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Gómez Porrás et al.

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- (54) **OLIVE TREE NAMED ‘I-42’**
- (50) Latin Name: *Olea europaea* L.
Varietal Denomination: **I-42**
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A01H 6/00 (2018.01)

- (52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC **Plt./158**
CPC **A01H 6/00** (2018.05); **A01H 5/08** (2013.01)
- (58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC Plt./158
CPC **A01H 6/00**
See application file for complete search history.

- (56) **References Cited**

PUBLICATIONS

UPOV hit on olive tree named, ‘I-42’, QZ PBR 20181919, filed Jul. 26, 2018, published Oct. 16, 2018.*
UPOV hit on olive tree named, ‘I-42’, ES PBR 20185414, filed Apr. 16, 2018, published Apr. 25, 2018.*

* cited by examiner

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- (57) **ABSTRACT**
A new and distinct variety of olive tree, herein referred to by its cultivar name, ‘I-42’, is provided which forms a spreading growth habit. Fruit with a low weight and acute shape is produced. The fruit exhibit black coloration and the fruit nipple is moderately present. The stone of the fruit of the new variety is of very low to low weight, very elongated and possess a moderately rugose surface.
- 5 Drawing Sheets**

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Botanical/commercial classification:
Latin name: *Olea europaea* L.
Common name: Olive tree.
Varietal denomination: ‘I-42’.

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority to Spanish Application No. 20215606, which was filed at Spanish Office of Vegetable Varieties in Spain on Feb. 9, 2021, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference for all purposes.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The new variety of olive tree of the present invention was created by a controlled cross in Spain wherein two parents which previously had been studied were crossed in the hope that they would contribute the desired characteristics. The female parent (i.e., seed parent) of the new variety was the ‘ARBOSANA’ variety (unpatented). The male parent (i.e., pollen parent) was the ‘KORONEIKI’ variety (unpatented). The parentage can be summarized as follows:

‘ARBOSANA’ x ‘KORONEIKI’.

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The seeds resulting from the above pollination were sown and small plants were obtained which were physically and biologically different from each other. Selective study resulted in the identification of a single plant of the new variety.

The new variety’s size is intermediate between ‘Arbosana’ and ‘Koroneiki’ variety. The new variety’s has same precocity in production than ‘Koroneiki’ cultivar. Table 1 further lists some of the differences and similarities between the new variety and its parentage.

TABLE 1

Differences and similarities between new variety and its parentage			
DIFFERENCES	I-42	ARBOSANA	KORONEIKI
TREE TYPE	Semi-Dwarf	Normal	Normal
TREE HABIT	Spreading to dropping	Spreading	Spreading
FRUIT WEIGHT	About 1.2 g	About 1.43 g	About 1.07 g
STONE WEIGHT	About 0.19 g	About 0.23 g	About 0.19 g

The new variety is different from the related ‘I-15’ variety (patented having U.S. Pat. No. 32,302) since it have less vigor than ‘I-15’. The new variety is also different from the ‘I-30’ variety (U.S. Ser. No. 17/376,725) since it has a bigger

leaf and smaller size of fruit. Table 2 further lists some of the differences and similarities between the new variety and related cultivars, such as the 'I-50' variety (U.S. Ser. No. 17/376,634).

TABLE 2

Differences and similarities between new variety and related cultivars				
DIFFERENCES	I-42	I-50	I-30	I-15
TREE TYPE	Semi-Dwarf	Normal	Semi-Dwarf	Normal
TREE HABIT	Spreading to dropping	spreading	Spreading to dropping	spreading
RIPENESS	Early	Early	Early	Medium
LEAF LENGHT	About 62 mm	About 50 mm	About 56 mm	About 52 mm
MAXIMUM FRUIT DIAMETER (Transversal)	About 12 mm	About 15 mm	About 15 mm	About 15 mm

It was found that the new variety of the present invention possesses the following combination of characteristics:

- (a) the tree has a spreading growth habit
- (b) the fruit weight is low and the fruit color is black
- (c) the fruit is acute and weakly asymmetric
- (d) the fruit possesses a moderate nipple
- (e) the stone is very elongated with a very low to low weight and possesses a moderately rugose surface.

The new variety well meets the needs of the horticultural industry and has not been commercialized. The new variety has an easy agronomic management.

The new variety can be readily distinguished from related similar varieties. The new variety has a small variety size.

The new variety has been found to undergo asexual propagation in Villafranca de Córdoba, Córdoba, Spain by vegetative cuttings. Asexual propagation by vegetative cutting in Spain has shown that the characteristics of the new variety are stable and are strictly transmissible by such asexual propagation from one generation to another. Accordingly, the new variety undergoes asexual propagation in a true-to-type manner.

The new variety has been named 'I-42'.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The accompanying photographs show as nearly true as it is reasonably possible to make the same, in a color illustration of this character, typical specimens of the plant parts of the new variety.

FIG. 1 illustrates the growth of the new variety.

FIG. 2 illustrates the foliage of the new variety.

FIG. 3 illustrates specimens of the new variety's immature fruit.

