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

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- (54) **STRAWBERRY PLANT NAMED ‘DRISSTRAWTHIRTYEIGHT’**
- (50) Latin Name: *Fragaria×ananassa*
Varietal Denomination: **DrisStrawThirtyEight**
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- (*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 166 days.
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- (65) **Prior Publication Data**
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- (51) **Int. Cl.**
A01H 5/00 (2006.01)
- (52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC **Plt./209**
- (58) **Field of Classification Search**
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See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**
A new and distinct variety of strawberry plant named ‘Dris-
StrawThirtyEight’ particularly characterized by fully ever-
bearing, vigorous, high yielding plants with firm, medium red
fruit, is disclosed.

3 Drawing Sheets

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Genus and species: *Fragaria×ananassa*.
Variety denomination: ‘DrisStrawThirtyEight’.

BACKGROUND OF THE NEW PLANT

The present invention relates to a new and distinct straw-
berry variety designated ‘DrisStrawThirtyEight’ and botani-
cally known as *Fragaria×ananassa*. This new strawberry
variety was discovered in Kent, United Kingdom in August
2007 and originated from a cross between the proprietary
female parent ‘Driscoll Jubilee’ (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 15,435)
and the proprietary male parent ‘Canterbury’ (U.S. Plant Pat.
No. 12,577). A single plant was selected and asexually propa-
gated via tissue culture and vegetative cuttings in Kent,
United Kingdom in 2007.

‘DrisStrawThirtyEight’ underwent further testing in Kent,
United Kingdom for five years (2008-2012). The present
invention has been found to retain its distinctive characteris-
tics through successive asexual propagations via stolons and
tissue culture.

Plant Breeder’s Rights for this variety have not been
applied for. ‘DrisStrawThirtyEight’ has not been made pub-
licly available or sold anywhere in the world 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 Kent, United Kingdom.

- 1. Fully everbearing;
- 2. Vigorous, high yielding plants; and
- 3. Firm, medium red fruit.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPH

The accompanying color photographs show typical speci-
mens of the new variety at various stages of development. The

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colors shown are as true as can be reasonably obtained by
conventional photographic procedures. The photographs
were taken from five to six month-old plants.

5 FIG. 1 shows upper and lower surfaces of the leaves of the
plant with three leaflets.

FIG. 2 shows the upper and lower surfaces of the flowers.

FIG. 3 shows whole plants with flowers and fruit.

FIG. 4 shows the whole fruit.

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW VARIETY

10 The following detailed descriptions set forth the distinctive
characteristics of ‘DrisStrawThirtyEight’. The data which
define these characteristics is based on observations taken in
15 Kent, United Kingdom from 2008 to 2012. 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 cul-
20 tural conditions. ‘DrisStrawThirtyEight’ has not been
observed under all possible environmental conditions. The
botanical description of ‘DrisStrawThirtyEight’ was taken
from five to six month-old plants. Color references are pri-
25 marily to The R.H.S. Colour Chart of The Royal Horticultural
Society of London (R.H.S.) (2007 edition). Descriptive ter-
minology follows the *Plant Identification Terminology, An
Illustrated Glossary*, 2nd edition by James G. Harris and
Melinda Woolf Harris, unless where otherwise defined.

**DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE
PLANT**

Classification:

Species.—*Fragaria×ananassa*.

Common name.—Strawberry.

Denomination.—‘DrisStrawThirtyEight’.

Parentage:

Female parent.—The proprietary variety ‘Driscoll Jubilee’ (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 15,435).

Male parent.—The proprietary variety ‘Canterbury’ (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 12,577).

Plant:

Height.—43.0 cm.

Diameter.—54.7 cm.

Number of crowns/plant.—3.

Habit.—Globose — semi-upright

Density of individual plant.—Medium.

Vigor (health and hardiness of plant).—Medium.

Terminal leaflets:

Size.—Medium. Length: 9.70 cm. Width: 8.55 cm.

Length/width ratio: 1.1 (Longer than broad).

Number of teeth/terminal leaflet.—21.

Shape of teeth.—Obtuse — serrate to crenate.

Color.—Upper surface: RHS N137A (Medium green).

Lower surface: RHS 137B (Medium green).

Shape in cross section.—Flat — straight.

Blistering.—Medium.

Glossiness.—Absent or weak.

Number of leaflets.—Three only.

Shape.—Oval.

