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**Fear**

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(54) **BLACKBERRY PLANT NAMED ‘SLEEPING BEAUTY’**

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(58) **Field of Search** ..... **Plt./203**

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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 66 days.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar of blackberry plant named ‘Sleeping Beauty’. The new cultivar is distinguished from other blackberry cultivars by its large fruit, low chill requirement, and long fruiting period. The new cultivar is distinguished from its pollen parent by having an earlier fruiting period and much lower chill requirement. The new cultivar is distinguished from its seed parent by having firmer and less acidic fruit.

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(51) **Int. Cl.<sup>7</sup>** ..... **A01H 5/00**

**3 Drawing Sheets**

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**LATIN NAME OF THE GENUS AND SPECIES  
OF THE PLANT CLAIMED**

Rubus hybrid

**VARIETY DENOMINATION**

‘Sleeping Beauty’

## 1. BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to a new cultivar of blackberry called ‘Sleeping Beauty’. The new cultivar was developed from hybridization of the unpatented female cultivar ‘Brazos’ with the unpatented male cultivar ‘Hull Thornless’. The parents were crossed in Spring 1991 whereafter fruit and seed were collected to produce seedlings for field planting in Watsonville, Calif. in 1992. The new cultivar was selected in 1994 for its early fruiting period and large fruit size. The cultivar has been asexually propagated, and reproduced true to type plants by in vitro shoot tip culture.

## 2. SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a new and distinct blackberry cultivar named ‘Sleeping Beauty’. The variety is botanically identified as Rubus L. subgenus Rubus. The variety is described as a complex Rubus hybrid. It can be characterized as an erect tetraploid with considerable *R. allegheniensis* background with other species such as *R. trivialis*, *R. argutus*, *R. ulmifolius*, and *R. procerus* also appearing in its background. The new cultivar produces a florican crop which begins in mid-May and continues until mid-August. The new blackberry variety is distinguished from other varieties by a number of characteristics as set forth in Table 1. In particular, the new cultivar is distinguished by its large fruit, low chill requirement and long fruiting period. Yield of the new cultivar is moderate to high when compared to many other varieties. There have been no observed plant or fruit diseases and no observed pest resistance or susceptibility. The variety has been developed for fresh market shipping use, and has performed well in

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coast-to-coast shipping tests and held up well after cold storage at 34 degrees Fahrenheit for periods of up to ten days.

## 3. COMPARISON TO SIMILAR VARIETIES

The variety that we believe to be similar to ‘Sleeping Beauty’ from those known to us is ‘Brazos’, an unpatented variety. ‘Sleeping Beauty’ is particularly different from ‘Brazos’ by having firmer, less acidic fruit and by being slightly smaller in size.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying photographs show typical specimens of the fruit, leaves and shoot of the new cultivar, in color as nearly true as reasonably possible in color illustrations of this type.

FIG. 1 is a photograph showing a primocane shoot, mature leaf and stem of ‘Sleeping Beauty’.

FIG. 2 is a photograph showing a close-up view of a primocane shoot, mature leaf and stem of ‘Sleeping Beauty’.

FIG. 3 is a photograph showing the flowering and fruiting laterals of ‘Sleeping Beauty’.

## 5. DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW VARIETY

The following detailed description of the new blackberry cultivar, ‘Sleeping Beauty’, is based upon recorded observations of plants two to five years old grown using commercial growing practices in Watsonville, Calif., and is believed to apply to plants of the ‘Sleeping Beauty’ cultivar grown in similar conditions of soil and climate elsewhere. Plants were planted on soil previously pre-plant fumigated and regularly fertilized and irrigated with drip irrigation. This description is in accordance with terminology used by the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV). Throughout this specification, color names beginning with a small letter signify that the name of the color, as used in common speech, is aptly descriptive. Color data beginning with a capital letter and followed by an

alphanumeric code indicate the most similar color designations as provided by The Royal Horticultural Society (R.H.S.) Colour Chart published by The Royal Horticultural Society of London, England. 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.

5.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW VARIETY

Table 1 provides information on the plant and fruit characteristics of the new blackberry cultivar ‘Sleeping Beauty’ compared with characteristics of the unpatented blackberry cultivars ‘Olallie’ and ‘Chester’. Both ‘Olallie’ and ‘Chester’ are currently important cultivars for fresh market shipping, and thus are comparable to the proposed use of the new invention, ‘Sleeping Beauty’. Observations of ‘Sleeping Beauty’ and ‘Olallie’ and ‘Chester’ were taken in side-by-side comparison in 1999 and 2000.