FIG. 4 illustrates the growth habit of the new variety.

FIG. 5 illustrates the new variety's mature fruit.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The chart used in the identification of the colors is that of The Royal Horticultural Society (R.H.S. Colour Chart, 2007 edition), London, England. The terminology which precedes reference to the chart has been added to indicate the corresponding color in more common terms. The description is based on data collected from a four-year-old specimen during 2019 in Villafranca (Córdoba, Spain).

Plant:

Growth habit.—Spreading.

Vigor.—Low.

Height (average).—210 cm.

Width (average).—168 cm.

Canopy width.—168 cm.

Canopy density.—Dense.

Trunk:

Surface texture.—Smooth.

Bark color.—148C (medium brown green).

Diameter (average).—47 mm.

Cross-section.—47 mm (diameter).

Main stems:

Length (average).—210 cm.

Amount of main branches.—5.

Circumference (average).—47 mm.

Color designation (young stems).—148C (medium brown green).

Color designation (mature stems).—148A (dark brown green).

Surface texture (young stems).—Smooth.

Surface texture (mature stems).—Smooth.

Lenticels.—Absent.

Internode length (average).—10-20 cm.

Cross-section.—47 mm.

Lateral branches:

Abundance.—High.

Cross-section.—15-20 cm.

Average length.—80 cm.

Diameter (average).—20 cm.

Internode length (average).—10 cm.

Texture.—Smooth.

Strength.—Medium.

Color designation (young branches).—148C (medium brown green).

Color designation (mature branches).—148C (dark brown green).

Fruiting shoots.—All.

Pubescence.—Absent.

Leaves:

Arrangement.—The arrangement of the leaves is typical of *Olea europaea* L. Species (two opposite leaves per each node).

Venation pattern.—Central line.

Length (average).—62 mm.

Width (average).—15.

Color (upper surface) young leaves.—142A (light green).

Color (lower surface) young leaves.—142D (light green).

Color (upper surface) mature leaves.—143A (medium green).

Color (lower surface) mature leaves.—142D (light green).

Leaf margins.—Smooth.

Texture.—Smooth.

Shape.—Elongated (include tip shape and base shape).

Curvature of longitudinal axis.—None.

Petiole:

Average length.—4-6 mm.

Average diameter.—1 mm.

Inflorescence:

Type.—raceme.

Average length.—Medium.

Average width.—Medium.

- Number of flowers (average).*—At least 15.
Flower bud size.—(Length and width) medium.
Flower bud shape.—Medium.
Flower bud color.—142D (light green).
Flowering time.—First of May in Villafranca de Córdoba (Córdoba, Spain) during 2 weeks.
- Peduncle:
Average length.—3 mm.
Average diameter.—1 mm.
Texture.—Smooth.
Strength.—Medium.
- Flower:
Type.—In racime.
Shape.—Ovate.
Diameter (average).—6 mm.
Height (average).—5 mm.
Sepals.—4 sepals in cross (unfused).
Sepal length (average).—3 mm.
Sepal width (average).—2 mm.
Sepal shape.—Elongated.
Sepal apex shape.—Peak.
Sepal base shape.—Rounded.
Sepal margin.—Smooth.
Sepal texture.—Smooth.
Petal number per flower.—0.
- Androecium:
Stamen number.—2.
Filament length.—3 mm.
Anther attachment.—Basifixed.
Anther shape.—Globular (monotheical).
Anther length.—2 mm.
- Gynoecium:
Pistil quantity.—1.
Stigma shape.—Ovate.
Stigma length.—2 mm.
Style length.—2 mm.
Ovary position.—Superior.
Ovary shape.—Hypogynous.
Ovary diameter.—About 2 mm.
Carpels.—1.
- Calyx:
Number (average).—4.
Shape.—In cross shape.
Base.—Fused.
Margin.—Smooth.
Texture.—Smooth.
Color (upper).—155A (White).
Color (lower).—155A (White).
- Pedicle:
Length (average).—1-5 mm.
Diameter (average).—1 mm.
Color.—145D (light green).
Texture.—Smooth.
- Fruit:
Average weight.—1.19 g (low).
Shape—apex.—Acute.
Color designation (flesh color).—59B (dark purple red).

