

US00PP30015P3

(12) **United States Plant Patent**
Larse

(10) **Patent No.:** **US PP30,015 P3**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Dec. 25, 2018**

(54) **STRAWBERRY PLANT NAMED**
'MAGELLAN'

(50) Latin Name: *Fragaria x ananassa*
Varietal Denomination: **Magellan (a.k.a. 108789)**

(71) Applicant: **Sweet Darling Sales, Inc.**, Aptos, CA
(US)

(72) Inventor: **John Larse**, Watsonville, CA (US)

(73) Assignee: **Sweet Darling Sales, Inc.**, Aptos, CA
(US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **15/731,552**

(22) Filed: **Jun. 28, 2017**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2018/0235125 P1 Aug. 16, 2018

Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 62/355,575, filed on Jun.
28, 2016.

(51) **Int. Cl.**
A01H 5/08 (2018.01)
A01H 6/74 (2018.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC **Plt./209**
CPC *A01H 6/7409* (2018.05)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC Plt./209
See application file for complete search history.

Primary Examiner — Annette H Para

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Cooley LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present invention provides a new and distinct straw-
berry plant designated as 'Magellan' (a.k.a. '108789').

3 Drawing Sheets

1

Latin name of the genus and species: *Fragaria x anan-*
assa.

Varietal denomination: 'Magellan' (a.k.a. '108789').

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct straw-
berry plant designated as 'Magellan' (a.k.a. '108789').
'Magellan' is a short-day strawberry plant.

'Magellan' (a.k.a. '108789') is the result of a controlled-
cross between a female parent cultivar designated '107705'
(unpatented, proprietary cultivar) and a male parent cultivar
designated '106861' (unpatented, proprietary cultivar) made
by the Inventor and was first fruited in Watsonville, Calif.
growing fields. Following selection and during testing, the
plant was originally designated '108789' and subsequently
named 'Magellan'.

This new strawberry plant was asexually reproduced via
runners (stolons) by the inventor at Watsonville, Calif.
Asexual propagules from the original source have been
tested in Watsonville growing fields and to a limited extent,
grower fields in high elevation. The properties of this new
strawberry plant were found to be transmissible by such
asexual reproduction. This new strawberry plant is stable
and reproduce true to type in successive generations of
asexual reproduction.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to a new and distinctive strawberry
plant designated as 'Magellan'. This strawberry plant is
primarily adapted to the climate and growing conditions of
the central coast of California. This region provides the
necessary temperatures required for it to produce a strong
vigorous plant and to remain in fruit production from March
through October. The nearby Pacific Ocean provides the

2

needed humidity and moderate day temperatures and eve-
ning chilling to maintain fruit quality for the production
months.

The following traits and photographs in combination
distinguish strawberry plant 'Magellan' from known straw-
berry varieties. In addition, this new strawberry plant was
confirmed to be a unique strawberry germplasm when tested
against the California Seed & Plant Lab, Inc. (Elverta,
Calif.) database using Short Sequence Repeats (SSRs).
Plants for the botanical measurements in the present appli-
cation were grown as annuals. Any color references are
made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 1995
Edition, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary
significance are used. The fruit produced by each new
cultivar is attractive and of excellent quality.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying color photographs depict various char-
acteristics of the cultivars as nearly true as possible to make
color reproductions.

FIG. 1 shows fruits of 'Magellan'.

FIG. 2 shows sliced fruits of 'Magellan'.

FIG. 3 shows 'Magellan' plants.

**DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE
INVENTION**

'Magellan' (a.k.a. '108789')

This invention relates to a new and distinctive short-day
type strawberry cultivar designated as 'Magellan'. It is
primarily adapted to the climate and growing conditions of
the central coast of California. This region provides the
necessary temperatures required for it to produce a strong
vigorous plant and to remain in fruit production from March
through October. The nearby Pacific Ocean provides the

needed humidity and moderate day temperatures and evening chilling to maintain fruit quality for the production months.

