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**Maillard et al.**

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- (54) **PEACH TREE NAMED ‘CRISPDIVA’**
- (50) Latin Name: *Prunus persia (L.) batsch*  
Varietal Denomination: **Crispdiva**
- (71) Applicant: **AGRO SELECTIONS FRUITS**, Elne (FR)
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- (52) **U.S. Cl.**  
USPC ..... **Plt./197**
- (58) **Field of Classification Search**  
USPC ..... **Plt./197**  
See application file for complete search history.
- (56) **References Cited**  
  
**PUBLICATIONS**

PLUTO Plant Variety Database Jul. 22, 2015. pp. 1-2.\*

Delivery bill from ASF to Agromillora dated Jun. 29, 2011; with English machine translation (4 pages).†  
Delivery bill from Agromillora to Les Aigras (Millet) dated May 10, 2012; with English machine translation (2 pages).†  
Delivery bill from Millet to Vachet dated Dec. 11, 2013; with English machine translation (2 pages).†  
Redacted contract between ASF and Vachet dated Oct. 15, 2013; with English machine translation (11 pages).†  
France plant application for CRISPDIVA dated Nov. 27, 2012; with English machine translation (2 pages).†  
European Community plant application for CRISPDIVA No. 2012/2706 dated Nov. 27, 2012; with English machine translation (2 pages).†  
Morocco plant application for CRISPDIVA No. 582/15 dated May 11, 2015; with English machine translation (28 pages).†  
European Community Official Gazette excerpt for CRISPDIVA dated Feb. 15, 2013; in English (12 pages).†  
Information sheet for CRISPDIVA dated May 2015; with English machine translation (2 pages).†  
Information table for CRISPDIVA (Oct. 8, 2013); with partial English machine translation (5 pages).†

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† cited by third party

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(57) **ABSTRACT**  
A new and distinct variety of yellow peach tree denominated ‘CRISPDIVA’ has fruits with high eating quality and very long shelf life without alteration before and after harvesting, with a semi-sweet yellow flesh, with a slightly red pigmentation into the stone cavity and a star-shaped red pigmentation around the stone cavity, and an attractive luminous and homogenous skin with a very high percentage of purple red blush on skin surface, on an orange red background.

**2 Drawing Sheets**

Botanical classification: *Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch.  
Variety denomination: ‘CRISPDIVA’.

**BACKGROUND OF THE NEW VARIETY**

The present invention relates to a new and distinct variety of yellow peach tree, *Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch, which has been given the variety denomination ‘CRISPDIVA’.

This new tree produces fruits with a long shelf life without alteration both on the tree after growth completion and after harvesting, very good eating quality, clingstone yellow flesh fruits with a slightly red pigmentation, for fresh market in end of August or early in September in the Pyrénées-Orientales department, France.

**ORIGIN OF THE VARIETY**

The ‘CRISPDIVA’ yellow peach tree originated from a cultivated area of the south of France, in the Pyrénées-Orientales department, where it was tested.

This place is under a Mediterranean climate (a temperate area), on the Mediterranean coastline. Winters are gentle and

summers warm and dry. The amount of days with temperatures below 7° Celsius can vary between 600 and 1200 hours per year. The place is sunny, with 2400 to 2800 hours of sunny days per year on average. The prevailing wind is called ‘Tramontane’: it dries the air, clears the sky from clouds, but its intensity can be strong and affect the harvest, fruit quantity and/or quality. Marine moisture does not affect the place. Precipitations are irregular through the year and from one year to another. The amount of rainy days does not exceed 80 days per year, and are mostly found in Spring and Autumn. In May and October, very intense precipitations occasionally happen. Summer is dry with a few thunderstorms.

‘CRISPDIVA’ was provisionally designated, tested and genetically identified by a genetic profile, under number 03.7E.64.10.

The ‘CRISPDIVA’ variety resulted from a pollinated cross between the ‘NECTAPI’ yellow nectarine tree (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 21,156) which was used as the seed parent and a white peach tree named ‘SWEETPRIM’ (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 21,157) which was used as the pollen parent.

The ‘CRISPDIVA’ variety was obtained by hybridizing and propagated by grafting on a “INRA® GF677” rootstock



trees. It has been determined to have unique tree and fruit characteristics making it worthy for commercial fresh fruit production. There are no known effects of the standard rootstock trees set forth above on the scion cultivar. Asexually propagated plants remained true to the original tree and all characteristics of the tree and the fruit were transmitted. The plant was reproduced asexually by us in Les Régelines, Route d'Alenya, La Prade de Mousseillous, 66200 ELNE, Pyrénées-Orientales, France. More particularly, the plant was reproduced by grafting.

