A new and distinct spring bearing variety of strawberry plant, characterized by its ability to produce large attractive primary fruit from the main and subsequent crops that meet the standard required for Driscoll's long stem fruit. These berries are produced if given the chilling necessary before winter planting. This production of large fruit can be produced in mid-summer, as well as during the spring.

The variety is particularly distinguished by its good fruit appearance with yellow seed and a medium to large plant. This plant is considered to have a high degree of susceptibility to mildew and its large attractive fruit is susceptible to shipping injury which influences its shelf life.

1 Drawing Sheet
area near the Pacific Ocean. The color terminology is in accordance with the Munsell Color System.

**Plant.**—Medium to large in size as a winter planted variety if given adequate chilling before and after planting. The plant is considered to have a high chilling requirement when grown in the central California coast.

**Leaves.**—Medium to large in size. Bracts may or may not be present on the petioles. Leaflet surface is considered distinctly rugose. Color of leaflets varies from 0.7G 3.4/8.5 to 9.3GY 3.0/6.8 and there may be color variations on a given leaflet. The isozymes in leaf extract is PG1-A4, LAP's B3, and PGM is C2, as designated by R. Brinhurst. This testing was done by Driscoll Strawberry Associates Laboratory following the procedure described in the publication, "Electrophoretic Characterization of California Strawberry Cultivars" by Brinhurst-1981.

**Runners.**—Runners are vigorous and abundant at the nursery, as well as the fruiting bed, even when given the correct chilling for maximum fruit productions.

**Inflorescence.**—Become long in length, especially the common peduncle, as the fruiting season reaches midsummer. The pedicels holding primary berries are usually thick, becoming 2 mm in width, with the length reaching 6 to 7 cm. There are usually two secondary peduncles present, but there may be more late in the fruiting season. The pedicel holding the primary berry may originate from the axil of two secondary peduncles or may originate from one of the peduncles. Secondary berries usually extend farther from the crown than the primary berry. Hair on pedicels 20 mm from the tertiary berry is held irregularly parallel to the pedicel.

**Fruit.**—Crown crop fruit do not become as large as main crop berries. Main crop secondary and tertiary fruit continue to be large. Primaries are quite large, even in August when planted as a winter planted variety and become 40 to 50 mm in length and width. The shape is usually medium wedge in outline as described in the U.S.A. Bulletin 1043. The shoulders are rounded, not necked, with the calyx usually clasping to slightly reflexed. The fruit surface is smooth with a minimum of shallow longitudinal furrows. The fruit surface may be slightly mottled. The fruit is firm, but injures easily and has to be picked with care. The color of the fruit surface is mostly 5.7R 3.8/15.5 and the flesh varies from 5.7R 3.8/15.5 to 60R 3.1/12.0 when the fruit is picked for the fresh market. The seed are held exerted from the fruit surface and remain conspicuously yellow.

**Calyx.**—Large in diameter with those of primary fruit 40 to 45 mm. Individual sepals are ovate to elliptical with acute apexes. Some overlap and some serrations may be present. Color of sepals facing fruit varies from 1.5G 2.8/7.4 to 8.7GY 5.7/12.3.

We claim:

1. The new and distinct variety of strawberry plant herein described and illustrated, and identified by the characteristics enumerated above.

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