The following traits in combination distinguish strawberry plant ‘Magellan’ from the known strawberry plants. Plants for the botanical measurements in the present application were grown as annuals. In the following description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 1995 Edition, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used.

The detailed botanical description in Table 1 was observed when the plants were 33 weeks after planting.

‘Magellan’ has not been observed under all possible environmental conditions, and the phenotype may vary significantly with variations in environment. The following observations, measurements, and comparisons describe this plant as grown under normal conditions in Watsonville, Calif. unless otherwise noted.

TABLE 1

Magellan		
CharType	Characteristic	Magellan
General	Plant Habit	annual
	Plant Growth Habit	upright
	Plant Height	24 cm
	Plant Width	29 cm
	Plant Width-Crown	3 cm
	Density of foliage, vigor	medium
	Plant vigor	moderate to high
Leaf	Terminal leaflet width (mm)	79
	Terminal leaflet length (mm)	82
	No. teeth/terminal leaflet:	19
	Shape of the terminal leaflet base	rounded
	Shape of terminal leaflet in cross-section	concave
	Margin description of the terminal	serrate to crenate
	Color of upper side of leaves	137A
Limbs	Color of lower side of leaves	139C
	Leaf blistering	weak
	Leaf glossiness	weak
	Petiole length (cm)	13
	Petiole diameter (mm)	3.89
	Petiole color	145B
	Petiolule length (mm)	6
	Petiolule diameter (mm)	3.89
	Attitude of hairs on petiole and pedicel	upwards
	Stipule pubescence	medium to heavy
	Stipule length (cm)	5
	Stipule size	large
	Stipule width (cm)	1.2
	Stipule anthocyanin	present
	Stipule color (color code)	145A
Inflorescence	Pedicel color (color code)	145B
	Peduncle length (cm)	27
	Peduncle size	medium to large
	Peduncle attitude	erect
	Peduncle pubescence, attitude of hairs	Medium, upwards
	Inflorescence position relative to foliage	above
	Flower arrangement of petals	touching
	Petal length (cm)	1.5
	Petal width (cm)	1.5
	Petal number per flower	6
	Upper Petal color	155C
	Lower Petal color	157B
	Calyx diameter (cm)	3.9
	Corolla diameter (cm)	3.5
	Sepal length (cm)	1.6
	Sepal width (cm)	0.4
	Time of flowering (50% of plants in bloom)	March
	Shape of stigma	capitate

TABLE 1-continued

Magellan		
CharType	Characteristic	Magellan
5	Color of stigma	12A
	Length of style (mm)	2
	Color of style	4A
	Color of the ovary	145B
	Length of the stamens (mm)	5
	Number of stamen	25
	Anther color	12A
10	Shape of anther	dorsifixed
	Size of anther	medium
	Amount of pollen	moderate
	Color of pollen	4A
	Color of filament	2C
	Length of filament (mm)	4
	Number of flowers per truss	2 to 7
Stolon	Stolon number	3
	Stolon anthocyanin	166A
	Widest diameter of stolon	4.41
	At leaf attachment (mm)	
	Stolon color	145B
	Number of fruit per truss	2 to 5
	Fruit length (cm)	4.2
Fruit	Fruit width (cm)	4.1
	Fruit skin color	53A to 45A
	Fruit flesh color excluding core	44A
	Fruit core length (cm)	3.4
	Fruit core width (cm)	1.8
	Fruit core color	41A
	Fruit weight (g)	26.8
25	Predominant fruit shape	short wedge to conic
	Shape difference between primary & secondary fruits	Similar shape
	Width of band without of achenes	medium
	Fruit glossiness	medium to strong
	Position of achenes	
	Achene color	145B
	Achenes per fruit	438
30	Achene weight (g)	0.26
	Position of calyx	even to inserted
	level of adherence of calyx	strong
	Color of calyx	137A
	Firmness of flesh	firm
	Evenness of flesh color	nearly even
	Sweetness (brix)	9
40	pH	3.27
	Yield (g per plant per season)	2675