The new blackberry cultivar is particularly characterized and distinguished from other cultivars by its low chill requirement and its long fruiting cycle. Canes of ‘Sleeping Beauty’ are vigorous and thorny. The average cane length for ‘Sleeping Beauty’ under a normal growing season is 10.5 feet in comparison to the average cane length for ‘Chester’ which is 9 feet in a normal growing season. The primocane color for ‘Sleeping Beauty’ on the exposed side of the cane is 146B and 146C on the shaded side. Floricanes of ‘Sleeping Beauty’ are 146B on the exposed side and 146B on the shaded sided.

The leaves of ‘Sleeping Beauty’ have very minor undulations between where the veins are and are nearly flat. The leaf surface of ‘Sleeping Beauty’ is characterized by a few small, soft hairs on both the upper and lower leaf surface. The petiole color of ‘Sleeping Beauty’ is 146B when exposed to full sun. The bud break of ‘Sleeping Beauty’ is in late March and usually 1–2 weeks before ‘Olallie’. The petal color is 155C. The pedicel length of ‘Sleeping Beauty’ averages 19 mm under normal growing conditions and the sepal color is 143A.

The fruit color of ‘Sleeping Beauty’ is black with moderate amount of post harvest drupelet color reversion. The fruit is large with a slightly tart flavor. Postharvest fruit rot resistance is average in comparisons with many selections and varieties. The fruit yield of ‘Sleeping Beauty’ is moderately high, averaging around 23,000 lbs per acre in comparison to the fruit yield of ‘Olallie’ which averages around 21,000 lbs per acre.

‘Sleeping Beauty’ is distinguished from its pollen parent, ‘Hull Thornless’, by being thorny, having a more upright growth habit, and having larger fruit. Additionally, ‘Sleeping Beauty’ has a much lower chill requirement and an earlier season than its pollen parent ‘Hull Thornless’. ‘Sleeping Beauty’ is distinguished from its seed parent, ‘Brazos’, by having firmer and less acidic fruit.

TABLE 1

PLANT CHARACTERISTICS OF ‘SLEEPING BEAUTY’			
	‘Sleeping Beauty’	‘Olallie’	‘Chester’
GENERAL			
Vigor	high	Moderate - high	high

TABLE 1-continued

PLANT CHARACTERISTICS OF ‘SLEEPING BEAUTY’			
	‘Sleeping Beauty’	‘Olallie’	‘Chester’
Growth habit	upright	trailing	semi-upright
Productivity	moderately high	high	high
Self fruitfulness	yes	yes	yes
Number of young shoots	many	medium	medium
CANES			
Primocanes			
Anthocyanin coloration	absent	present	present
Spines	present	present	absent
color	green	purple	—
attitude of tip	horizontal to downward	horizontal	—
texture	rigid	heavy	—
presence and distribution	present; irregularly distributed	present; irregularly distributed	absent
density in central third of shoot	medium	medium	—
Internodal distance (cm) - central third of mature cane	3.3	2.6	3.1
Glaucosity on full	absent or very weak	weak	weak
grown shoot	strong	medium	strong
Strength of full grown shoot	strong	medium	strong
Cane cross section	angular to grooved	rounded to angular	angular to grooved
LEAVES			
Relief between veins	weak	medium	medium
Number of leaflets	usually 5	usually 3	usually 5
Leaf color	medium	medium	light
upper side	139A	137A, 137B	147A
underside	137C	147B	146A
Glossiness of upper surface	glossy	medium	dull
Leaf cross section	concave	concave-flat	concave
Terminal leaflet			
length (cm)	9.5	8.9	11.1
width (cm)	6.5	7.6	9
shape	ovate	cordate	cordate
tip	acuminate	acuminate	acuminate
base	rounded	cordate	cordate
margin	double serrate	double serrate	double serrate
Lateral leaflet			
overlap of lateral leaflets	touching	overlapping	overlapping
length (cm)	9.1	8.7	10.2
width (cm)	5.4	6.1	7.1
shape	ovate	ovate	ovate
tip	acute	acuminate	acute
base	acute	acute	acute
margin	double serrate	double serrate	serrate
Petiole			
mean length (cm)	6.8	5.3	7.9
range	5.6–7.8	3.6–8.7	3.9–10.2
pigmentation of upper surface	purplish red	green - slightly pink	purple
pigmentation of underside	some red, mostly green	green - slightly pink	green - pinkish
Length of stalklet	short	very short	medium