#### SUMMARY OF THE VARIETY

The new and distinct variety 'CRISPDIVA' yellow peach tree blooms at the end of February or early in March near Elne in the Pyrénées-Orientales department, France. More particularly, it blooms between February 24<sup>th</sup> and March 6<sup>th</sup>. The blooming period is considered medium. However, it was observed that its early date of blooming seems to be highly dependant on climatic conditions.

The first fruit of 'CRISPDIVA' ripens generally in the middle or at the end of August. More particularly, it usually ripens between August 13<sup>th</sup> and August 20<sup>th</sup>. However, it was observed that its early date of maturity seems to be highly dependant on climatic conditions.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the accompanying drawing, 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 that shows a close view of typical specimens of the fruit of the new variety 'CRISPDIVA' at ripening time.

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 leaves, fruit flesh, pit and pit cavity of the new variety

FIG. 3 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. 4 is a color photograph of the stone of the new variety, the stone has been cut in half to show the inside of the stone and the kernel.

Due to chemical development, processing and printing, the flowers, stones and fruits 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 fruits by 'CRISPDIVA' is high, due to fruit very long shelf life without alteration after harvesting.

Trees are vigorous and large stature half-standing in a semi-flared to semi-upright out aspect. The anthocyanic coloration of flowering shoot is present excluding brushwood side away from sun. The time of beginning of flowering is considered medium; flowering begins at the end of February. The type of flower is showy with medium petal size. Petals are pale pink to medium pink. Leaf glands are present and round. The fruit flesh is yellow or orange yellow generally with a slightly red pigmentation into and around the stone cavity.

The fruit skin is thick, with a luminous and homogenous red purple blush on an orange red background. The stone is cling-stone and his size is medium. Fruit taste is semi-sweet, very aromatic and with a high level of sugars.

Compared to 'JULIENICE' variety (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 20,472), 'CRISPDIVA' variety blooms 5 days earlier and the fruits of 'CRISPDIVA' variety ripen approximately at the same time than the 'JULIENICE' fruits. The fruit color of the 'CRISPDIVA' new variety is more intense than the color on 'JULIENICE' fruits skin. Indeed, 'JULIENICE' fruits are orange red on 100% of the fruits skin whereas 'CRISPDIVA' fruits are red to orange red, and the red blush coloration covered 90 to 95% of the fruit skin surface on an orange red background. The flesh of 'JULIENICE' variety shows a balanced flavour whereas 'CRISPDIVA' flesh, is semi sweet, aromatic and sugary.

Compared to its female parent, which is 'NECTAPI' a yellow nectarine tree (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 21,156), the new variety 'CRISPDIVA' is a yellow peach variety. Both varieties have a semi-sweet flavour, a late maturity season and circular leaf glands. The new variety male parent, which is 'SWEETPRIM' (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 21,157), is a white peach tree. The 'SWEETPRIM' variety has a balanced flavour, i.e. more acidulous than 'CRISPDIVA' and 'NECTAPI' flavour. Moreover, the 'SWEETPRIM' variety has an early season of maturity and reniform leaf glands.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Referring more specifically to the pomological details of this new and distinct variety of yellow peach tree, the following was observed on trees in their third growing season (second year of production) under the ecological conditions prevailing at the orchards located near the town of Elne, Pyrénées-Orientales departement, France. All observations have been done on rootstock cultivars. Used rootstocks were "INRA® GF677" trees. All major color code designations are by reference to The R.H.S. Color Chart (Fourth Edition) provided by The Royal Horticultural Society of Great Britain. Tree:

*Size*.—Generally. — Considered large. The tree size the first year was approximately 200 to 280 cm. The tree was pruned during each following dormant season to a height of approximately 250 cm. Current season shoots growth could reach 80 cm. The tree size from the second year (second and next years) reached a final height of 330 cm including current season shoots length. The tree size is consistently reduces to 250 cm the next years.

*Spread*.—Approximately 100 cm with a cylindrical shape. 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. As a result, tree spread was about 100 cm and the orchard contained 2500 trees by hectare.

*Vigor*.—Considered strong.

*Productivity*.—Very Productive and regular, every year. 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 cultural practices employed during the bloom period, and is therefore not distinctive of the present variety.

*Bearer*.—Very regular. The fruit distribution is considered homogenous on mixed branches and spurs hav-



ing more than 1 year. Thinning should be reduced or very reduced because of the capacity of the tree to produce homogeneous fruits with a high potential.

*Form.*—The 'CRISPDIVA' variety has naturally a semi-flared to semi-upright shape. 5

*Density.*—Considered dense.

*Hardiness.*—The present tree was grown and evaluated in France. The variety appears to be hardy under the central Pyrénées-Orientales département typical climatic conditions. Experimentations on different sites with winter chilling requirement comprised between 350 hours and 1200 hours showed a good behaviour of the tree in all cases. No damages were caused by ascertained temperatures as low as -12 degrees Celsius in winter. The tree was also very resistant to frosty springtime weather. 10 15

#### Trunk:

*Diameter.*—Approximately 6.8 centimeters in diameter when measured at a distance of approximately 30 centimeters above the soil level. 20

*Bark texture.*—Considered slightly rough, with lenticels.

