US00PP33736P2

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

(10) **Patent No.: US PP33,736 P2**
(45) **Date of Patent: Dec. 14, 2021**

(54) **RASPBERRY PLANT VARIETY NAMED 'DRISRASPTWENTYTWO'**

(50) Latin Name: ***Rubus idaeus* L.**
Varietal Denomination: **DrisRaspTwentyTwo**

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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 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **17/016,227**

(22) Filed: **Sep. 9, 2020**

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

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC **Plt./204**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC Plt./204
CPC ... A01H 5/08; A01H 5/02; A01H 6/74; A01H 6/749; A01H 6/7499; A01H 5/00
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct variety of raspberry plant named 'DrisRaspTwentyTwo', particularly selected for its high yield potential and fruit size, is disclosed.

4 Drawing Sheets

RASPBERRY PLANT VARIETY NAMED 'DRISRASPTWENTYTWO'

Latin name: Botanical classification: *Rubus idaeus* L.

Varietal denomination: The varietal denomination of the claimed variety of raspberry plant is 'DrisRaspTwentyTwo'.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Raspberries are the edible fruit of a multitude of plant species in the genus *Rubus* of the rose family. Most raspberry species are in the subgenus *Idaeobalus*. Raspberry plants are perennial plants with woody sterns. Many of the most important modern commercial red raspberry cultivars derive from hybrids between *R. idaeus* and *R. strigosus*. Recent breeding has resulted in cultivars that are thornless and more strongly upright, not needing staking.

Both the red and the black raspberry species have albino-like pale-yellow natural or horticultural variants. Fruits from such plants are called golden raspberries or yellow raspberries. Most pale-fruited raspberries commercially sold in the eastern United States are derivatives of red raspberries. Yellow-fruited variants of the black raspberry are sometimes grown in home gardens. Despite their dissimilar appearance, golden raspberries retain the distinctive flavor of their respective red or black species.

An individual raspberry fruit is made up of around 100 drupelets, each of which contains a juicy pulp and a single central seed. A raspberry bush can yield several hundred berries a year. Unlike blackberries and dewberries, a raspberry has a hollow core once it is removed from the receptacle.

Raspberries are traditionally planted in the winter as dormant canes, but planting plugs produced by tissue culture is also common. Additionally, the long cane production method consists of growing canes for one year in cold climates where the bud break is early, and then transplanting the canes to warm climates where they quickly flower and can produce an early season crop. A very vigorous crop, raspberries spread well and can be considered invasive, using extended underground shoots (also known as suckers or basal shoots) that can develop roots and individual plants.

Raspberries are a popular fruit that are recognized for their antioxidants, high fiber, and as a good source of vitamin C. Raspberry fruit is typically consumed as fresh fruit, individually quick frozen (IQF) fruit, or in prepared foods, such as purées, juices, jellies, jams, grocery items, baked goods, and snack foods.

Raspberry is an important and valuable commercial fruit crop, widely grown in all temperate regions of the world. Accordingly, there is a need for new varieties of raspberry plant. In particular, there is a need for improved varieties of raspberry plant that are stable, high yielding, and agronomically sound.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In order to meet these needs, the present invention is directed to an improved variety of raspberry plant. In particular, the invention relates to a new and distinct variety of raspberry plant (*Rubes idaeus* L.), which has been denominated as 'DrisRaspTwentyTwo'.

Raspberry plant variety 'DrisRaspTwentyTwo' was discovered in Santa Cruz County, Calif. in May of 2016 and originated from a cross between the proprietary female parent 'RJ0760.1' (unpatented) and the male parent 'DrisRaspTwelve' (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 30,577). The original seedling of the new variety was first asexually propagated in Santa Cruz County, Calif. via root cuttings in October 2016.

'DrisRaspTwentyTwo' was subsequently asexually propagated via root cuttings, and has undergone testing in Santa Cruz County, Calif. for five years (2014 to 2019). The present variety has been found to be stable and reproduce true to type through successive asexual propagations via root cuttings and tissue culture.

'DrisRaspIwentyTwo' was particularly selected for its high yield potential and fruit size.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

This new raspberry plant is illustrated by the accompanying photographs. The colors shown are as true as can be reasonably obtained by conventional photographic procedures. The photographs are of plants that are two years old.

FIG. **1** illustrates sections of primocanes of raspberry variety 'DrisRaspTwentyTwo'.

FIG. **2** illustrates the upper surface (left leaf) and the lower surface (right leaf) of leaves of raspberry variety 'DrisRaspTwentyTwo'.

FIG. **3** illustrates flowers and fruit of raspberry variety 'DrisRaspTwentyTwo' at various stages of development.