TABLE 1-continued

PLANT CHARACTERISTICS OF ‘SLEEPING BEAUTY’			
	‘Sleeping Beauty’	‘Olallie’	‘Chester’
Rachis length (cm) between terminal and adjacent lateral leaflets)	2.9	2.8	3.1
Stipule orientation	erect	variable; clasping to erect	erect
FLOWERS			
Time of bud burst	early	early	late
Time of beginning of flowering	early	early	late
Flower size	large	small to medium	small to medium
Petal size			
length (mm)	20.1	16.5	18.3
width (mm)	16.5	11.7	10.9
Anthocyanin color of pedicel	absent	absent	present
Intensity of pedicel coloration	—	—	weak
Length of pedicel	medium-long	long	short
Flower number (third node from tip of lateral)	7.6	3.6	2
FRUIT			
Harvest season	early to mid	early	mid to late
Dimensions			
weight (g/fruit)	5.1	5.2	3.2
size	medium	medium	small
length (cm)	2.4	3.3	1.9
width (cm)	1.7	1.4	1.9
Fruiting lateral length (in mid cane)	medium-long	medium	medium - long
mean number of fruit per lateral	9.1	6.2	22.8
range	4–18	3–9	17–40
Shape	elliptic longer than broad	narrow ovate much longer than broad	round to ovate as long as broad
Color	black	purple-black to black	black
immature	187B	178A - 183B	184A

TABLE 1-continued

PLANT CHARACTERISTICS OF ‘SLEEPING BEAUTY’			
	‘Sleeping Beauty’	‘Olallie’	‘Chester’
maturing	200A	187A	200A - 202A
mature	202A	200A	202A
Firmness	medium	medium	firm
Glossiness	medium strong	medium - strong	medium
Soluble solids	10.2	9.7	9.9
Titrateable acidity (% as citric acid) (ml of added 0.1N NaOH to pH 8.1)	10.2	13.3	9.9
Number of drupelets per fruit	94	86	40

Table 2 provides information on the seed weight of the new blackberry cultivar ‘Sleeping Beauty’ compared with characteristics of the blackberry cultivars ‘Zorro’ (application Ser. No. 09/772,327), ‘Olallie’ (non-patented), ‘Chester’ (non-patented), ‘Pecos’ (application Ser. No. 09/772,211), and ‘Sonoma’.

TABLE 2

Cultivar	Seed Weight
‘Zorro’	2.3 mg
‘Olallie’	2.1 mg
‘Chester’	3.5 mg
‘Sleeping Beauty’	4.1 mg
‘Pecos’	3.5 mg
‘Sonoma’	3.4 mg

