



(12) **United States Plant Patent**
Sills et al.

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(54) **BLACKBERRY PLANT NAMED**
‘DRISBLACKFIVE’

(50) Latin Name: ***Rubus L.* subgenus *Rubus***
Varietal Denomination: **DrisBlackFive**

(75) Inventors: **Gavin R. Sills**, Watsonville, CA (US);
Jorge Rodriguez Alcazar, Texcoco
(MX); **Jose Maurilio Rodriguez Mesa**,
Michoacan (MX); **Andrea M. Pabon**,
Watsonville, CA (US)

(73) Assignee: **Driscoll Strawberry Associates, Inc.**,
Watsonville, CA (US)

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 206 days.

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(51) **Int. Cl.**
A01H 5/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC **Plt./203**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC **Plt./203**
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

PP23,497 P3 * 3/2013 Clark et al. **Plt./203**
PP24,249 P3 * 2/2014 Clark **Plt./203**

* cited by examiner

Primary Examiner — Wendy C Haas

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Jondle Plant Sciences
Division of Swanson & Bratschun, L.L.C.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

This invention relates to a new and distinct variety of black-
berry plant named ‘DrisBlackFive’, particularly character-
ized by improved storage life, large fruit, and excellent fruit
flavor and appearance, is disclosed.

2 Drawing Sheets

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Genus and species: *Rubus L.* subgenus *Rubus*.
Variety denomination: ‘DrisBlackFive’.

BACKGROUND OF THE NEW PLANT

The present invention relates to a new and distinct black-
berry cultivar designated ‘DrisBlackFive’ and botanically
known as *Rubus L.* subgenus *Rubus*. This new blackberry
variety was identified in Ventura County, Calif. in April 2005
and originated from a cross between the female parent black-
berry plant ‘BG837-2’ (unpatented) and the male parent
blackberry plant ‘BH917-6’ (unpatented). The original seed-
ling of the new cultivar was first asexually propagated by
tissue culture and root cuttings at a nursery in Santa Cruz
County, Calif. in 2005. ‘DrisBlackFive’ was subsequently
asexually propagated by tissue culture and root cuttings and
underwent further testing at a nursery in Los Reyes, Mexico
from 2007 to 2010. The present invention has been found to
be stable and reproduce true to type through successive
asexual propagations.

Plant Breeder’s Rights for this variety have not been
applied for. ‘DrisBlackFive’ has not been made publicly
available or sold more than one year prior to the filing date of
this application.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The following are the most outstanding and distinguishing
characteristics of this new cultivar when grown under normal
horticultural practices in Los Reyes, Mexico.

1. Improved storage life;
2. Large fruit; and
3. Excellent fruit flavor and appearance.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

This new blackberry plant is illustrated by the accompany-
ing photographs which show the plant’s canes, fruit, and
leaves. The colors shown are as true as can be reasonably
obtained by conventional photographic procedures. The pho-
tographs are of plants that are 2 years old.

FIG. 1 shows a section of a young cane with spines.

FIG. 2 shows the flowers and the fruit at various stages.

FIG. 3. shows the upper and lower surfaces of the leaves.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW VARIETY

The following descriptions of ‘DrisBlackFive’ are based
on observations made in Los Reyes, Mexico on 2-year old
plants. This description is in accordance with UPOV termi-
nology. Color designations, color descriptions, and other phe-
notypical descriptions may deviate from the stated values and
descriptions depending upon variation in environmental, sea-
sonal, climatic and cultural conditions. ‘DrisBlackFive’ has
not been observed under all possible environmental condi-
tions. Color terminology follows The Royal Horticultural
Society Colour Chart, London (R.H.S.) (2007 edition).
Descriptive terminology is from the *Plant Identification Ter-
minology, An Illustrated Glossary 2nd edition*, by James G.
Harris and Melinda Woolf Harris, unless where otherwise
defined.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

Classification:

Family.—Rosaceae

Botanical.—*Rubus L.* subgenus *Rubus*. .