FIG. **4** illustrates a section of a primocane of a plant of raspberry variety 'DrisRaspTwentyTwo'.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The following descriptions set forth the distinctive characteristics of 'DrisRaspTwentyTwo'. Unless where otherwise noted, the data that define these characteristics are based on observations taken from 'DrisRaspTwentyTwo' plants that were two years old, grown in Santa Cruz County, Calif. from 2014 to 2019. These descriptions are 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 cultural conditions. 'DrisRaspTwentyTwo' has not been observed under all possible environmental conditions. The indicated values represent averages calculated from measurements of several plants. Color references are primarily to The R.H.S. Colour Chart of The Royal Horticultural Society of London (R.H.S.) (2015 edition), Descriptive terminology follows the *Plant identification Terminology, An Illustrated Glossary,* 2nd edition by James G. Harris and Melinda Woolf Harris, unless where otherwise defined.

Classification:

Family.—Rosaceae.

Botanical.—*Rubus idaeus* L.

Common name.—Raspberry.

Variety name.—'DrisRaspTwentyTwo'.

Parentage:

Female parent.—'RJ0760.1' (unpatented).

Male parent.—'DrisRaspTwelve' (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 30,577).

Plant:

Height.—211.0 cm.

Width.—151.7 cm.

Length/width ratio.—1.4.

Growth habit.—Arching.

Primocane (current year's cane).—Color: RHS 137A (Moderate olive green). Time of cane emergence: Medium. Cane length in autumn: 202 cm. Internodal

distance at central ⅓ of cane: 6.00 cm. Anthocyanin coloration of cane: Absent or very weak. Cane bloom: Strong.

Very young shoot.—Anthocyanin coloration of apex during rapid growth: Absent.

Floricane (*previous year's cane*).—Dormant cane color: RHS 199A (Moderate olive brown). Fruiting lateral attitude: Semi-erect. Fruiting lateral length: Long.

Prickles (*spines*).—Presence: Present. Density: Sparse. Length at 1 m height at end of harvest (from base to tip): 0.29 mm. Color: RHS 141B (Deep yellowish green).

Leaves:

Predominant number of leaflets.—Five.

Profile of leaflets in cross section.—Convex.

Leaf rugosity.—Very weak.

Color of upper side.—RHS N138A (Moderate green).

Color of underside.—RHS 138A (Moderate yellowish green).

Surface texture of upper side.—Smooth.

Surface texture of underside.—Smooth.

Terminal leaflet.—Length: 149.4 mm. Width: 87.4 mm. Length/width ratio: 1.7. Margin: Double serrate. Shape: Ovate. Apex shape: Cuspidate. Base shape: Cordate.

Lateral leaflets.—Length: 96.0 mm. Width: 45.4 mm. Length/width ratio: 2.1. Relative position of lateral leaflets: Free. Margin: Double serrate. Shape: Ovate. Apex shape: Cuspidate. Base shape: Cordate.

Rachis length between terminal leaflet and adjacent lateral leaflets.—40.1 mm.

Petiole.—Length: 74.5 mm. Diameter: 2.2. mm. Color: RHS 144B (Strong yellow-green).

Flowers:

Diameter.—33.75 mm.

Petal.—Length: 8.71 mm. Width: 3.23 mm. Length/width ratio: 2.7. Color of upper side: RHS N155D (Yellowish white). Color of underside: RHS N155B (White).

Sepal.—Length: 8.50 mm. Width: 4.35 mm. Shape: Deltoid. Color: RHS 145A (Strong yellow-green).

Pedicel.—Length: 62.52 mm. Diameter: 0.98 mm. Color: RHS 144B (Strong yellow-green). Surface texture: Prickly.

Peduncle.—Color: RHS N138B (Moderate yellowish green). Anthocyanin coloration: Absent. Surface texture: Smooth with sparse prickles.

Fruit:

Length.—25.00 mm.

Diameter.—22.82 mm.

Length/width ratio.—1.1.

Fruit weight.—7 g/berry.

General shape in lateral view.—Conical.

Color.—RHS N45B (Moderate Red).

Glossiness.—Medium.

Firmness.—Firm.

Adherence to plug.—Medium.

Drupelet size.—Medium.

Number of drupelets per berry.—100.

Soluble solids (° *Brix*).—10.5.

Seed.—Length: 3 mm. Width: 1 mm. Shape: Lens. Color: RHS 165B (Brownish orange).

Production:

Main beating type.—Both on floricane (previous year's cane) in summer and on primocane (current year's cane) in autumn.

