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Bell et al.

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(54) **BLUEBERRY PLANT NAMED**
‘MG09768-05-002’

(50) Latin Name: *Vaccinium* hybrid
Varietal Denomination: **MG09768-05-002**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

The new blueberry plant variety ‘MG09768-05-002’ is pro-
vided. ‘MG09768-05-002’ is a commercial variety intended
for the fresh fruit market. The variety is produced from a
cross of ‘Magnolia’ and ‘Caroline’, which can be distin-
guished by its outstanding features.

2 Drawing Sheets

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Latin name of the genus and species:
Genus—*Vaccinium*.
Species—hybrid.
Variety denomination: The new blueberry plant claimed is
of the variety denominated ‘MG09768-05-002’.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The proposed new *Vaccinium* variety ‘MG09768-05-002’
was selected as a seedling from a controlled pollination
involving southern and northern highbush varieties ‘Mag-
nolia’ (seed parent) (not patented) and ‘Caroline’ (pollen
parent) (not patented) respectively. The cross was made in
2009 in Moondarra, Victoria, Australia and the variety was
first selected in 2016 in Moondarra, Victoria, Australia. This
new cultivar has been asexually propagated through cuttings
since 2016 and grown in replicated field trials from 2017 in
Moondarra, Victoria, Australia.

The fruit of ‘MG09768-05-002’ is large and crunchy with
excellent flavor, good bloom and a small dry scar. The bush
is very vigorous with an upright growth habit.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

As mentioned above, the proposed new variety is a result
of the cross of ‘Magnolia’ and ‘Caroline’.

The seed parent ‘Magnolia’ was selected in Poplerville,
Miss. in 1982 in respect to its early fruit ripening, low chill
requirement, vigorous growth, medium sized/firm fruit with
good flavor.

The pollen parent was produced from open pollinated
‘Lateblue’ (not patented) seeds sent to the Knoxfield Hor-
ticultural Research Institute in Victoria, Australia in 1976,

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and was selected based on its medium timing of fruit
ripening, strong aromatic flavor, medium firmness and mod-
erate bush vigor.

The proposed new variety ‘MG09768-05-002’ is a result-
ing selection from seedlings produced out a controlled
pollination event between ‘Magnolia’ and ‘Caroline’ in the
breeding program at Moondarra, Victoria, Australia in 2009.

Asexual reproduction of the proposed new variety
‘MG09768-05-002’ via softwood cuttings has occurred
since 2016 at Moondarra, Victoria, Australia. This has
demonstrated that the new variety is uniform, stable and true
to type over successive generations of asexual propagation
in respect to the characteristics aforementioned.

The proposed new cultivar ‘MG09768-05-002’ was
selected as a single plant in a population of seedlings
resulting from a cross between the southern highbush variety
‘Magnolia’ and northern highbush variety ‘Caroline’ being
selected in 2016 at Moondarra, Victoria, Australia. Its selec-
tion was based on the criteria of strong bush vigor, mid-
season fruit ripening, large/crunchy berry with an excellent
flavor and good bloom. The selection has been evaluated in
field trials at Moondarra, Victoria, Australia since 2017.

The following characteristics of the proposed new variety
have been observed and used to distinguish ‘MG09768-05-
002’ as a distinct cultivar of *Vaccinium* hybrid:

Mid-season fruit ripening.
Strong plant vigor.
Upright/whippy growth habit.
Large berry size.
Crunchy berry texture.
Small dry picking scar.

The proposed new variety ‘MG09768-05-002’ is uniform,
stable and true to type over successive generations of

asexual propagation through softwood cuttings in respect to the characteristics aforementioned.

The new cultivar 'MG09768-05-002' differs from the seed parent 'Magnolia' previously described in terms of its mid-season fruit ripening, higher chill requirement, larger berry size and crunchy berry texture.

'MG09768-05-002' differs from pollen parent 'Caroline' in respect to a larger berry size, crunchy berry texture and strong bush vigor.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying photographic illustration shows typical specimens in full color of the foliage and fruit of the new variety 'MG09768-05-002'. 'MG09768-05-002' has been labeled NB-5-2 in the photographs. The colors are as nearly true as is reasonably possible in a color representation of this type.

FIG. 1 is a photograph of the new variety 'MG09768-05-002', demonstrating the plant's upright/whippy growth habit at age 6-7 years.

FIG. 2 is a photograph of the fruit of the new variety 'MG09768-05-002' at age 6-7 years.