Base shape.—Acute.

Apex descriptor.—Rounded.

Variation.—Absent.

Margin.—Serrate.

Margin profile.—Revolvate (margins rolled backwards).

Petiole:

Length.—Medium; 26.4 cm.

Diameter.—3.94 mm.

Pubescence.—Medium.

Pose of hairs.—Slightly upwards.

Color.—RHS 144B (Medium yellow-green).

Bracts.—Absent.

Petiolule:

Length.—10.83 mm.

Diameter.—2.73 mm.

Color.—RHS 144B (Medium yellow-green).

Stipule:

Length.—3.30 mm.

Width.—8.27 mm.

Pubescence.—Dense.

Stipule anthocyanin coloration.—Medium; RHS 47D (Medium red).

Stolon:

Number.—Medium.

Average number of daughter plants per square foot.—7.

Anthocyanin coloration.—Absent or very weak; RHS 145A (Light yellow-green).

Diameter at bract.—5.39 mm.

Thickness.—Medium.

Pubescence.—Medium.

Inflorescence:

Position relative to foliage.—Above.

Number of flowers.—Medium.

Time of flowering (50% of plants at first flower).—Medium; July 1st-July 25th.

Flower size.—Medium.

Diameter.—26.49 mm.

Petals.—Shape: Orbicular. Apex: Rounded. Base: Rounded. Margin: Entire. Spacing: Overlapping.

Length: 11.24 mm. Width: 11.22 mm. Length/width

ratio: 1.0 (As long as broad). Petal number per flower: 6. Color (upper surface): RHS NN155B (White).

Calyx.—Diameter: 25.82 mm. Diameter relative to corolla: Same size. Inner calyx diameter relative to outer: Same size. Insertion of calyx: Level. Pose of calyx segments: Spreading to outwards. Size of calyx in relation to fruit: Same size. Adherence of calyx: Medium.

Sepal.—Shape: Elliptical. Apex: Truncate. Margin: Entire. Length: 9.35 mm. Width: 4.45 mm. Sepal number per flower: 6.

Receptacle color.—RHS 151B (Medium yellow-green).

Stamen.—Present. Anther color: RHS 13A (Medium yellow).

Pedice.—Attitude of hairs: Upwards.

Fruiting truss:

Length.—Medium; 37.7 cm.

Diameter at base of truss.—5.07 mm.

Number of berries per fruiting truss.—6.

Attitude at first picking.—Semi-erect.

Color at base of truss.—RHS 144C (Light yellow-green).

Fruit:

Relative fruit size.—Medium.

Length.—35.64 mm.

Width.—32.78 mm.

Length/width ratio.—1.1 (Longer than broad).

Fruit hollow length.—25.38 mm.

Fruit hollow width.—7.99 mm.

Fruit hollow length/width ratio.—3.2.

Fruit hollow center (cavity).—Small.

Weight (per individual berry).—18.76 g.

Predominant fruit shape.—Conical.

Difference in shape between primary and secondary fruits.—None or very slight.

Evenness of fruit surface.—Even or very slightly uneven.

Fruit skin color.—RHS 46B (Medium red).

Evenness of fruit color.—Even or very slightly uneven.

Fruit glossiness.—Weak.

Achenes.—Insertion of achenes: Level with surface.

Coloration: Sunward side of berry: RHS 165B (Medium greyed-orange). Shaded side of berry: RHS 164A (Medium greyed-orange). Number per berry: 280.0. Weight (weight of achenes divided by total # seed): 0.6 mg. Width of band without achenes: Absent or very narrow.

Firmness of flesh (when fully ripe).—Firm.

Color of flesh (excluding core).—RHS 33A (Medium orange-red).

Color of core.—RHS 33A (Medium orange-red).

Evenness of flesh color.—Slightly uneven.

Distribution of flesh color.—Marginal and central.

Sweetness.—Medium; average 8.9 °Brix.

Acidity.—Medium.

Texture when tasted.—Fine.

Type of bearing.—Fully everbearing — fully remontant.

Grams of fruit/plant.—1100.0 g.

Harvest interval.—Late June to early October.

Harvest maturity.—Late.

Disease and pest resistance:

Botrytis fruit rot.—Moderately resistant.

Powdery mildew.—Moderately resistant.

Verticillium wilt.—Moderately resistant.

Reaction to stress: None observed.