Primocane (*current year's cane*).—Time of beginning of flowering: Early June. Time of beginning of fruit ripening: Early July. Length of fruiting period: Early July to early November. Yield: 16,381 kg to 28,569 kg of fruit per hectare per season from 7-month-old plants when grown in Watsonville, Calif.

Floricane (*previous year's cane*).—Time of vegetative bud burst: Early March. Time of beginning of flowering: Mid-April. Time of beginning of fruit ripening: Mid-May. Length of fruiting period: Early May to early August. Yield: 47,701 kg to 52,784 kg of fruit per hectare per season from 12-month-old plants when grown in Watsonville, Calif.

Fruit storage life and shipping quality.—Following harvest, fruit can be stored for 10 days if maintained under cooled temperatures that are standard for raspberry storage.

Market use.—Fresh fruit.

Hardiness zone (*heat/cold tolerance*).—Zones 4 - 8, preferring cool climates.

Plant/fruit disease and pest resistance/susceptibility.—Not observed to date.

COMPARISONS TO PARENTAL AND REFERENCE RASPBERRY VARIETIES

'DrisRaspTwentyTwo' differs from the proprietary female parent 'RJ0760.1' (unpatented) in that 'DrisRaspTwentyTwo' has an improved fruit size, longer cane length in autumn, and an improved floricane yield when compared to 'RJ0760.1'.

'DrisRaspTwentyTwo' differs from the male parent 'DrisRaspTwelve' (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 30,577) in that 'DrisRaspTwentyTwo' has longer cane length in autumn, and an improved floricane yield when compared to 'DrisRaspTwelve'. Further, for 'DrisRaspTwentyTwo', the leaves have predominantly five leaflets, the leaf rugosity is very weak, and the fruit shape in lateral view is conical, whereas for 'DrisRaspTwelve' the leaves have equally three and five leaflets, the leaf rugosity is medium, and the fruit shape in lateral view is trapezoidal.

'DrisRaspTwentyTwo' differs from reference raspberry variety 'Driscoll Maravilla' (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 14,804) in that for 'DrisRaspTwentyTwo' the relative position of the lateral leaflets is free, the leaf rugosity is very weak, and the fruit shape in lateral view is conical, whereas for 'Driscoll Maravilla' the relative position of the lateral leaflets is overlapping, the leaf rugosity is medium, and the fruit shape in lateral view is broad conical (ovate).

'DrisRaspTwentyTwo' differs from reference raspberry variety 'DrisRaspSeven' (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 25,045) in that for 'DrisRaspTwentyTwo' the bloom on current season's cane is strong, the leaflet cross section profile is convex, and the fruit firmness is firm, whereas for 'DrisRaspSeven' the bloom on current season's cane is medium, the leaflet cross section profile is straight, and the fruit firmness is medium.

What is claimed is:

1. A new and distinct variety of raspberry plant designated 'DrisRaspTwentyTwo' as shown and described herein.

* * * * *

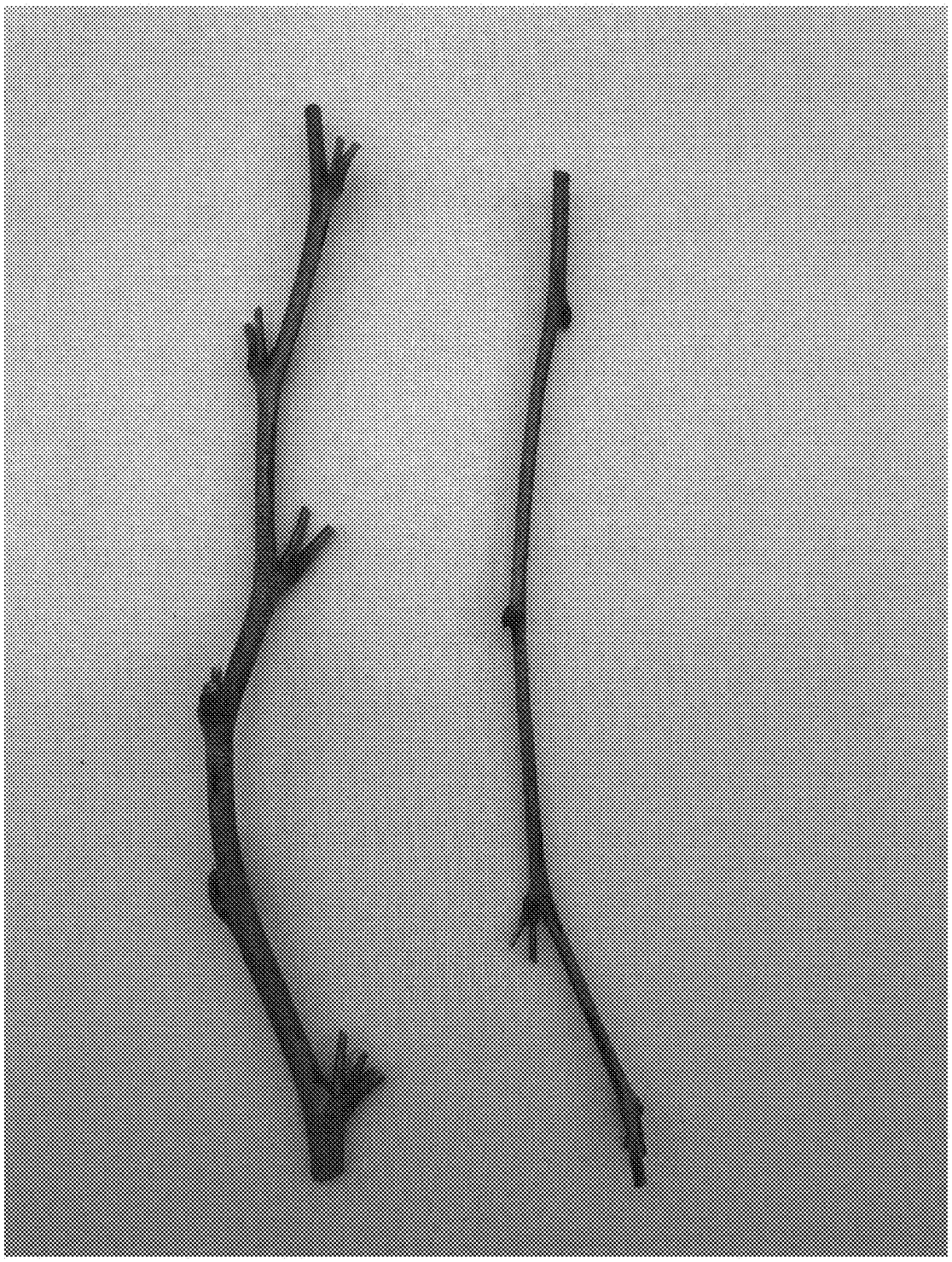

FIG. 1

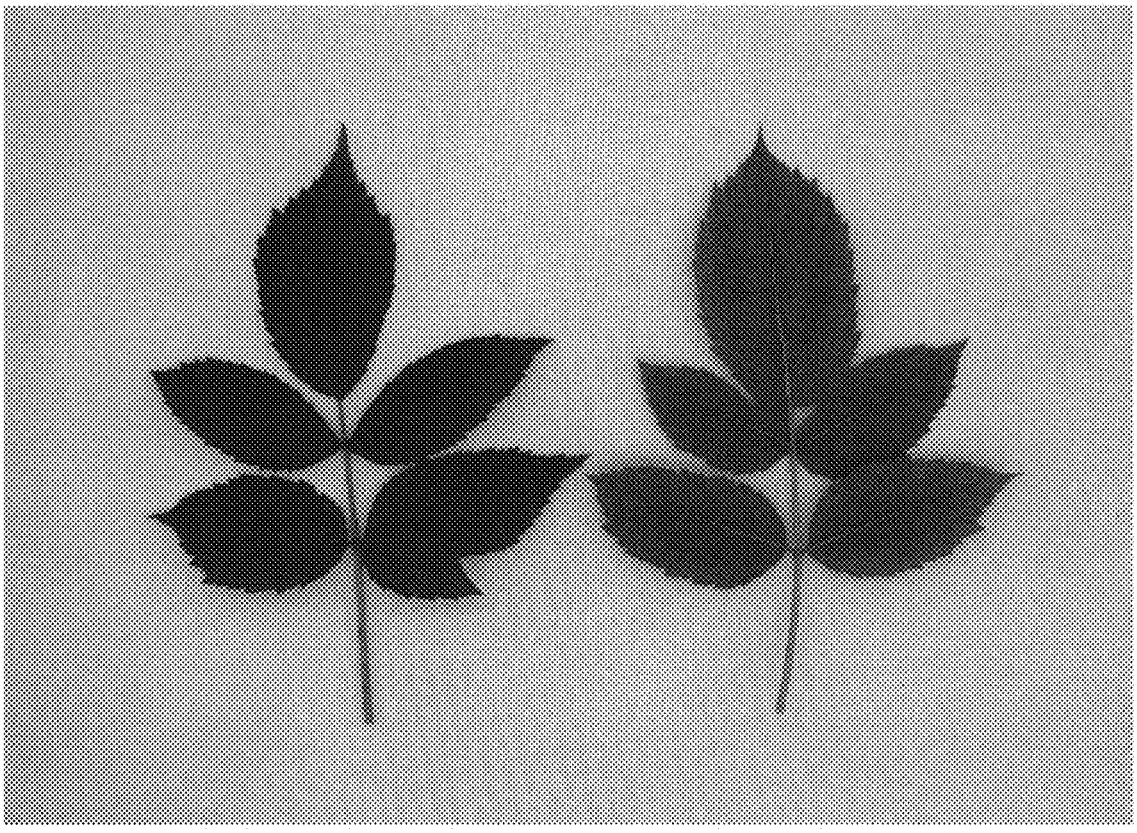

FIG. 2

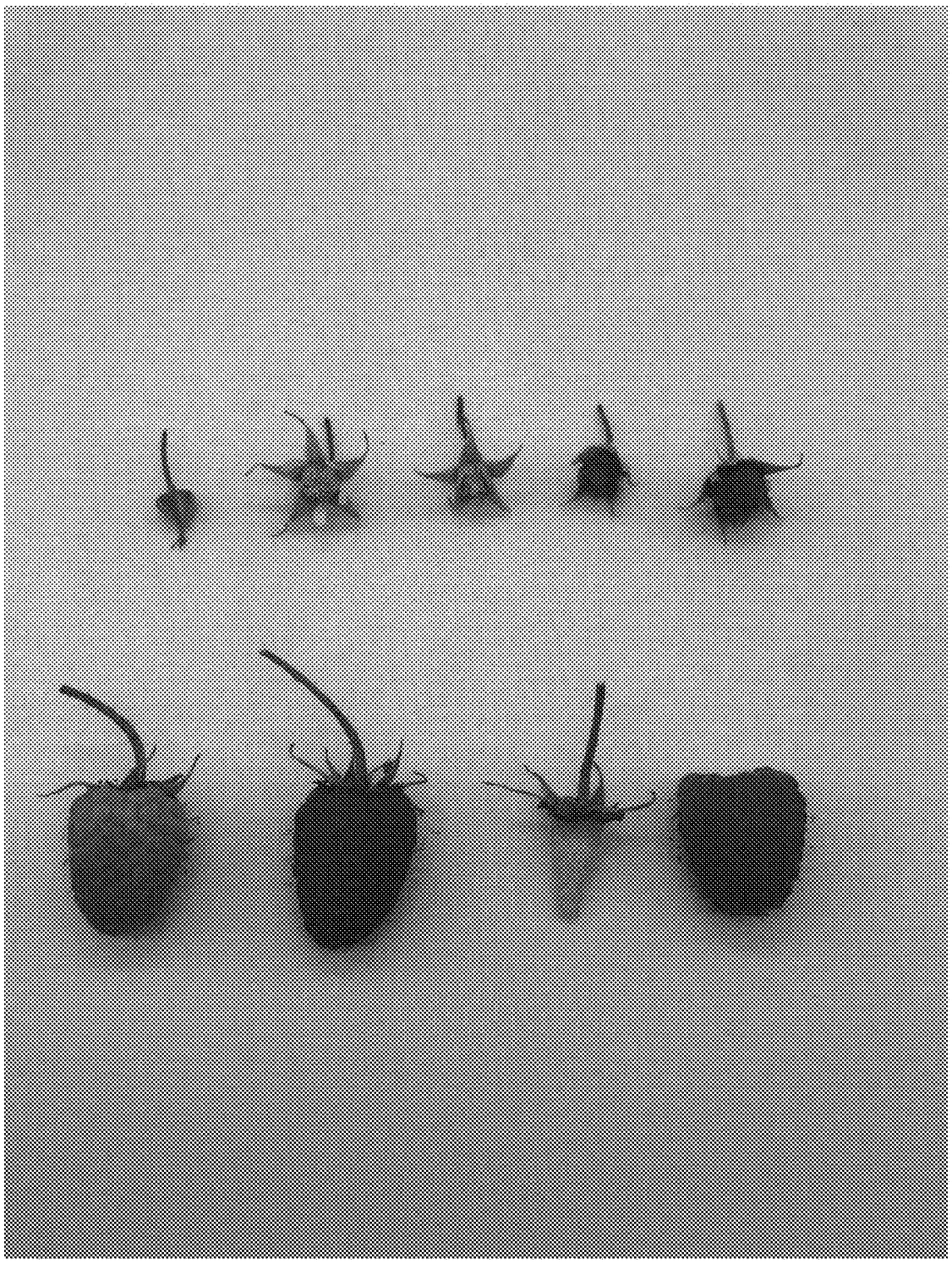

FIG. 3

FIG. 4