Common name.—Blackberry.
Variety name.—‘DrisBlackFive’.

Parentage:
Female parent.—Proprietary blackberry plant named ‘BG837-2’ (unpatented). 5
Male parent.—Proprietary blackberry plant named ‘BH917-6’ (unpatented).

Plant:
Vigor.—Low.
Growth habit.—Semi-upright. 10
Productivity.—Medium.
Propagation.—Tissue culture and root cuttings.
Self-fruitfulness.—Self-fruitful.
Time of bud burst.—Late. 15

Canes:
Fruiting lateral length (4th lateral from tip).—Average: Medium; 40.0 cm. Range: 30.0 cm to 45.0 cm.
Number of fruit per lateral.—Average: 8.0. Range: 6.0 to 11.0. 20
Fruiting on current year’s cane.—Present.
Cane internodal distance.—Average: 5.5 cm. Range: 4.8 cm to 6.5 cm.
Number of new canes during flowering.—Medium.
New cane strength (observed full-grown shoot after picking).—Strong. 25
Glaucosity observed on full-grown shoot after picking.—Medium.
Spines.—Size: Medium. Color: RHS 145A (Medium yellow-green). Density on central third of cane: Medium. Texture: Medium. Attitude of apex in relation to cane: Downwards. 30
Young shoots.—Quantity: Medium. Time of emergence from soil: Medium. Anthocyanin coloration (during rapid growth): Medium; RHS 144A (Medium yellow-green). Intensity of green color: Medium; RHS 143A (Medium green). Number of glandular hairs: Absent or few. 35
Dormant cane.—Length: Long. Diameter (in central third): Medium. Cross section (from mid cane observed at end of first growing season): Rounded. Color: RHS 183A (Dark greyed-purple). Number of branches: Many. Distribution of branches: Over whole length. Anthocyanin coloration: Strong; RHS N77A (Dark purple). Spines: Present. Number of spines: Medium. 40 45

Leaves:
Type.—Odd-pinnate.
Predominant number of leaflets.—Five.
Overlapping or relative position of lateral leaflets.—Touching. 50
Color.—Upper surface: Dark; RHS 137A (Dark green). Lower surface: Medium; RHS 137C (Medium green).
Arrangement.—Opposite.
Glossiness of upper side.—Weak. 55
Cross section profile.—Flat (level with the leaflet blade).
Leaflets.—Shape: Oval. Margin: Crenate. Depth of incisions: Medium. Type of incision margin: Bi-serrate. Apex: Complex. Base: Obtuse. Rachis length between terminal leaflet and adjacent lateral leaflet: Average: 1.8 cm. Range: 1.5 cm to 2.0 cm. 60
Lateral leaflet (basal pair).—Length: Average: 6.3 cm. Range: 5.5 cm to 7.0 cm. Width: Average: 4.0 cm. Range: 3.0 cm to 5.0 cm. Length/width ratio: 1.6.
Terminal leaflet.—Length: Average: Short; 6.0 cm. Range: 5.0 cm to 7.0 cm. Width: Average: Narrow; 4.5 65

cm. Range: 3.5 cm to 5.0 cm. Length/width ratio: 1.3.
 Lobing: Absent. Undulation of margin (rippling of margin): Medium. Blistering between veins (rugosity): Medium. Shape: Ovate. Tip: Truncate. Base: Obtuse. Margin: Crenate. Cross-section: V-shaped.
Petiole.—Length average: 6.5 mm. Length range: 6.0 mm to 7.0 mm. Diameter average: 1.49 mm. Diameter range: 1.2 mm to 1.8 mm. Pigmentation: Upper surface: Light; RHS 143B (Medium yellow-green). Lower surface: Medium; RHS 144A (Medium yellow-green).
Stipule.—Size: Small. Orientation: Erect.