When ‘Magellan’ is compared to the proprietary female parent (107705), the mean fruit width of ‘Magellan’ at the widest latitudinal measure is higher than that of the female parent. ‘Magellan’ fruit height is shorter than that of the female parent. ‘Magellan’ has a lower fruit dimension ratio (height/width) compared to the female parent. The fruit shape of ‘Magellan’ is symmetric conic, while the fruit shape of the female parent is conic. In terms of mean fruit yield between weeks 22 and 28 after planting, ‘Magellan’ is higher than the female parent.

When ‘Magellan’ is compared to the proprietary male parent (106861), the fruits of ‘Magellan’ are softer compared to the fruits of the male parent as measured by using a Wagner force gauge. ‘Magellan’ has a lower fruit dimension ratio (height/width) compared to the male parent. The fruit shape of ‘Magellan’ is symmetric conic, while the fruit shape of the male parent is conic. In terms of mean fruit yield between weeks 22 and 28 after planting, ‘Magellan’ is much higher than the male parent.

When ‘Magellan’ is compared to the check variety ‘Albion’ (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 16,228), the fruit dimension ratio (height/width) of ‘Magellan’ is lower than ‘Albion’, which confirms that ‘Albion’ has a longer conic fruit than the relatively round shape of ‘Magellan’. The petiole of ‘Albion’ is slightly thicker than that of ‘Magellan’. In terms of plant shape, ‘Albion’ was observed to spread or somewhat oblate while ‘Magellan’ was observed to be roundish. In terms of canopy foliage, ‘Magellan’ is denser and has higher cull rate than ‘Albion’, which makes it more difficult to harvest ‘Magellan’ than ‘Albion’. The fruits of ‘Magellan’ are less susceptible to bruising than that of ‘Albion’. ‘Magellan’ has a greater fruit yield than ‘Albion’ between weeks 22 and 28 after planting.

TABLE 2

Comparison of fruit features of ‘Magellan’ with the proprietary male and female parents				
HYBRID ID	HYBRID NAME	FRUIT WIDTH (mm)	FRUIT HEIGHT (mm)	FRUIT RATIO (Height/Width)
106861	Male Parent	43.33	49.67	1.15
107705	Female Parent	36.50	44.25	1.21
108789	Magellan	39.96	42.98	1.08

TABLE 2-continued

Comparison of fruit features of ‘Magellan’ with the proprietary male and female parents			
HYBRID ID	FRUIT SHAPE*	HARDNESS (newtons)	Yield (g/clone)
106861	7	9.42	405
107705	7	N/A	1061
108789	6	8.79	1143

*Fruit shape: 1. Oblate; 2. Globose; 3. Fan Lobes; 4. Necked; 5. Short wedge; 6. Symmetric conic; 7. Conic; 8. Long conic; 9. Long wedge