- Color designation (skin color).*—58A (dark purple).
Ripening.—Intermediate.
Fat yield.—20%.
Size (average).—Small.
Length (average).—22 mm.
Width (average).—20 mm.
Height (average).—22 mm.
Marbling.—Medium.
Symmetry.—Slightly asymmetrical.
Pistil scar.—Central.
Mucron.—Present.
Lenticel size (immature fruit).—Medium.
Number of lenticels (immature fruit).—Low number of lenticels.
Nipple.—Present.
Bloom on surface.—Medium (relative amount).
- Stalk:
Length (average).—5 mm.
Diameter (average).—1 mm.
Color.—148C.
- Stone:
Quantity.—1.
Shape.—Very elongated.
Average weight.—0.19 g (very low to low).
Average length.—12 mm.
Average width.—6 mm.
Grooving.—7.
Sutures.—Medium.
Color.—152C (dark green brown).
Symmetry.—Symmetrical.
Texture.—Moderately rugose.
Mucron.—Present.
- Development:
Productivity.—Very high and constant, 942 oil liter per acre and year.
Time of flowering.—First days of May in Villafranca de Córdoba, Spain.
Flowering period.—2 weeks.
Time of fruit ripening.—3 months.
Ripening period.—October-December.
Winter hardiness/cold tolerance.—Unknown.
Drought/heat tolerance.—Unknown.
Plant/fruit disease, pest resistance.—Free of *Cucumovirus cucumber mosaic virus* (CMV), *Nepovirus cherry leaf roll virus* (CLRV), *Incertae Sedis strawberry latent ringspot virus* (SLRSV) and *Nepovirus arabis mosaic virus* (ArMV).
- The new 'I-42' variety has not been observed under all possible environmental conditions to date. Accordingly, it is possible that the phenotypic expression may vary somewhat with changes in light intensity and duration, cultural practices, and other environmental conditions.
- We claim:
 1. A new and distinct variety of olive tree named 'I-42', as illustrated and described herein.

* * * * *



FIG. 1

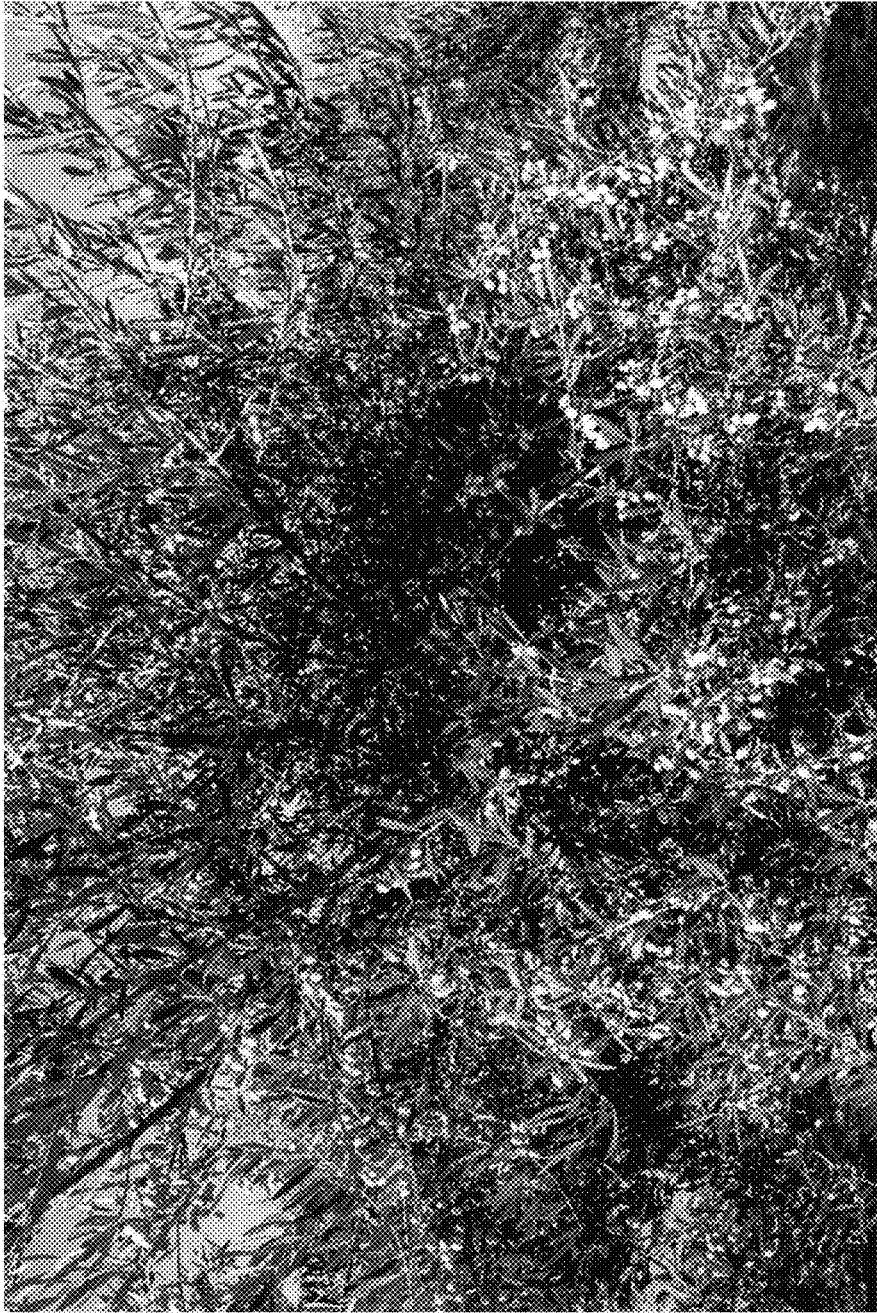


FIG. 2

FIG. 3





FIG. 4

FIG. 5