Inflorescence:
Time of beginning of flowering on previous year’s cane.—Late.
Time of beginning of flowering on current year’s cane.—Late.
Flower diameter.—Average: Large; 3.5 cm. Range: 3.0 cm to 4.0 cm.
Flower number (at 3rd node from tip of lateral).—Average: 4. Range: 4 to 5.
Petal.—Length: Average: 1.5 cm. Range: 1.3 cm to 1.7 cm. Width: Average: 1.0 cm. Range: 0.90 cm to 1.1 cm. Length/width ratio: 1.5. Color: RHS 157D (Light green-white).
Pedicel.—Length: Average: 15.76 mm. Range: 8.50 mm to 24.12 mm. Diameter: Average: 1.42 mm. Range: 1.05 mm to 2.20 mm.

Fruit:
Time of ripening on previous year’s cane.—Medium.
Time of ripening on current year’s cane.—Medium.
Harvest interval.—Late January through mid March.
Color.—Immature: RHS 144A (Medium yellow-green). Maturing: RHS 53A (Dark red). Mature: RHS N186A (Dark greyed-purple).
Glossiness.—Medium.
Shape in longitudinal section.—Long conical.
Size.—Large.
Length.—Average: Long; 3.76 cm. Range: 3.10 cm to 4.50 cm.
Width.—Average: Medium; 2.51 cm. Range: 2.10 cm to 3.10 cm.
Ratio of length to width.—1.5 (longer than broad).
Weight (g/fruit).—9.6 g.
Soluble solids (%) (in Brix).—14.0.
Titrateable acidity: (% as citric acid).—1.41.
Seed weight (g/seed).—0.00325513.
Number of drupelets/fruit.—110.
Size of drupelet.—Medium.
Firmness.—Very firm.
Yield.—High.

Disease, pest, and stress resistance:
Botrytis fruit rot.—Resistant.
Powdery mildew.—Resistant.
Verticillium wilt.—Resistant.
Leather rot.—Resistant.
Leaf scorch.—Resistant.
Leaf blight.—Resistant.
Black root rot.—Resistant.
Tetranychus urticae.—Moderately resistant.
Tarsonemus pallidus.—Moderately resistant.
Aphelenchoides fragariae.—Moderately resistant.
Pratylenchus penetrans.—Moderately resistant.
Ditylenchus dipsaci.—Moderately resistant.
Anthonomus rubi.—Moderately resistant.

Aphis spp. (Aphids).—Moderately resistant.
Lygus hesperus (Lygus bug).—Moderately resistant.

COMPARISON WITH PARENTAL AND
COMMERCIAL VARIETIES

‘DrisBlackFive’ differs from the proprietary female parent ‘BG837-2’ (unpatented) in that ‘DrisBlackFive’ has larger fruit and a more vigorous growth habit than ‘BG837-2’.
‘DrisBlackFive’ differs from the proprietary male parent ‘BH917-6’ (unpatented) in that ‘DrisBlackFive’ has smaller fruit, darker green leaves, and is less precocious than ‘BH917-6’.

‘DrisBlackFive’ differs from the female parent ‘Sleeping Beauty’ (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 13,758) in that ‘DrisBlackFive’ has a semi-upright growth habit, very firm fruit, and long conical shaped fruit in longitudinal section, whereas ‘Sleeping Beauty’ has an upright growth habit, medium firm fruit, and elliptical shaped fruit in longitudinal section. Additionally, ‘DrisBlackFive’ has dormant canes that are rounded in cross-section, whereas ‘Sleeping Beauty’ has dormant canes that are angular to grooved in cross section.