*Lenticels.*—Numerous lenticels are present. The number of lenticels reaches 3 or 4 lenticels per cm<sup>2</sup>. The lenticels range in size from approximately 5.0 to 8.0 millimeters in width, and about 1.5 to 2.0 millimeters in height. 25

*Lenticel color.*—The outside of lenticels has a silver-grey color (RHS Grey 201 D), whereas the inside is considered brown (RHS Greyed Orange 164 A or RHS Greyed Orange 165 B). 30

*Bark coloration.*—The bark has a brown color (RHS Brown N 200 C) or a silver color slightly darker than the outside of lenticel color (RHS Grey 201). 35

#### Branches:

*Size.*—Mature branches and current season shoots are considered medium to large for the variety.

*Diameter.*—Average as compared to other peach varieties. The current season shoots have a diameter from 4.0 to 5.0 millimeters, and mature branches have a diameter from 24.0 to 32.0 millimeters. 40

*Surface texture.*—Average, wood which is several years old has no furrowed appearance.

*Crotch angles.*—Primary branches are considered variable, but the crotch angles are generally between 45 degrees and 60 degrees from the horizontal axis. This particular characteristic is not considered distinctive of the variety, however. 45

*Current season shoots.*—Internode length: Generally between 30.0 and 45.0 millimeters. Color of mature branches: Brown (RHS Grey Brown N 199 C). 50

*Current seasons shoots.*—Color. — The color of new shoot tips is considered yellow-green (RHS Yellow Green 144 A to RHS Yellow Green 144 B) on lower part of new shoot tips, whereas the upper part is darker and colored in brown-purple (RHS Greyed Red 178 A), depending on the level on the tip. 55

#### Leaves:

*Size.*—Considered medium for the species. The ratio leaf length/leaf width is 3.73. 60

*Leaf length.*—Approximately 146.0 to 169.0 millimeters with leaf petiole. The medium length is about 156.4 millimeters.

*Leaf width.*—Approximately 36.0 to 48.0 millimeters. The medium width is 41.9 millimeters. 65

*Leaf base shape.*—Concave.

*Leaf form.*—Lanceolate.

*Leaf tip form.*—Short, pointed and acuminate.

*Leaf color.*—Upper leaf surface. — Green (RHS Green 137 A to RHS Green 137 B) or yellow Green (RHS Yellow Green 147 A). Lower surface. — A lighter green (RHS Yellow Green 146 A to RHS Yellow Green 146 B or RHS Yellow Green 147 B) than the upper leaf surface color.

*Leaf texture.*—Smooth and glabrous.

*Leaf venation.*—Pinnately veined.

*Mid-vein.*—Color. — Light green, almost cream white (RHS Yellow Green 145 C to RHS Yellow Green 145 D or RHS Yellow Green 154 D). The color may evolve with maturity.

*Leaf margins.*—Slightly undulating.

*Form.*—Considered slightly dentate.

*Uniformity.*—Leaves are isolated or grouped by 2 or 3. In this last case, one leaf of normal size is found with one or two smaller leaves (at least 50% smaller).

*Leaf petioles.*—Size. — Considered medium. Length. — About 8.0 to about 11.0 millimeters. Diameter. — About 2.0 millimeters.

*Petioles color.*—Upper petiole surface. — Light green (RHS Yellow Green 144 A to RHS Yellow Green 144 B). Lower surface. — Light green (RHS Yellow Green 150 C or RHS Yellow Green 154 D).

*Leaf glands.*—Size. — Considered small to medium. Their size is about 1.0 millimeter. Number. — Generally 2 or 3 glands per leaf. Type. — Round. Color. — On young leaves, leaf glands color is considered a light green (RHS Green 145 B). On older leaves, leaf glands color turns to a dark brown (RHS Grey Brown 199 A to RHS Grey Brown 199 B). Margins. — Smooth and regular.

*Leaf stipules.*—Generally. — No leaf stipules were observed. 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 round and balloon shaped. Their form is evolving until blooming, with variables dimensions. Just before blooming, floral buds are approximately 11.0 millimeters wide and approximately 16.0 millimeters long. Color. — This characteristic is dependent upon the proximity to bloom. At pre-floral stage of development, the bottom of the flowers buds, formed by the sepals, is of purple-brown color (RHS Greyed Purple 183 A to RHS Greyed Purple 183 D or RHS Grey Brown Group 199 A). The corolla, formed by the petals, is generally of pale pink color (RHS Red Purple 65 B or RHS Red Purple 69 C). Petals color shows an evolution until the end of flowering.