The colors in the photographs are as close as possible with the photographic and printing technology utilized. The color values cited in the detailed botanical description accurately describe the colors of the new blueberry.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The following detailed description sets forth the distinctive characteristics of 'MG09768-05-002'. The data which defines these characteristics was collected from asexual reproductions of the original selection. Dimensions, sizes, colors, and other characteristics are approximations and averages set forth as accurately as possible. The plant history was taken on plants approximately 3 years of age, and the descriptions relate to plants grown in the field in Moondarra, Victoria, Australia. Descriptions of fruit characteristics were made on fruit grown in Moondarra, Victoria, Australia. Color designations are from Pantone Color Bridge plus.

Classification:

- a. Family.—Ericaceae.
- b. Genus.—*Vaccinium*.
- c. Species.—hybrid.
- d. Common name.—Blueberry.

Parentage: Female Parent—'Magnolia' (not patented). Male Parent—'Caroline' (not patented).

Market class: A fruiting plant intended for the fresh fruit market.

PLANT

General:

- a. Parentage.—'Magnolia' x 'Caroline'.
- b. Plant height.—0.8-1 m.
- c. Plant width.—0.5-0.6 m.
- d. Growth habit.—Upright/whippy.
- e. Growth (vigor).—Strong-very strong.
- f. Productivity.—Medium to high (~6.6 kg/plant).
- g. Cold hardiness.—Not tested.
- h. Cold tolerance.—Not tested.
- i. Chilling requirement.—Not tested.
- j. Tolerance to disease.—Not tested.

k. Leafing.—Strong to very strong.

l. Twigginess.—Moderate.

STEM

General:

- a. Suckering tendency.—4-5/plant.
- b. Mature cane color.—199B/165BC.
- c. Mature cane length.—0.7-0.75 m.
- d. Mature cane width.—~1 cm.
- e. Bark texture.—Medium roughness.
- f. Surface texture of new wood.—Smooth.
- g. Internode length on strong, new shoots.—~18 mm.
- h. Fruiting wood.—Up to 18 cm in length.

FOLIAGE

General:

- a. Time of beginning of leaf bud burst.—Mid-late September.
- b. Leaf color (top side).—148A/147A.
- c. Leaf color (under side).—145B.
- d. Leaf arrangement.—Alternate.
- e. Leaf shape.—Elliptic.
- f. Leaf margins.—Entire.
- g. Undulation of margin.—Weak.
- h. Leaf venation.—Reticulate.
- i. Leaf apices.—Acute.
- j. Leaf bases.—Obtuse.
- k. Leaf length.—58-64 mm.
- l. Leaf width.—26-28 mm.
- m. Leaf length/width ratio.—Medium; about 1:0.44.
- n. Leaf nectarines.—Absent.
- o. Pubescence of upper side.—Absent.
- p. Pubescence of lower side.—Absent.
- q. Cross sectional profile.—Flat.
- r. Longitudinal profile.—Straight.
- s. Attitude.—Semi-upright.

Petioles:

- a. Length.—~5 mm.
- b. Width.—1.5-2 mm.
- c. Color.—Yellow-Green 144D.

FLOWERS

General:

- a. Time of beginning of flowering.—25th September.
- b. Time of 50% anthesis.—8th October.
- c. Flower shape.—Urceolate.
- d. Flower bud density.—Moderate to high (8 buds/lateral).
- e. Flower fragrance.—Weak; sweet smell.

Corolla:

- a. Length.—~9 mm.
- b. Width.—7-8 mm.
- c. Aperture width.—~4 mm.
- d. Anthocyanin coloration of corolla.—Absent.
- e. Corolla ridges.—Present.
- f. Protrusion of stigma.—Absent.

Inflorescence:

- a. Length.—25-30 mm.
- b. Diameter.—28-32 mm.
- c. Length of peduncle.—4-5 mm.
- d. Surface texture of peduncle.—Smooth.
- e. Color of peduncle.—145B/144C/D.
- f. Length of pedicel.—8-10 mm.
- g. Surface texture of pedicel.—Smooth.

- h. Color of pedicel.*—140B/144C/D.
i. Number of flowers per cluster.—6-7.
j. Flower cluster density.—Moderate.

Calyx (with sepals):

- a. Diameter.*—7-8 mm.
b. Color (sepals).—145B/144A.

Stamen:

- a. Length.*—6-7 mm.
b. Number per flower.—10-12.
c. Filament color.—142C/145C.

Style:

- a. Length.*—8-9 mm.
b. Color.—145B/140B.

Pistil:

- a. Length.*—10-12 mm.
b. Ovary color (exterior).—149C/144A.

Anther:

- a. Length.*—3-4 mm.
b. Number.—10-12.
Color.—167A/164C.

Pollen:

- a. Self-compatibility.*—Good (~80%).