We claim:

1. A new and distinct variety of blackberry plant named ‘DrisBlackFive’ as described and shown herein.

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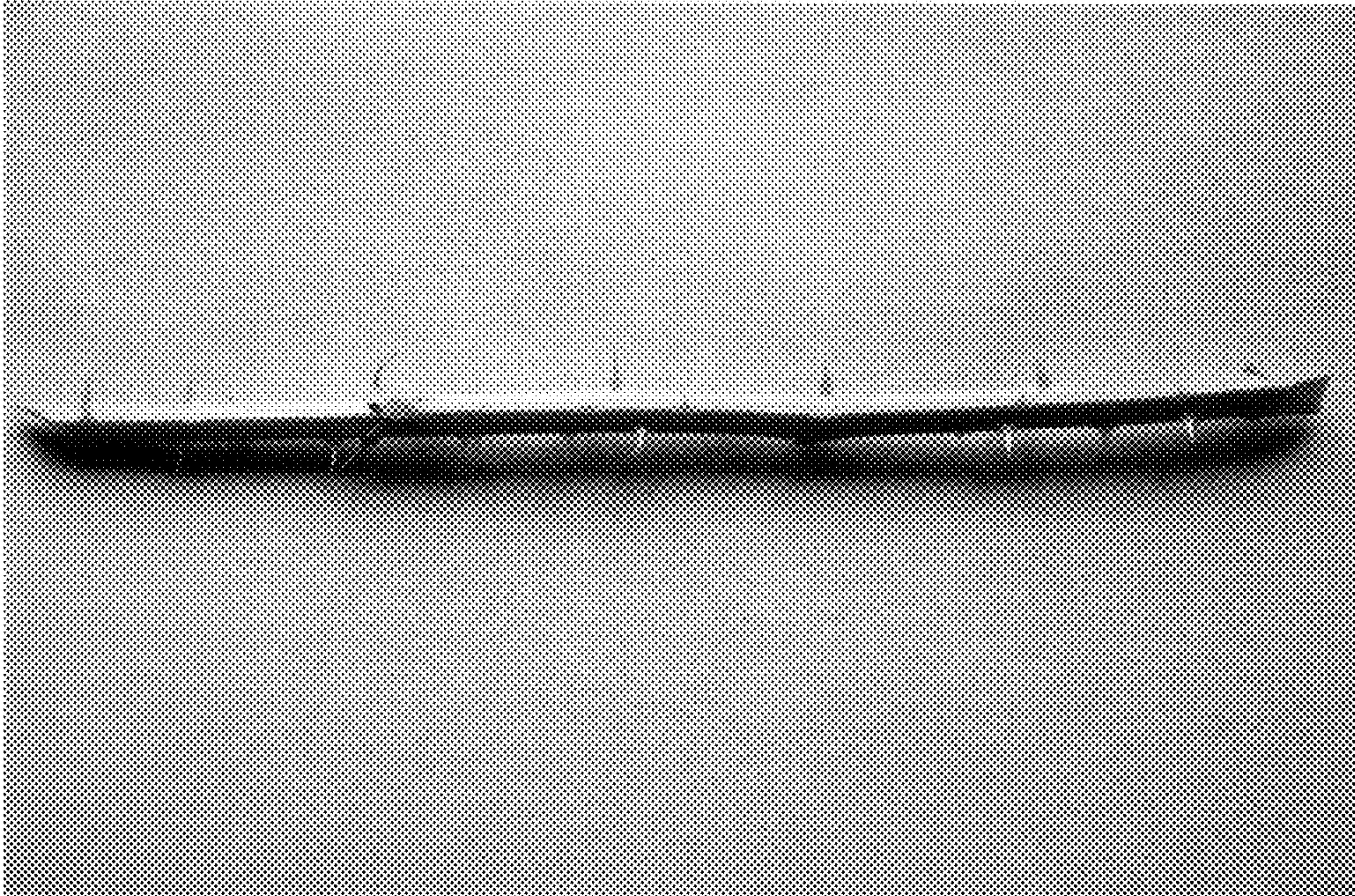