*Hardiness.*—The buds are considered hardy under typical central Pyrénées-Orientales département climatic conditions. No winter injury was noted during the last several years of evaluation in the central Pyrénées-Orientales département, with winter temperatures as low as -10 degrees Celsius 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



degrees Celsius with an average temperature between 28 and 30 degrees Celsius during 3 weeks in summer.

*Date of bloom.*—The blooming time generally begins at the end of February or early in March. The first bloom was observed on Feb. 24, 2011.

*Blooming time.*—Considered medium in relative comparison to other commercial peach cultivars grown in the Pyrénées-Orientales département, France. The date of full bloom is observed generally at the middle of the blooming period. The date of bloom varies slightly with climatic conditions and cultural practices. Thus the full bloom was observed from Feb. 24 until Mar. 6, 2011, then from Mar. 16 until Mar. 25, 2012 and from Feb. 22 until Mar. 12, 2013.

*Duration of bloom.*—Approximately 12 days. This characteristic varies slightly with the prevailing climatic conditions.

*Flower type.*—The variety is considered to have a showy type flower.

*Flower size.*—Considered medium. Flower diameter at full bloom is approximately 34.0 to 37.0 millimeters.

*Bloom quantity.*—Considered abundant, approximately between 30 and 50 flowers per meter, with a good distribution and a high rate of fruit set.

*Flower bud frequency.*—Generally 2 flower buds appear per node, occasionally 1.

*Petal size.*—Generally. — Considered medium. Length: Generally 19.0 millimeters. Width: Generally 17.87 millimeters.

*Petal form.*—Round-shaped.

*Petal count.*—Generally 5.

*Petal texture.*—Smooth and soft.

*Petal color.*—Both surfaces of the petal are colored with a pale pink (RHS Red Purple 69 B to RHS Red Purple 69 C) or a medium Pink (RHS Red Purple 65 B to RHS Red Purple 65 C) when young, becoming slightly darker until the end of blooming.

*Fragrance.*—Sweet.

*Petal claw.*—Form. — The claw is considered to have a conic form, slightly round at the apex. Length. — About 5.0 to 6.0 millimeters. Width. — About 4.0 millimeter at the base.

*Petal margins.*—Generally considered moderately wavy, sinuate.

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

*Flower pedicel.*—Length. — Considered medium to large and having an average length of approximately 4.0 millimeters. Diameter. — Considered average, approximately 2.0 millimeters. Color. — Yellow Green (RHS Yellow Green 145 A).

*Calyx.*—Internal surface texture. — Smooth and glabrous. Color. — The inner surface of the calyx is mat golden orange (RHS Greyed Red 178 C to RHS Greyed Red 178 D). The outer surface of the calyx is considered of purple-brown (RHS Greyed Purple 183 A to RHS Greyed Purple 183 D) color.

*Sepals.*—Surface texture. — The outer surface has a fine pubescent texture. Size. — Medium. Form. — Oval. Color. — Both sides of sepals are colored with a matt Red (RHS Greyed Purple 183 A to RHS Greyed Purple 183 D or RHS Grey Grey Brown Group 199 A).

*Average number of stamens per flower.*—Approximately 40 stamens per flower.

*Anthers*—Color. — At an early stage of maturity, anthers are colored with an orange yellow (RHS Yellow Orange 16 A to RHS Yellow Orange 16 B). The color may evolve with maturity to turn in a red or red orange color (RHS Greyed Purple Group 178 A).

*Pollen production.*—Pollen is abundant, and has a yellow color (Approximately RHS Yellow Orange 17 B to RHS Yellow Orange 17 C) which may evolve with maturity. The present variety is considered auto-fertile (self-pollinating).

*Filaments.*—Size. — Medium length, between 9.0 and 16.0 millimeters in length. Filaments length is generally higher than the pistil's length. Color: Considered pale pink to slightly darker pink (RHS Red Purple 62 C to RHS Red Purple 62 D or RHS Red Purple 73 A to RHS Red Purple 73 B). The color becomes darker during the blooming.

*Pistil.*—Number. — Usually more than 1, sometimes 3. Generally. — Average in size. Length. — Approximately 16.0 to 18.0 millimeters including the ovary. Generally equal to stamen length, if not slightly smaller. Color. — Considered a very pale green (RHS Yellow Green Group 150 D or RHS Yellow Green Group 151 D). The color evolves during the blooming, becoming more light (RHS Yellow Green Group 150 D) and sometimes very slightly pink — RHS Red Group 36D). Surface texture. — Glabrous.

*Ovary.*—Pubescence. — Present.

30 Fruit:

*Maturity when described.*—Firm in ripe conditions (shipping ripe).

*Date of first picking.*—Sep. 6, 2009.