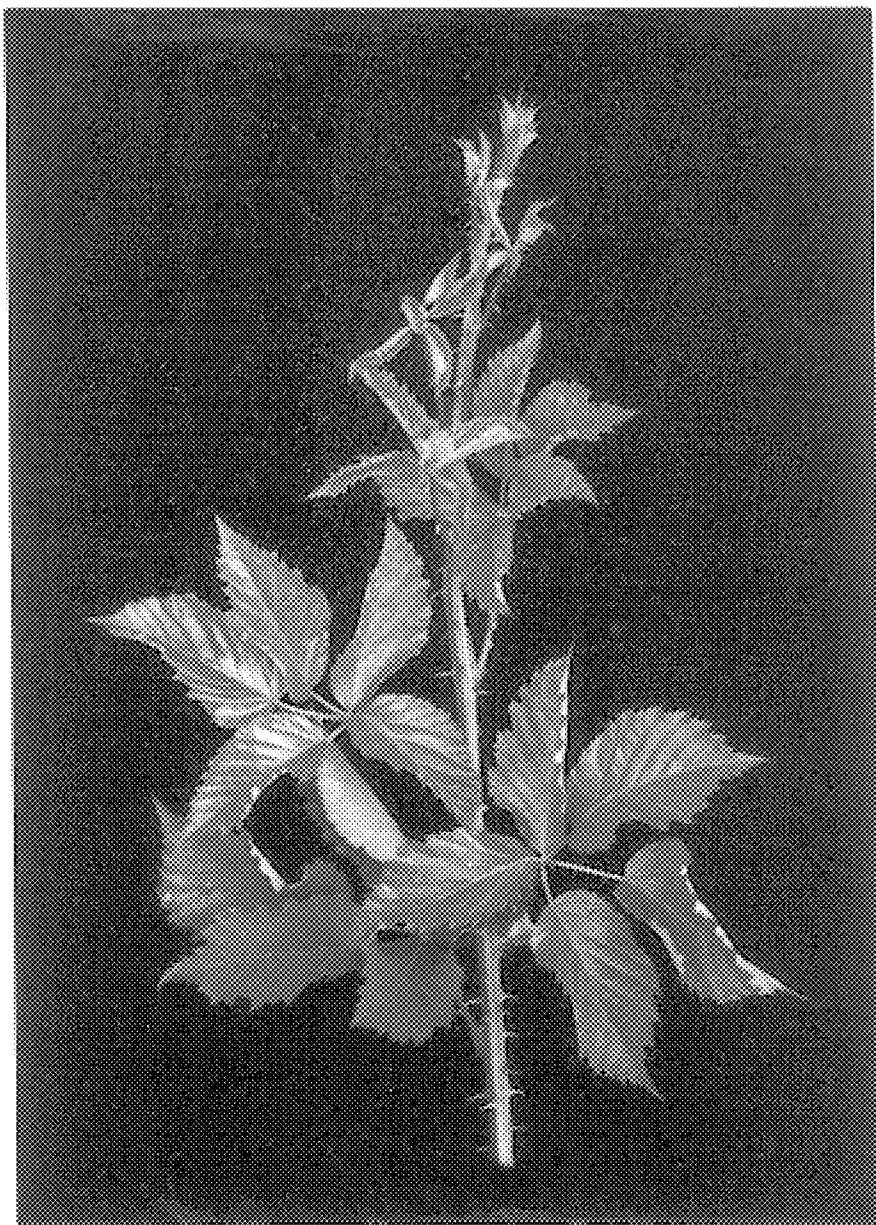
5.2 NUCLEIC ACID FINGERPRINTING

Distinctive patterns of polymorphism can be detected using a variety of nucleic acid analysis methods. In one non-limiting example, molecular genetic maps can be produced using random amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD) (Williams et al., 1990, “DNA polymorphisms amplified by arbitrary primers are useful as genetic markers”, Nucleic Acids Res. 18(22):6531-5). Using a variety of oligonucleotide primers, along or in combination, RAPD analysis of ‘Sleeping Beauty’, ‘Chester’, and ‘Olallie’ yielded DNA fragment patterns that uniquely distinguish each of these genetically distinct genotypes.