FIG. 1

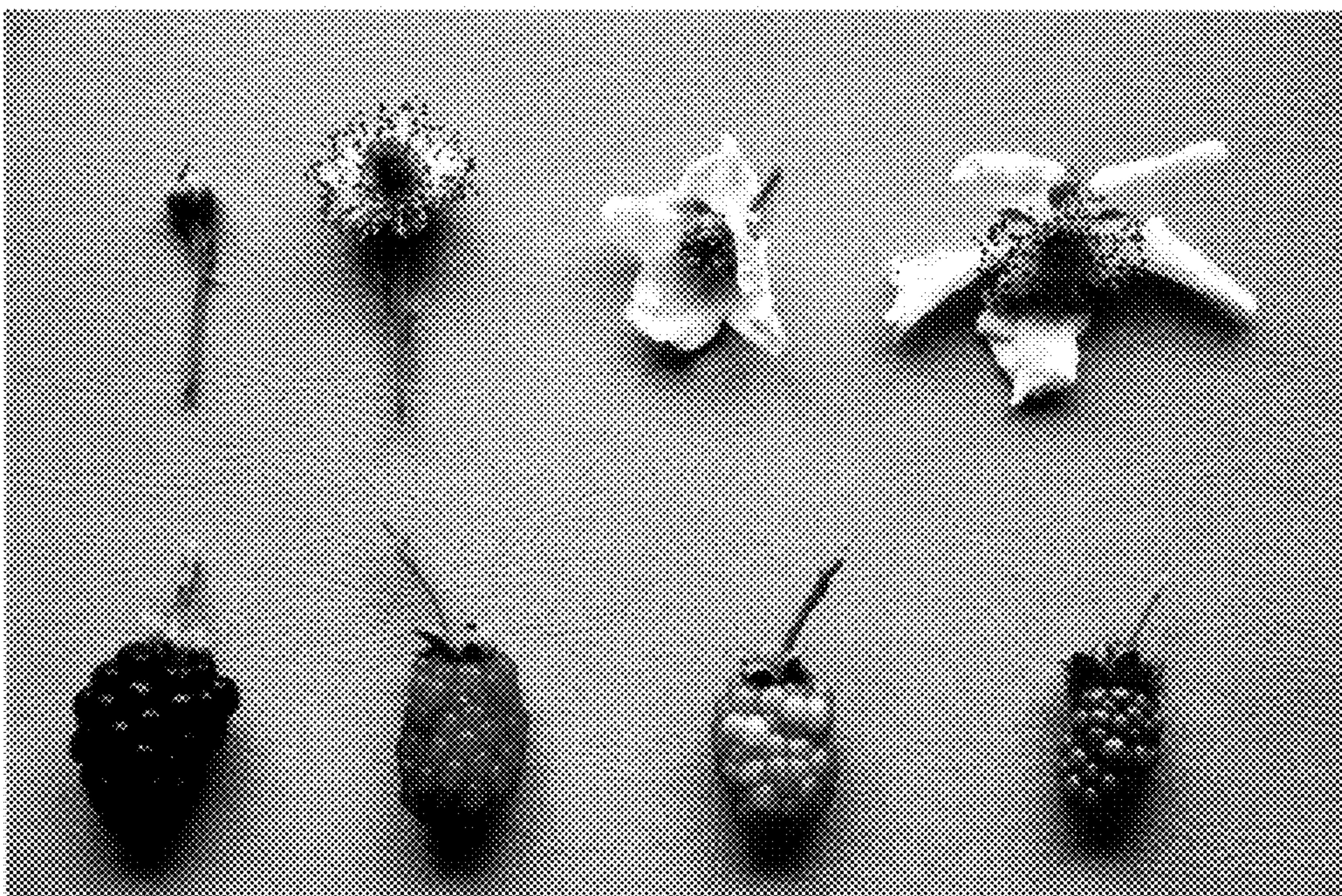