COMPARISON WITH PARENTAL AND
COMMERCIAL VARIETIES

When 'DrisStrawThirtyEight' is compared to the female parent plant 'Driscoll Jubilee' (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 15,435), 'DrisStrawThirtyEight' has much higher fruit yield, heavier stipule pubescence, and firmer fruit than 'Driscoll Jubilee'.

When 'DrisStrawThirtyEight' is compared to the male parent plant 'Canterbury' (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 12,577), 'DrisStrawThirtyEight' is more vigorous, and has smaller, less sweet, and more acidic fruit than 'Canterbury'.

When 'DrisStrawThirtyEight' is compared to the commercial variety 'DrisStrawTwo' (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 18,878), 'DrisStrawThirtyEight' has medium leaf blistering, absent or very weak stolon anthocyanin coloration, and an absent or very narrow width of band without achenes, whereas 'Dris-

StrawTwo' has strong leaf blistering, strong stolon anthocyanin coloration, and a medium width of band without achenes. Additionally, 'DrisStrawThirtyEight' has weak fruit glossiness, whereas 'DrisStrawTwo' has strong fruit glossiness.

When 'DrisStrawThirtyEight' is compared to the commercial variety 'Driscoll Camarillo' (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 14,771), 'DrisStrawThirtyEight' has an average of 3 crowns per plant, a medium plant density and conical shaped fruit with weak glossiness, whereas 'Driscoll Camarillo' has an average of 4.8 crowns per plant, an open plant density and cordate shaped fruit with strong glossiness.

We claim:

1. A new and distinct variety of strawberry plant named 'DrisStrawThirtyEight' as described and illustrated herein.

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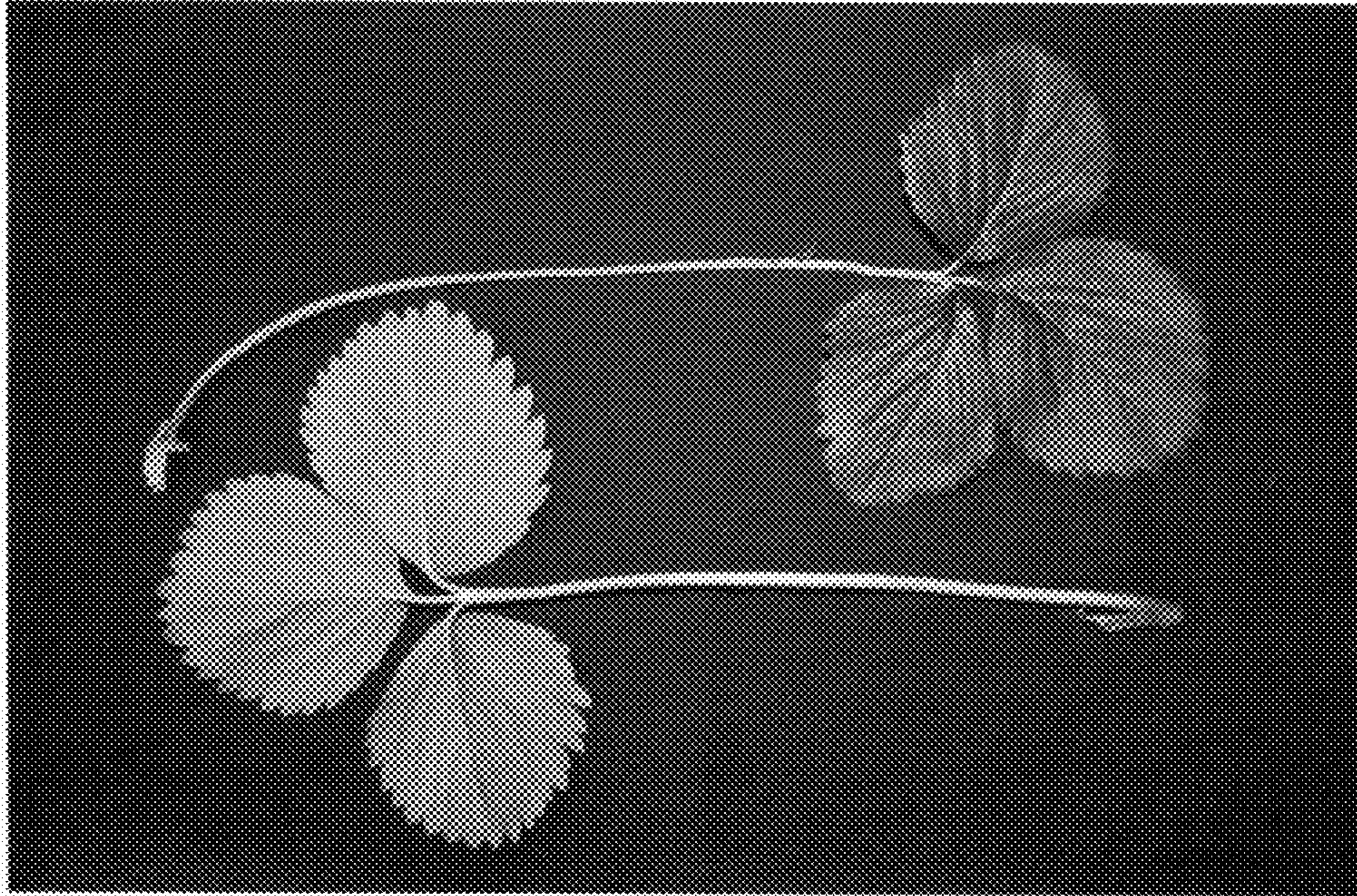