*Date of last picking.*—The date of harvest varies slightly with the prevailing climatic conditions. The 'CRISP-DIVA' variety has a late date of picking, and a grouped maturity. The maturity is grouped within 7 or 8 days and the harvest is generally performed in two runs. Last known picking times carry on Sep. 6 to Sep. 12, 2009, then on Aug. 13 to Aug. 20, 2011, then on Sep. 1 to Sep. 7, 2012 and finally on Aug. 28 to Sep. 9, 2013.

*Size.*—Generally. — Homogeneous in size. Considered large to very large. Form. — Round and regular. Very slightly fuzzy.

*Average cheek diameter.*—Approximately 74.0 to 80.0 millimeters.

*Average axial diameter.*—Approximately 71.0 to 78.0 millimeters.

*Typical weight.*—Generally about 240.0 to 290.0 grams. This characteristic is high dependent upon the prevailing cultural practices, and therefore is not particularly distinctive of the variety.

*Fruit form.*—Generally. — Round. The fruit is generally uniform in symmetry, viewed from the suture's plane.

*Suture.*—Fruit suture: Wide-mouthed and slightly marked, extending from the base to the apex. No apparent callousing or stitching exists along the suture line. Not pointed. Color. — The suture has generally a similar color to the whole fruit color, a luminous purple red (RHS Greyed Purple 187 A to RHS Greyed Purple 187 B or RHS N 186 C).

*Ventral surface.*—Form. — Smooth.

*Apex.*—Non-prominent, small and generally slightly depressed.

*Base.*—Semi-flared, shallow.



*Stem cavity*.—Average depth of the stem cavity is about 14.0 millimeters. Average width is about 18.0 to 24.0 millimeters.

*Fruit skin*.—Thickness. — Considered thick and strong, and the adherence of skin to flesh is strong to medium, depending on the fruit maturity. Texture. — Fine pubescence. Taste. — Semi-sweet. Tendency to crack. — None observed.

*Color*.—Blush color. — This blush color is an homogenous purple red (RHS Greyed Purple 187 A to RHS Greyed Purple 187 B or RHS N 186 C). The purple red blush covers 90% to 95% of the fruit skin surface on an orange red background (RHS Greyed Red 179 A or RHS Orange Red 34 A) on approximately 5 to 10% of the fruit skin surface. The percentage of the blush on the fruit skin surface can vary, and is generally dependant upon the prevailing conditions under which the fruit was grown. Ground color. — The ground color covers approximately 5 to 10% of the fruit skin surface, and is considered orange red (RHS Greyed Red 179 A or RHS Orange Red 34 A).

*Fruit stem*.—Medium in length, approximately 8.0 millimeters.

*Diameter*.—Approximately 6.0 millimeters.

*Color*.—Pale green (RHS Yellow Green 145 B to RHS Yellow Green 145 C).

*Flesh*.—Ripens. — Very homogenously, slowly. The flesh has a long shelf life. Texture. — Very firm, very dense, crunchy, melting, juicy at harvest maturity stage. Fibers. — Not fibrous. Aroma. — Pronounced. Eating quality. — Considered very good, aromatic and with a high level of sugars. Flavor. — Considered semi-sweet. The Brix is generally superior to 15 and acidity comprised between 6 and 9 meq/100 ml. Juice. — Very juicy at complete maturity. Brix. — Generally 15.0 to 16.0 degrees. This characteristic varies slightly with the number of fruit per tree; prevailing cultural practices; and the surrounding climatic conditions. Flesh color. — Yellow flesh (RHS Yellow Orange 14 A to RHS Yellow Orange 14 B) usually a slightly red pigmentation (RHS Orange Red N34 A) into the stone cavity and in a star shape on 5.0 to 6.0 millimeters around the stone cavity.

#### Stone:

*Type*.—Clingstone, more or less adherent depending on the fruit maturity.

*Size*.—Considered medium for the variety. The stone size varies significantly depending upon the tree vigor, crop load and prevailing growing conditions.

*Length*.—Approximately 32.0 to 34.0 millimeters.

*Width*.—Approximately 23.0 to 25.0 millimeters.

*Diameter*.—Approximately 18.0 to 20.0 millimeters.

*Form*.—Elliptic.

*Base*.—Straight to round.

*Apex*.—Shape. — The stone apex is short and pointed.

*Stone cavity*.—Considered medium size, with an ovate-form and dimensions corresponding to the stone's dimensions.

*Stone surface*.—Surface texture. — The pit is 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 depth of approximately 2.0 millimeters at mid-suture.

*Dorsal edge*.—Shape. — Grooved.

*Stone color*.—The color of the dry stone is generally considered light orange brown (RHS Greyed Orange 166 C to RHS Greyed Orange 166 D or RHS Greyed Orange 174 D).