TABLE 3

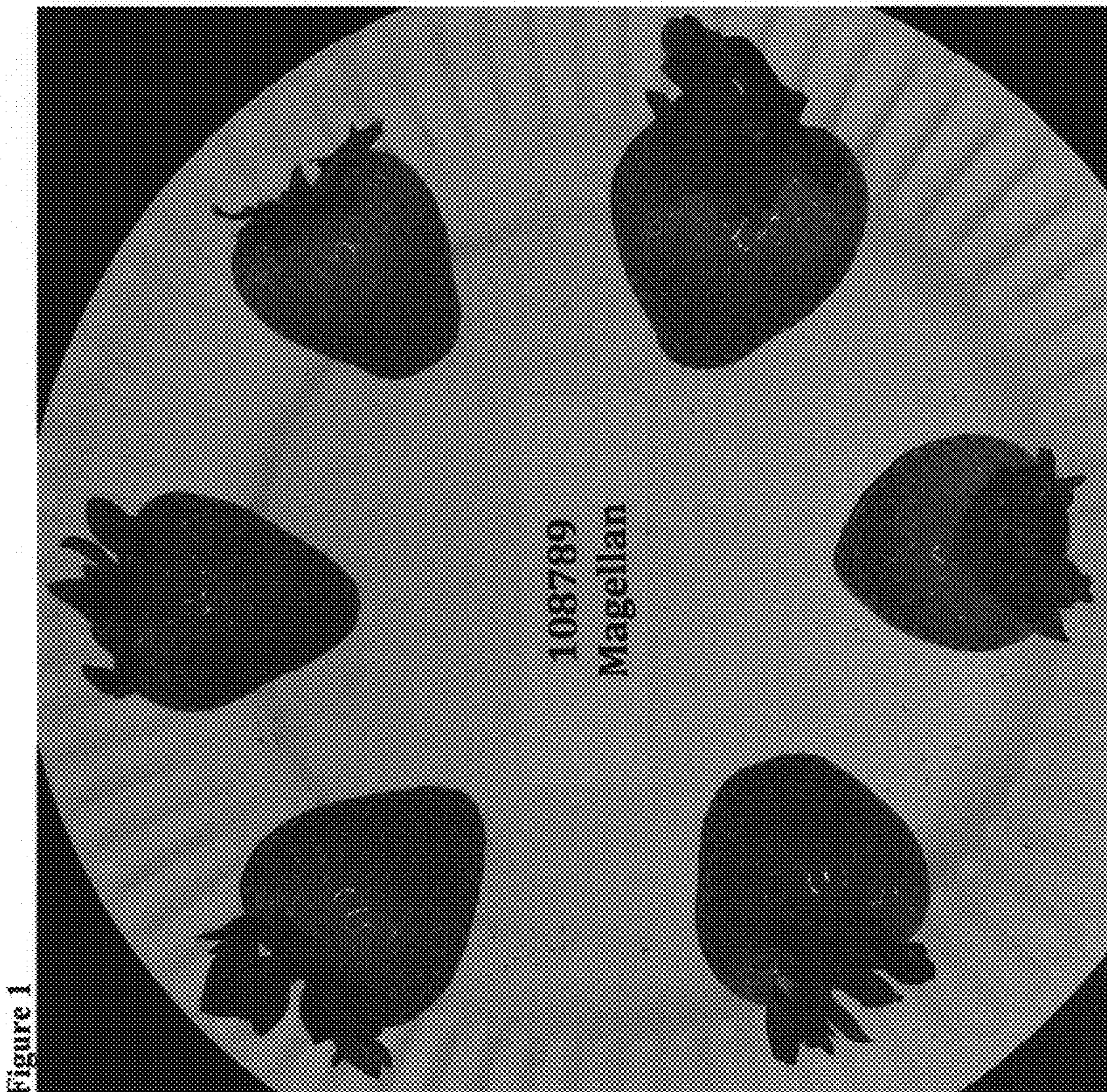
Comparison of fruit features between ‘Magellan’ and the check variety				
HYBRID ID	HYBRID NAME	FRUIT WIDTH (mm)	FRUIT HEIGHT (mm)	FRUIT RATIO (Height/Width)
Check Variety	Albion (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 16,228)	41.62	51.96	1.25
108789	Magellan	39.96	42.98	1.08

HYBRID ID	FRUIT SHAPE*	HARDNESS (newtons)	Yield (g/clone)
Check Variety	7	8.68	892
108789	6	8.79	1143

*Fruit shape: 1. Oblate; 2. Globose; 3. Fan Lobes; 4. Necked; 5. Short wedge; 6. Symmetric conic; 7. Conic; 8. Long conic; 9. Long wedge

The invention claimed is:
1. A new and distinct cultivar of strawberry plant named ‘Magellan’ substantially as shown and described herein.