FIG. 1

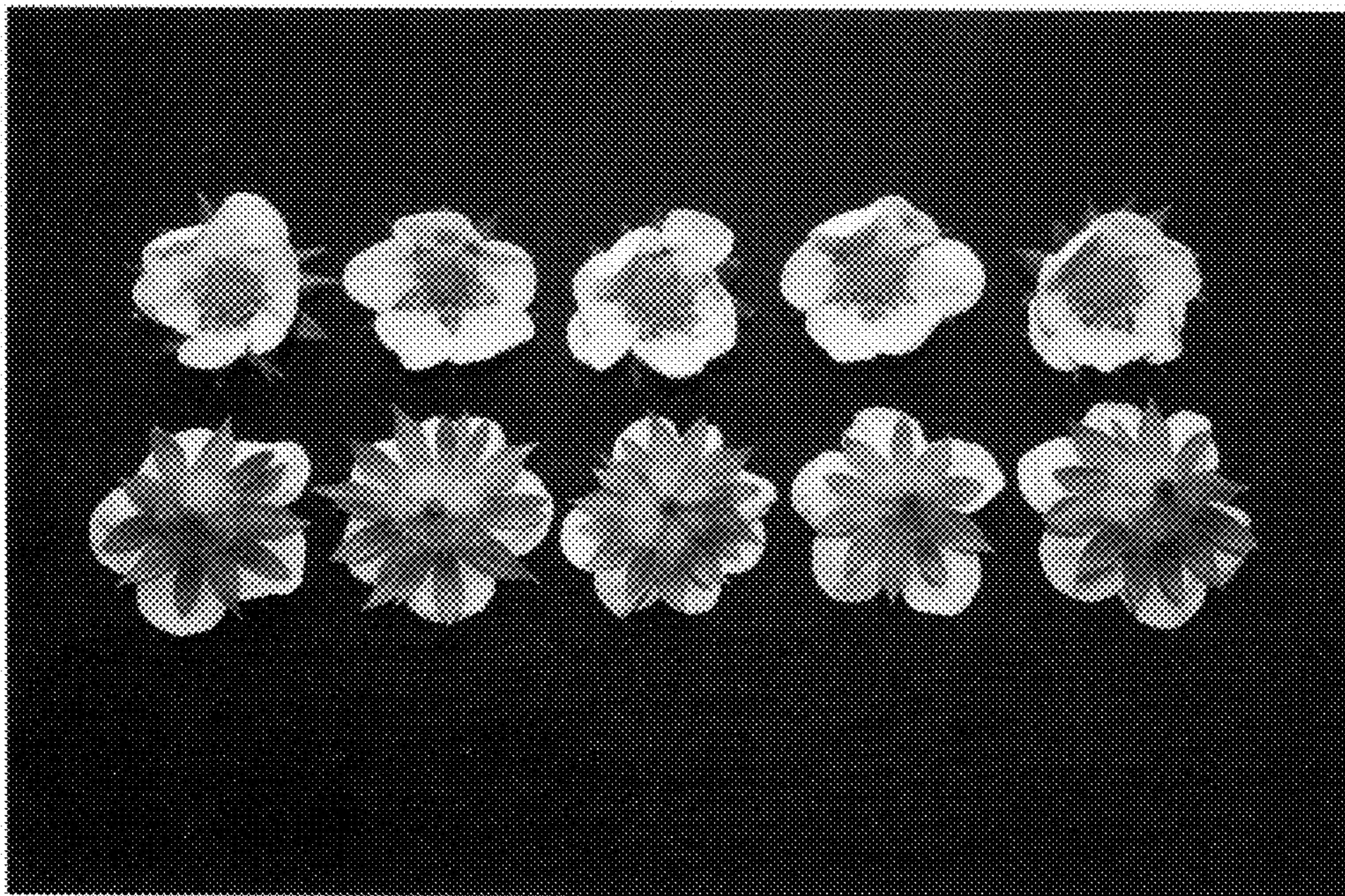


FIG. 2