*Tendency to split*.—Splitting is very low or absent, depending on climatic conditions between blooming period and stone hardening.

*Kernel*.—Size. — The kernel is considered medium. Length. — Approximately 19.0 millimeters. Width. — Approximately 12.0 millimeters. Thickness. — Approximately 5.0 millimeters. Form. — Considered flattened and elliptic. Pellicle. — The pellicle of the kernel has a short pubescence. Color. — The kernel skin is light orange-brown colored (RHS Greyed Orange 164 A or RHS Greyed Orange 165 B). The almond, which is the seed of the kernel, is cream white (RHS Yellow White 158 C to RHS Yellow White 158 D) and has a bitter tasting. The kernel and its embryo are mature at the time of fruit maturity.

Use: The subject variety 'CRISPDIVA' is considered to be a yellow peach tree of the late season of maturity, and which produces fruits that are considered firm, attractively colored with a very homogenous purple red. Fruits have a semi-sweet taste and are excellent for uncooked consumption, crunchy or melting when at full maturity. Fruits have excellent gustative qualities. Due to their flesh quality, firmness and density, they can also be commercialized as 4<sup>th</sup> 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: Remarkable. Fruit have a slow maturation and a long shelf life both on the tree after growth completion and after harvesting without alteration. After growth completion, fruits are preserved more than one week. After harvest, fruits are well preserved more than 4 weeks at 2.0 degree Celsius.

Shipping quality: Considered very good. The fruit of the new yellow peach variety showed minimal bruising of the flesh or skin damage after being subjected to normal harvesting and packing procedures. Its resistance to handling during harvest and packing and its long shelf life without alteration after harvest easily permit 3 to 4 weeks-shipping at 2 degrees Celsius.

Resistance to insects and disease: No particular susceptibilities were noted. The present variety is not very sensitive to powdery mildew, or conservation diseases and decay due to its thick and strong skin.

Although the new variety of peach tree possesses the described characteristics when grown under the ecological conditions prevailing near Elne, Pyrénées-Orientales département, 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.

I claim:

1. A new and distinct variety of yellow peach tree as illustrated and described, characterized by fruits with high eating quality and very long shelf life without alteration before and after harvesting, with a semi-sweet yellow flesh, with a slightly red pigmentation into the stone cavity and a star-shaped red pigmentation around the stone cavity, and an attractive luminous and homogenous skin with a very high percentage of purple red blush on skin surface, on an orange red background.