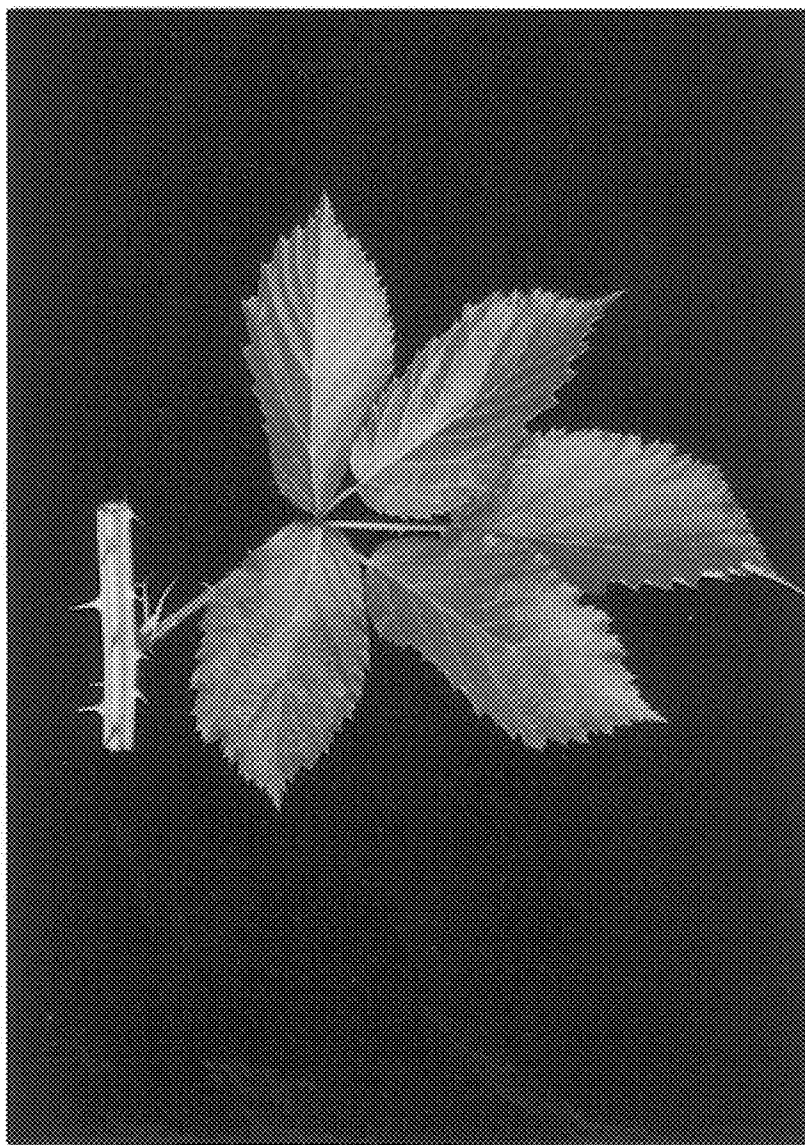
We claim:

1. A new and distinct cultivar of blackberry plant, substantially as shown and described.

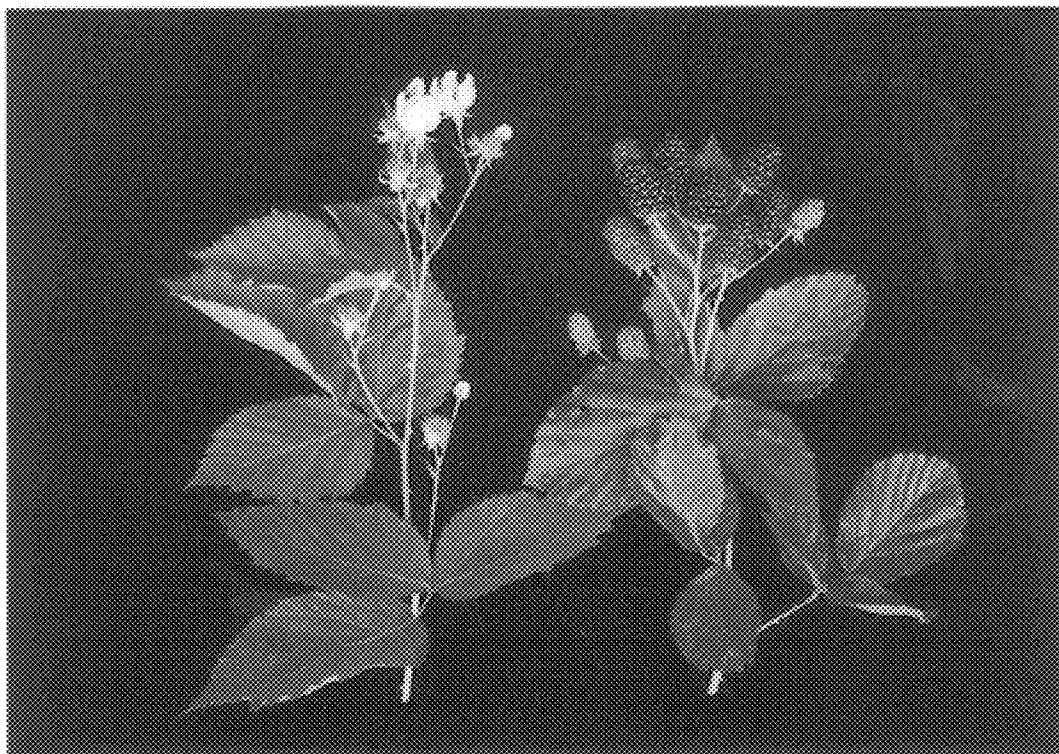
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**FIG. 1**



**FIG. 2**



**FIG. 3**