FIG. 2

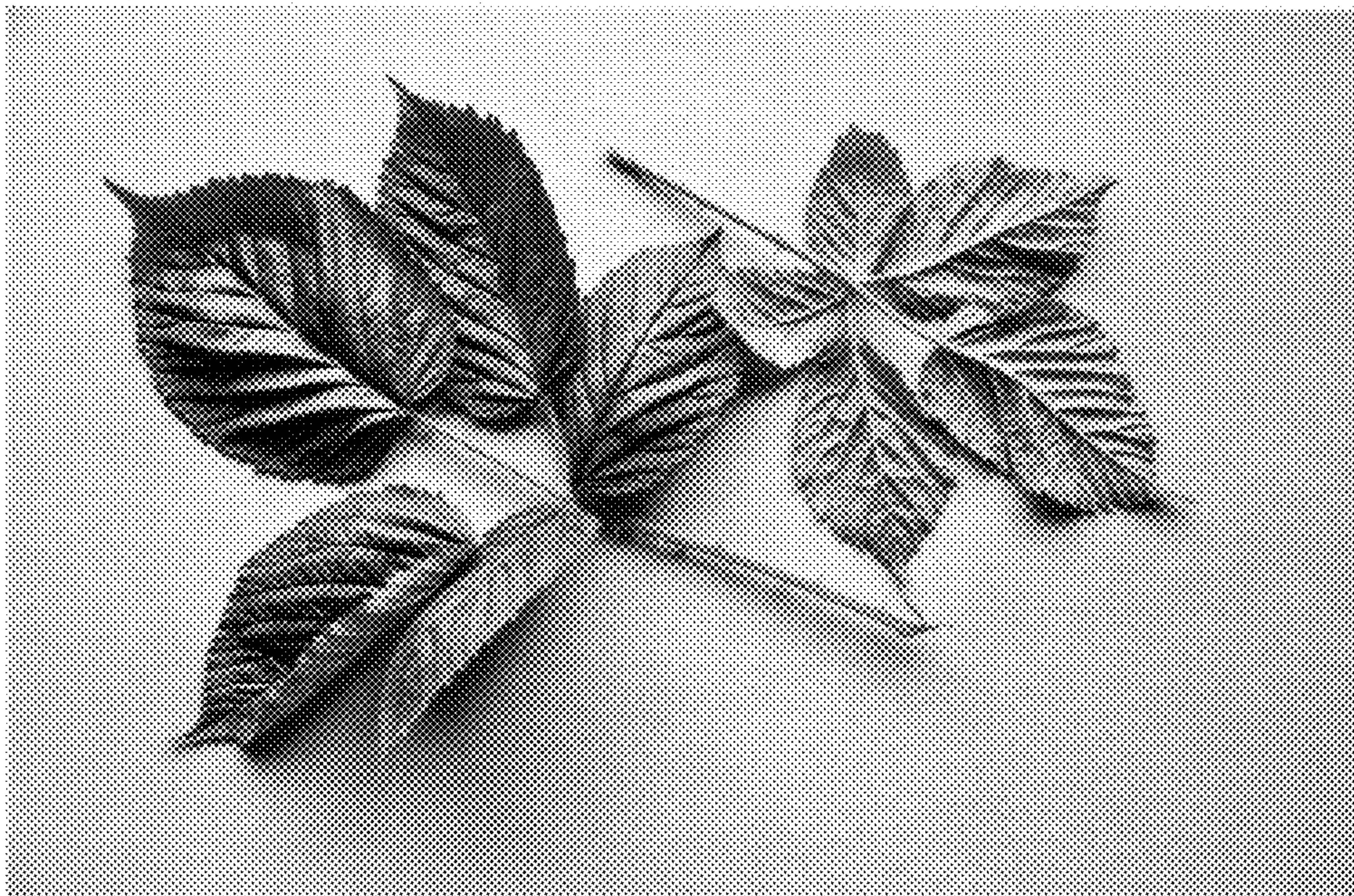


FIG. 3