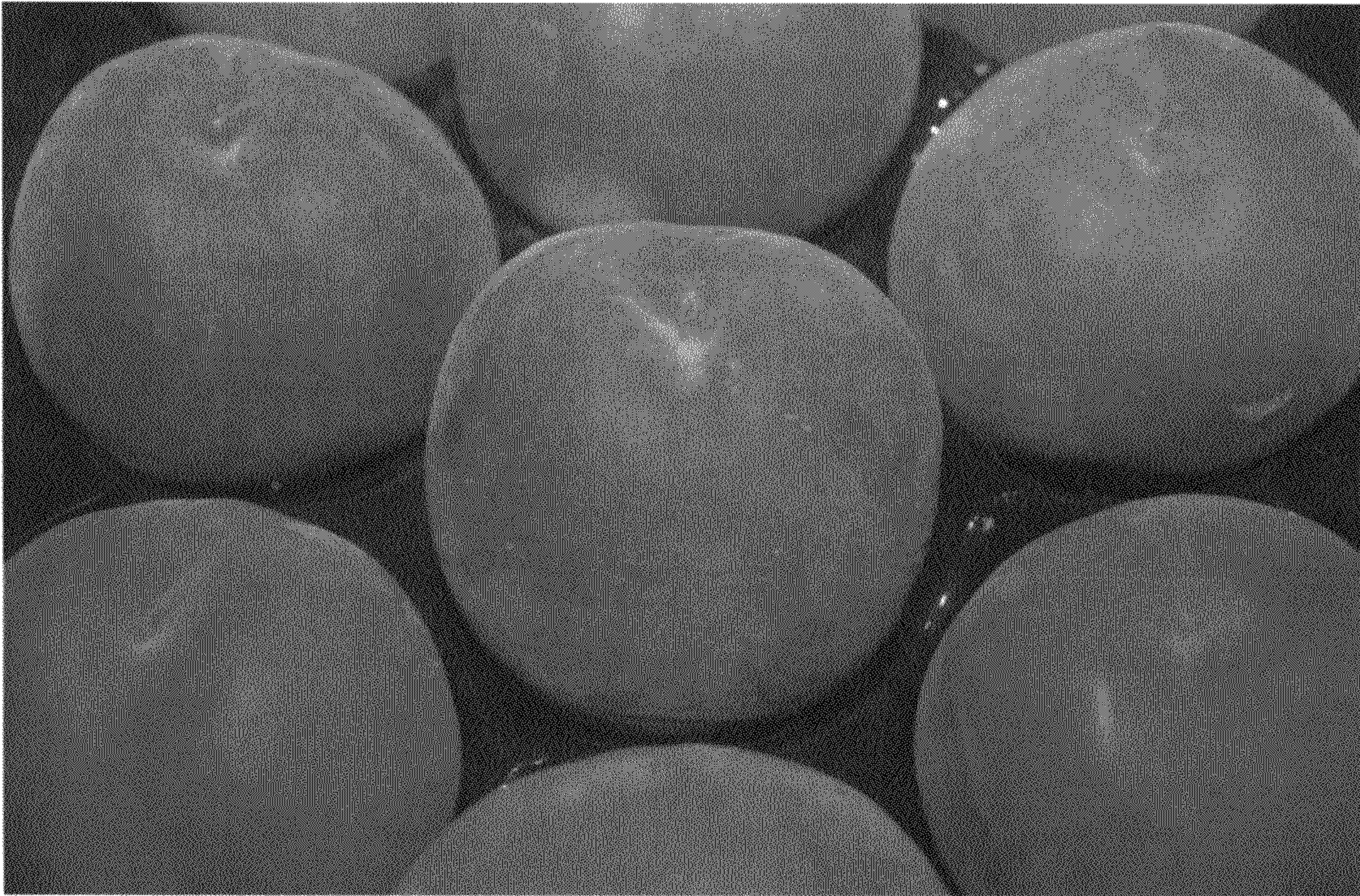


Fig. 1

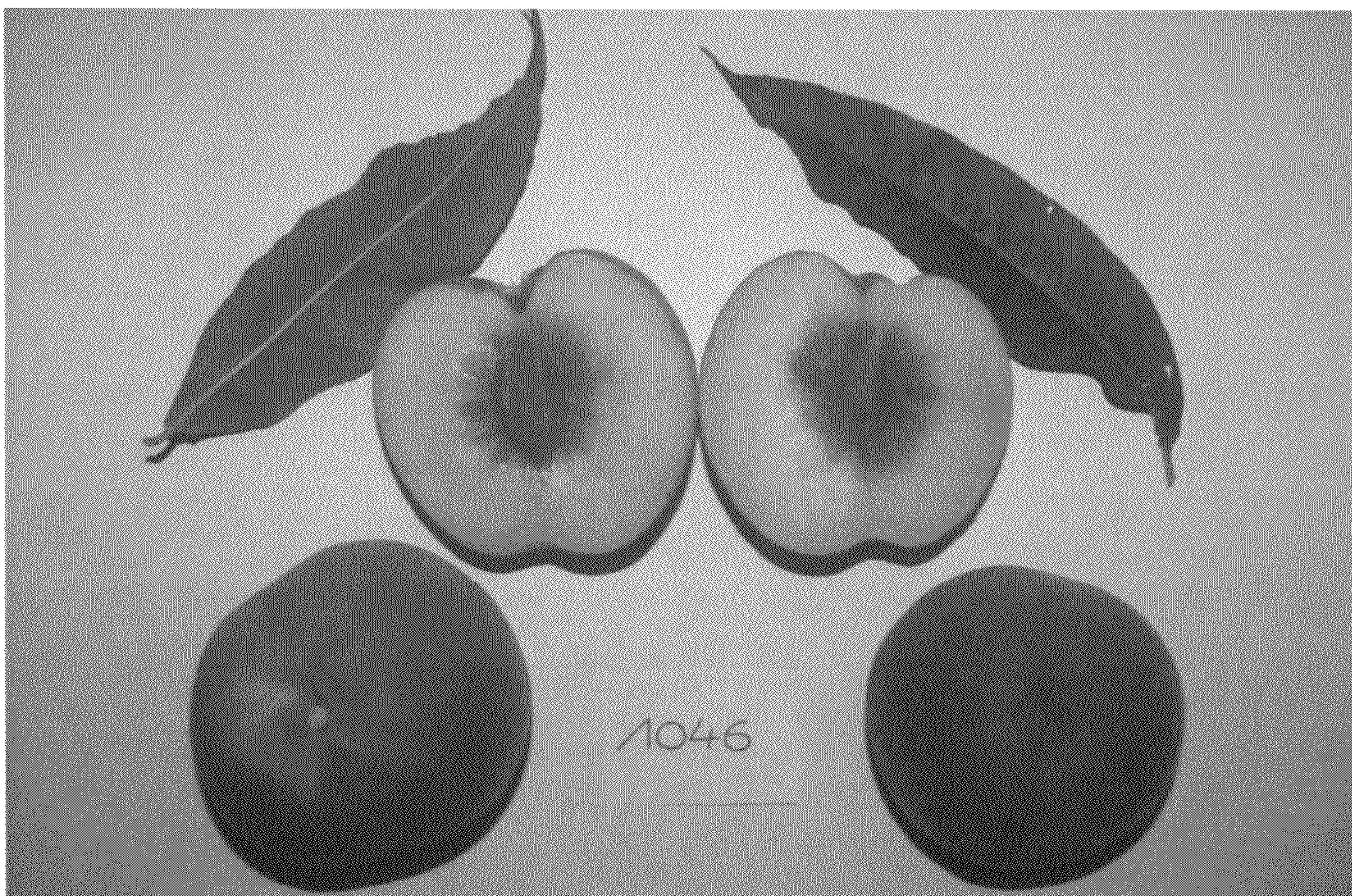