FIG. 3

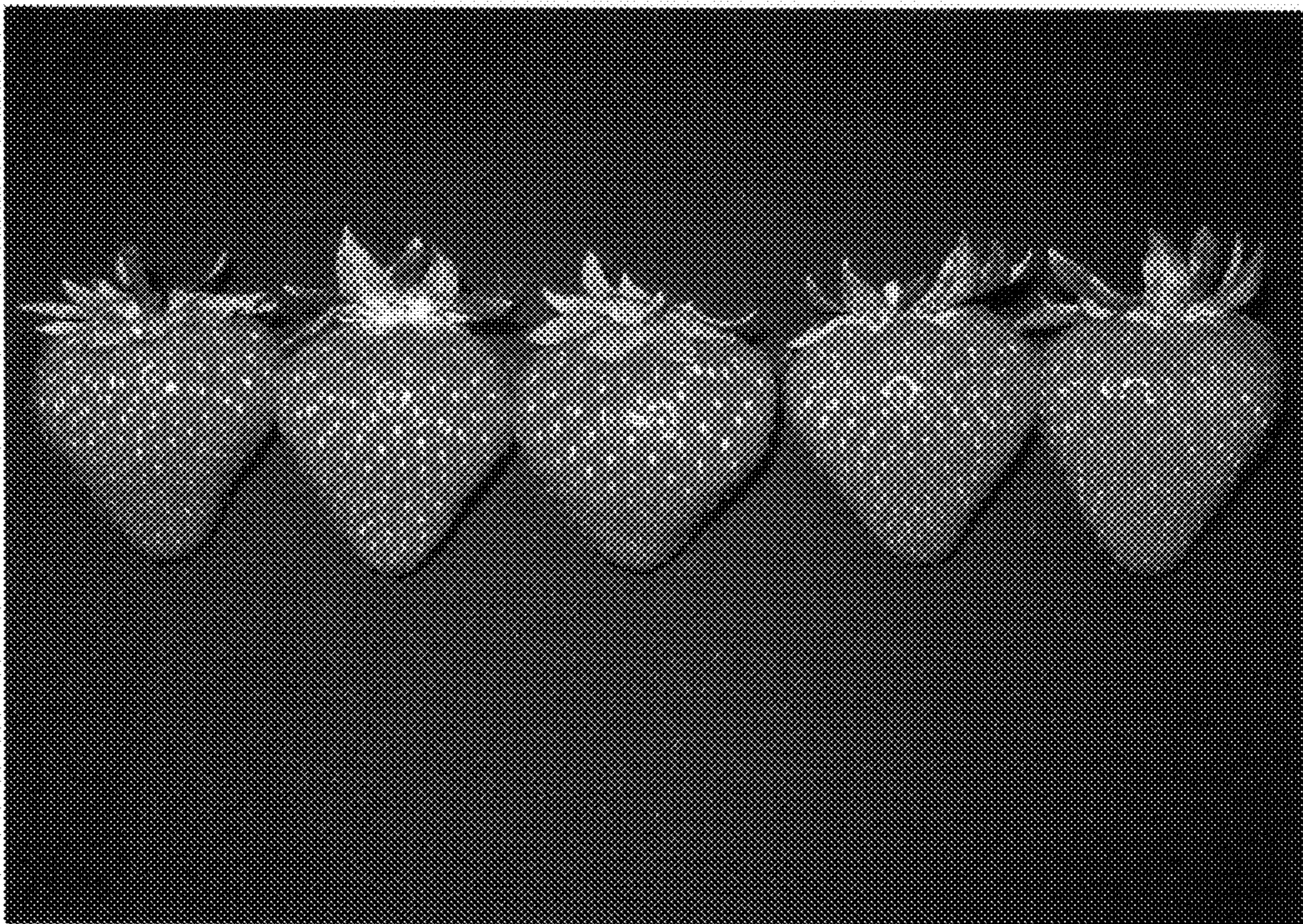