FRUIT

General:

- a. Time of fruit ripening.*—Late December/early January at Moondarra, Victoria, Australia.
b. Time of 50% maturity.—Early to mid-January.
c. Fruit development period.—Approximately 80-90 days.
d. Cluster density.—~23 berries per cluster.
e. Unripe fruit color.—142C.
f. Ripe berry color.—203C/103A.
g. Berry surface wax abundance.—Moderate-strong.
h. Berry flesh color.—149C/D.
i. Berry weight.—2.84 g.
j. Berry height from calyx to scar.—12-13 mm.
k. Berry diameter.—20-23 mm.
l. Berry shape.—Oblate.
m. Fruit stem scar.—Small/dry.
n. Sweetness when ripe.—Medium to high.
o. Firmness when ripe.—Firm.
p. Acidity when ripe.—Medium to high.
q. Storage quality.—Very good.
r. Suitability for mechanical harvesting.—Not suitable.
s. Self-fruitfulness.—Yes.
t. Uses.—Fresh fruit.

SEED

General:

- a. Seed abundance in fruit.*—Moderate.
b. Seed length.—1-2 mm.

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COMPARISON BETWEEN COMMERCIAL CULTIVARS

5	One-year-old shoot	Length of internode	Medium	Medium
	Leaf	Length	Medium	Long
	Leaf	Width	Medium	Broad
	Leaf	Shape	Elliptic	Elliptic
	Leaf	Color of upper side	Green	Green
10	Leaf	Intensity of green color on upper side (varieties with green leaf color only)	Light to medium	Medium
	Leaf	Margin	Entire	Serrate
	Flower bud	Anthocyanin coloration	Weak to medium	Medium-strong
15	Flower	Shape of corolla	Urceolate	Urceolate
	Flower	Size of corolla tube	Medium	Medium
	Flower	Anthocyanin coloration of corolla tube	Absent or very weak	Absent or very weak
20	Flower	Ridges on corolla tube	Present	Present
	Fruit cluster	Density	Sparse	Medium-dense
	Unripe fruit	Intensity of green color	Light	Light
	Fruit	Size	Large	Medium
	Fruit	Shape in longitudinal section	Oblate	Oblate
25	Fruit	Attitude of sepals	Erect	Erect
	Fruit	Diameter of calyx basin	Small to medium	Small-medium
	Fruit	Depth of calyx basin	Shallow to medium	Deep
	Fruit	Intensity of bloom	Medium to strong	Medium
30	Fruit	Color of skin	Dark blue	Dark blue
	Fruit	Firmness	Soft to medium	Medium
	Fruit	Sweetness	Medium to high	Low-medium
	Fruit	Acidity	Medium to high	Low-medium
35	Time of	Vegetative bud burst	Early to medium	Medium
	Time of	Beginning of flowering	Medium	Medium
	Time of	Beginning of fruit ripening	Medium	Medium
40	Organ	Context	'Legacy' (not patented)	
	Plant	Vigor	Medium to strong	
	Plant	Growth habit	Upright to semi-upright	
45	One-year-old shoot	Color	Reddish yellow	
	One-year-old shoot	Length of internode	Short to medium	
	Leaf	Length	Medium	
	Leaf	Width	Medium	
	Leaf	Shape	Elliptic	
	Leaf	Color of upper side	Green	
	Leaf	Intensity of green color on upper side (varieties with green leaf color only)	Medium to dark	
50	Leaf	Margin	Entire	
	Flower bud	Anthocyanin coloration	Weak	
	Flower	Shape of corolla	Urceolate	
	Flower	Size of corolla tube	Medium	
	Flower	Anthocyanin coloration of corolla tube	Absent or very weak	
60	Flower	Ridges on corolla tube	Present	
	Fruit cluster	Density	Medium	
	Unripe fruit	Intensity of green color	Light	
	Fruit	Size	Medium	
	Fruit	Shape in longitudinal section	Oblate	
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COMPARISON BETWEEN COMMERCIAL CULTIVARS

Organ	Context	'MG09768-05-02'	'Brigitta' (not patented)
Plant	Vigor	Strong	Medium
Plant	Growth habit	Upright to semi-upright	Upright
One-year-old shoot	Color	Greenish red	Green

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COMPARISON BETWEEN COMMERCIAL CULTIVARS		
Fruit	Attitude of sepals	Erect to semi-erect
Fruit	Diameter of calyx basin	Small
Fruit	Depth of calyx basin	Medium to deep
Fruit	Intensity of bloom	Medium
Fruit	Color of skin	Dark blue
Fruit	Firmness	Medium
Fruit	Sweetness	Medium
Fruit	Acidity	Medium
Time of	Vegetative bud burst	Early to medium
Time of	Beginning of flowering	Early to medium

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COMPARISON BETWEEN COMMERCIAL CULTIVARS		
Time of	Beginning of fruit ripening	Medium

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What is claimed is:
1. A new and distinct variety of blueberry plant named ‘MG09768-05-002’, substantially as illustrated and described herein.

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FIG. 1



FIG. 2