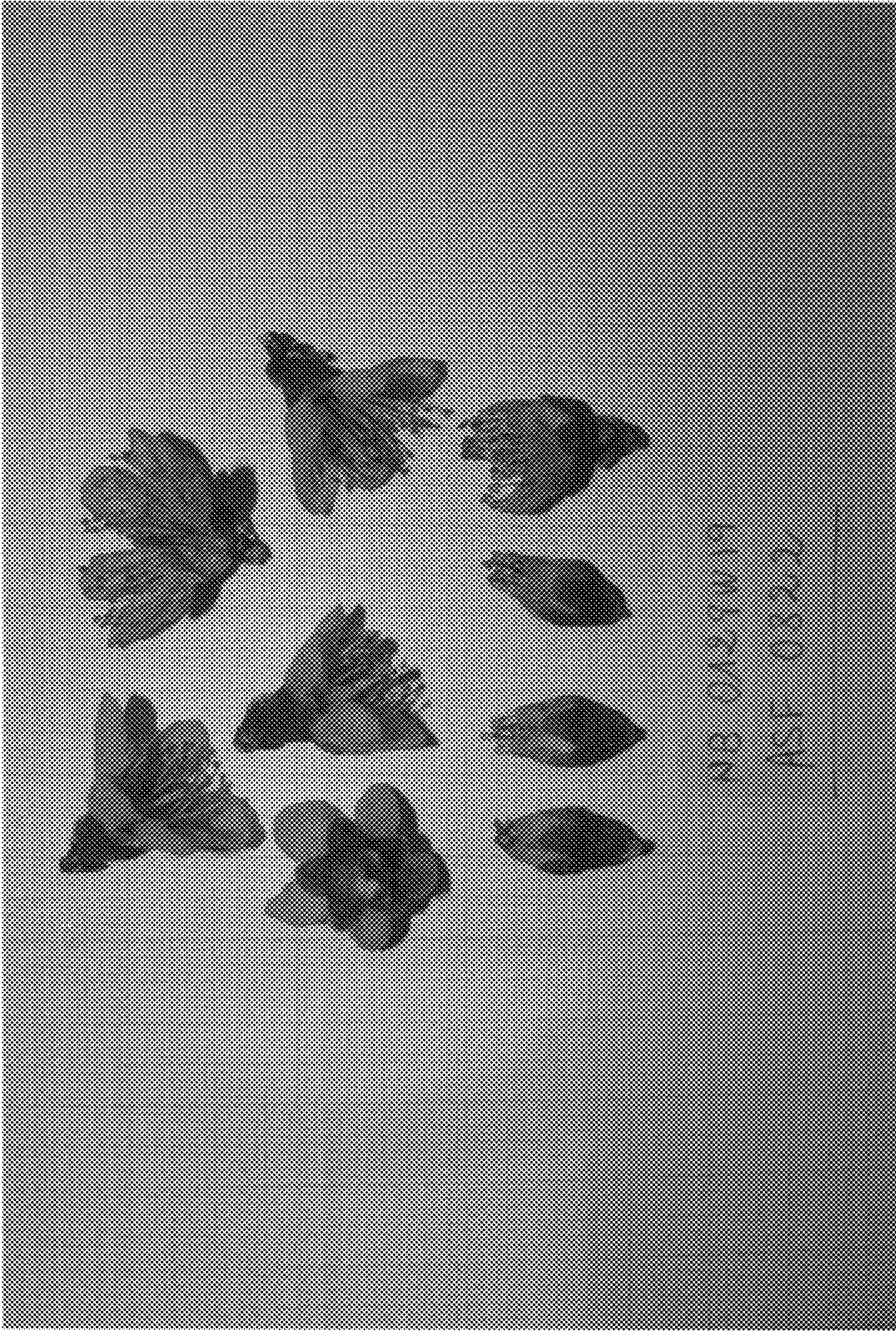


FIG. 2



FIG. 3