FIG. 4

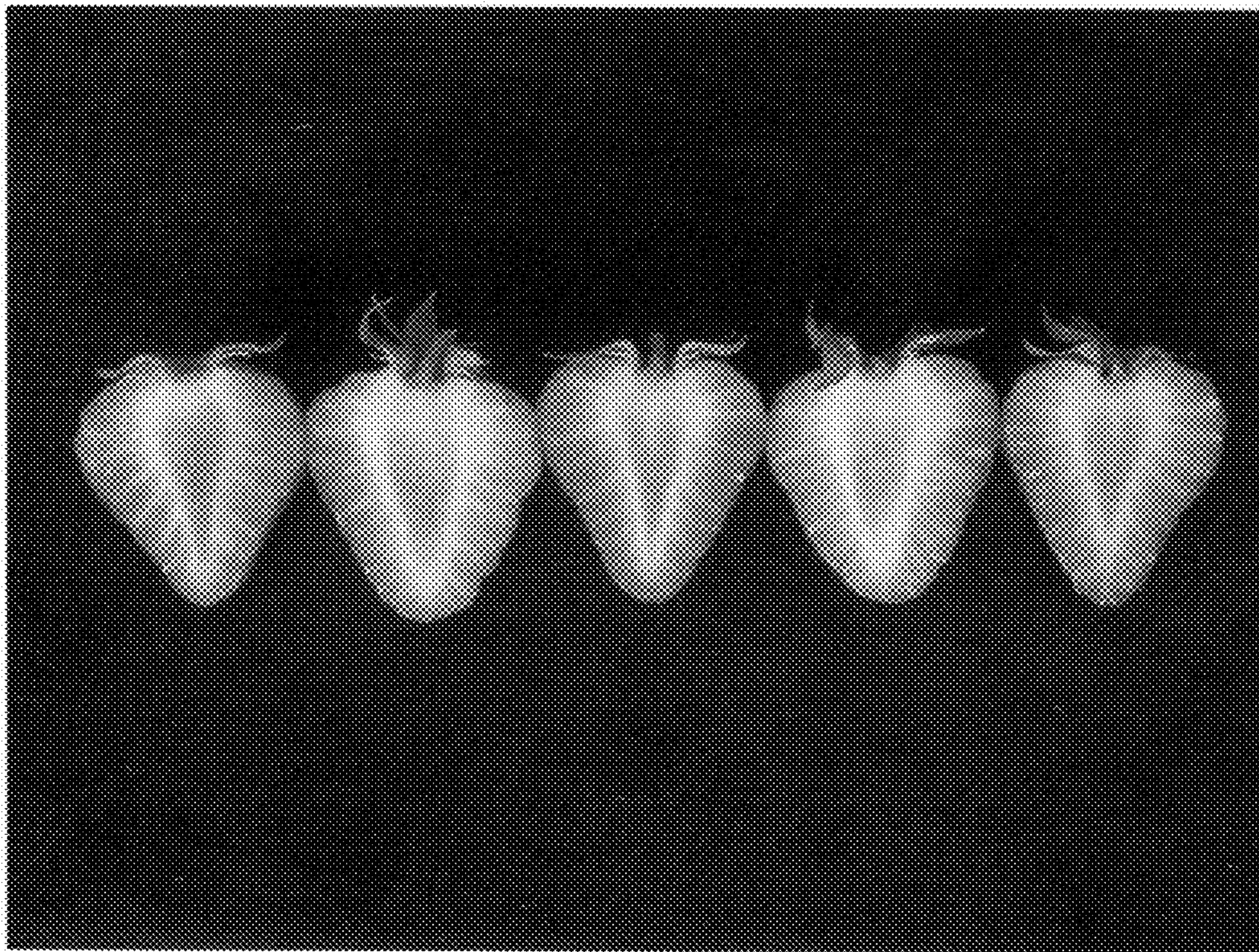


FIG. 5