* * * * *



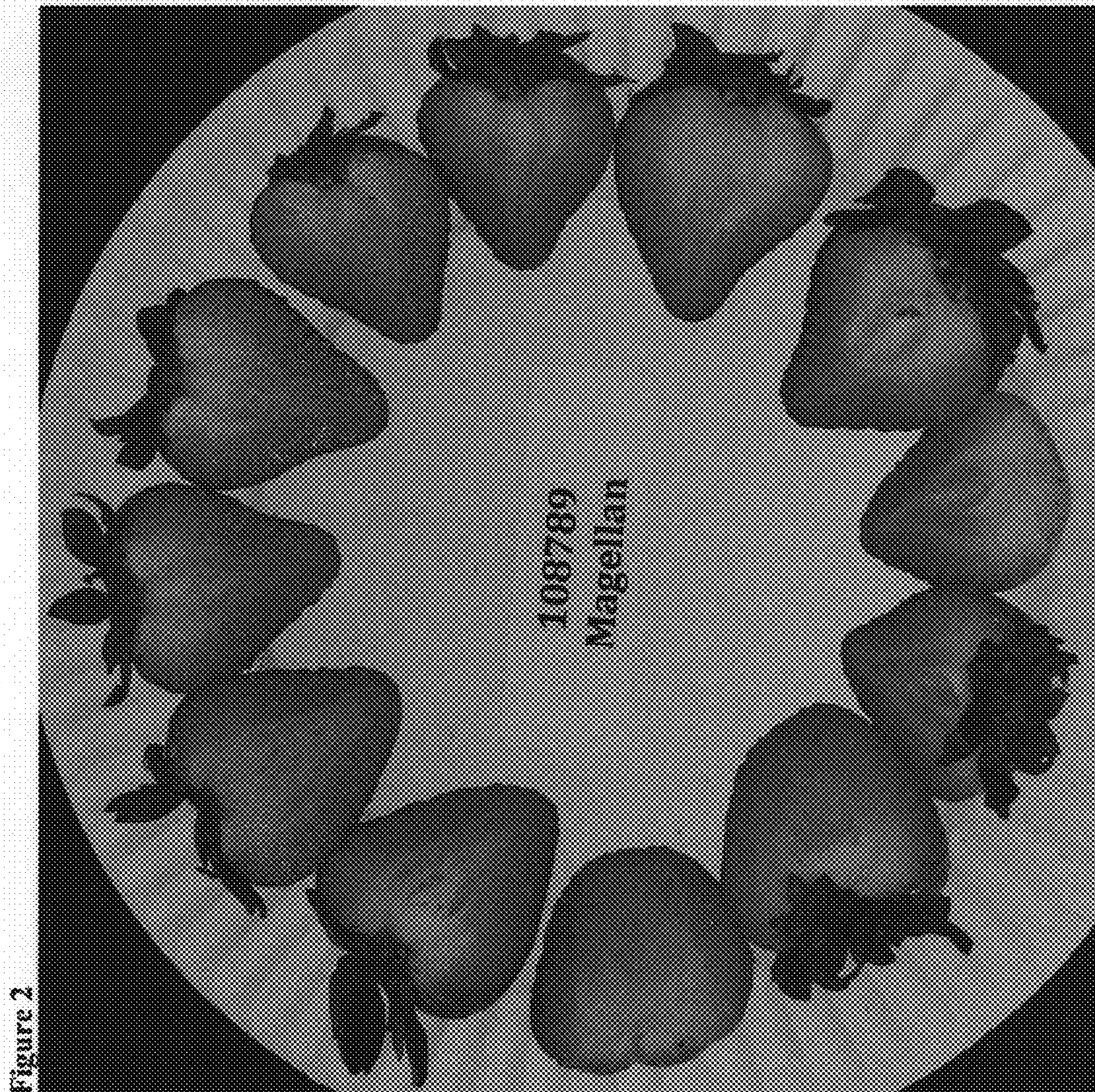


Figure 2



Figure 3