Fig. 2



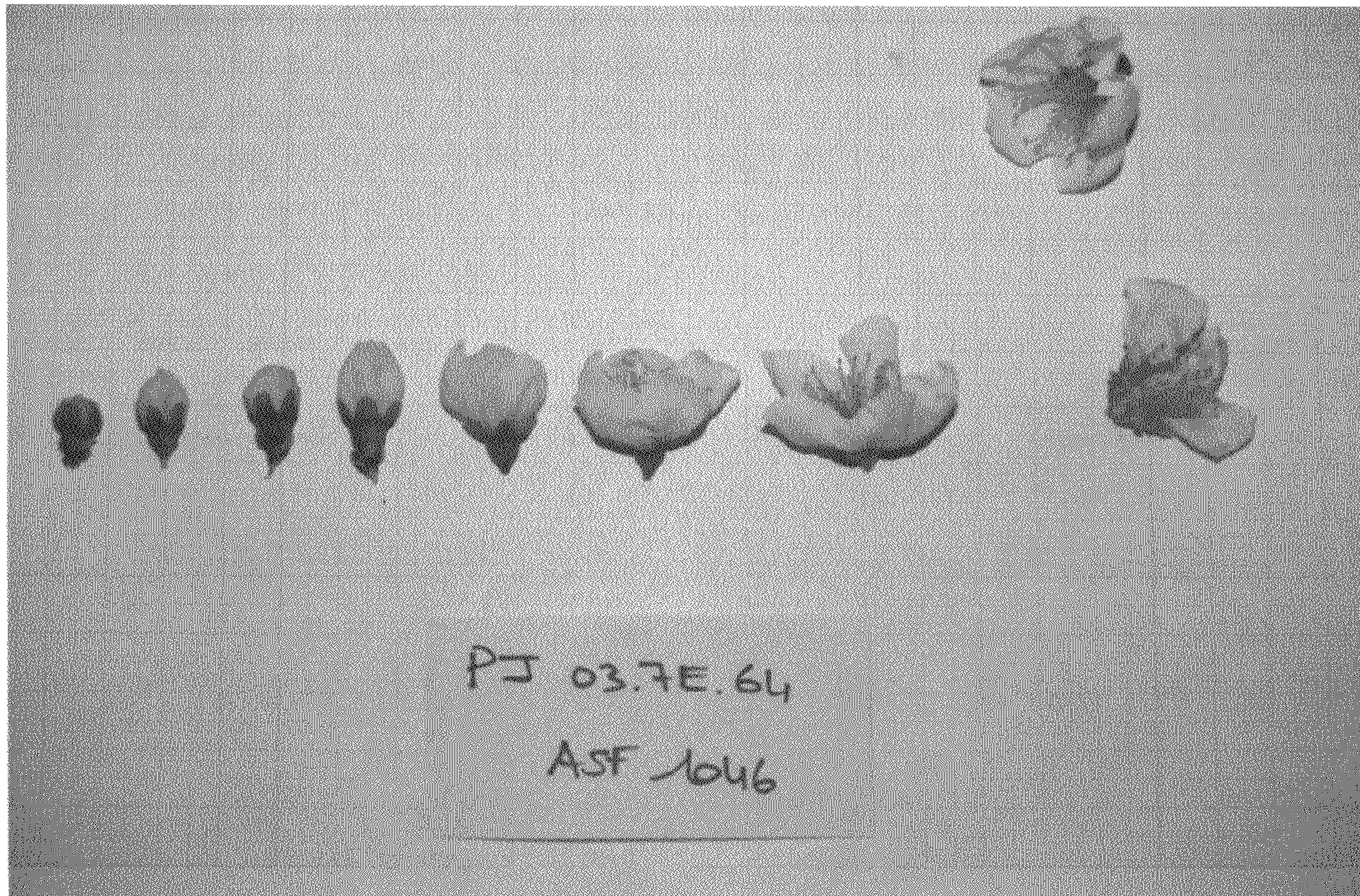


Fig. 3



Fig. 4