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(12) **United States Plant Patent**
Clark

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(54) **COLEUS PLANT NAMED ‘UF22-191-7’**

(50) Latin Name: *Coleus scutellarioides*
Varietal Denomination: **UF22-191-7**

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A01H 6/50 (2018.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC **Plt./469**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC Plt./263.1, 469
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

‘UF22-191-7’ is a new *Coleus* plant, selected for having a combination of desirable traits that make it well-suited for use as an annual plant in the summer landscape. ‘UF22-191-7’ was selected for its consistent four-color foliage color patterning and for its fast growth rate and vigor in the greenhouse and landscape. ‘UF22-191-7’ has lance-shaped leaves that are predominantly yellowish green with consistent purplish red, greyish purple, and light greenish yellow accents and leaf patterning. ‘UF22-191-7’ maintains these contrasting colors and patterns in both sun and shade until the end of the garden season. ‘UF22-191-7’ is drooping in habit, but it is highly branched and spreading in form, growing wider than it does tall.

3 Drawing Sheets

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Genus and species: *Coleus scutellarioides*.
Cultivar denomination: ‘UF22-191-7’.

BACKGROUND OF THE NEW CULTIVAR

The invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar of *Coleus* plant named ‘UF22-191-7’. The new cultivar ‘UF22-191-7’ originated from an open pollination conducted in May-November 2021 in Citra, Florida, between the female *Coleus* plant ‘UF21-128-2’ (unpatented) and an unknown male *Coleus* plant. A single seedling was chosen in May 2022 for further asexual propagation in Gainesville, Florida.

The new cultivar ‘UF22-191-7’ has been reproduced asexually for over 11 months through vegetative meristem tip cuttings and has been found to retain its distinctive characteristics through successive asexual propagations. ‘UF22-191-7’ was first propagated asexually by vegetative meristem tip cuttings in May 2022 in Gainesville, Florida, and has remained true-to-type since that time.

Plant Breeder’s Rights for the new cultivar ‘UF22-191-7’ have not been applied for, and ‘UF22-191-7’ has not been made publicly available more than one year prior to the filing date of this application.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The new cultivar ‘UF22-191-7’ has not been observed under all possible environmental conditions. The phenotype of the new cultivar may vary with variations in environment and cultural practices such as temperature, light intensity, fertilization, irrigation, and application of plant growth regulators without any change in genotype.

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The new cultivar ‘UF22-191-7’ was selected for its consistent foliage color patterning, and also for its fast growth rate and vigor in the greenhouse and landscape. ‘UF22-191-7’ has foliage that is predominantly yellowish green, but it has a consistent mixture of purplish red in the leaf center, surrounded by light greenish yellow accents and greyish purple veins extending out to the leaf margins. Normally this color combination changes in either full sun (predominantly dark brick red and dark green) or full shade (predominantly brownish red and light green), with the consistent loss of the distinctive purplish red center and greenish yellow accents. However, ‘UF22-191-7’ maintains all four foliage colors in both sun and shade.

The following are the most outstanding and distinguishing characteristics of ‘UF22-191-7’ when grown under normal horticultural practices in Gainesville, Florida: (1) ‘UF22-191-7’ has the combination of a vigorous growth rate, a drooping habit, a spreading growth form, excellent heat tolerance, and consistent multi-colored leaves that are significantly different than other *Coleus* plants; (2) it has superior stability in foliage color in both sun and shade conditions and has excellent lateral branching, making it suitable for propagators and producers; and (3) ‘UF22-191-7’ has been observed to have long-season performance in landscape trials in Gainesville, Florida.

When compared to the female parent ‘UF21-128-2’, ‘UF22-191-7’ has large, lance-shaped leaves that are twice as long as they are wide and are predominantly colored yellowish green with secondary colors of greyish purple, purplish red, and greenish yellow. In contrast, ‘UF21-128-2’ has smaller leaves that are equally as long as they are wide and are primarily colored magenta with a secondary color of

maroon with lime green margins. 'UF22-191-7' has a vigorous growth rate with a drooping habit and a well-branched spreading form, growing over twice as wide as it grows tall, whereas 'UF21-128-2' is less vigorous, has a more upright habit, and grows equally as wide as it grows tall.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

This new *Coleus* cultivar 'UF22-191-7' is illustrated by the accompanying photographs, which show the plant's form and foliage. The colors shown are as true as can be reasonably obtained by conventional photographic procedures. FIGS. 2 and 3 were taken from plants grown eleven weeks from unrooted cuttings in September-December 2022 in a glass-covered greenhouse in Gainesville, Florida.

FIG. 1 shows the pedigree of the new *Coleus* cultivar 'UF22-191-7' as is shown and described herein;

FIG. 2 shows the growth habit, form, and foliage of the new *Coleus* cultivar; and

FIG. 3 shows a close-up view of the foliage of the new *Coleus* cultivar.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE CULTIVAR

Foliage color was determined under full sun conditions in the middle of the day in a glass-covered greenhouse. Color references are to the RHS Colour Chart of The Royal Horticultural Society of London (RHS), 2007 5th Edition. *Coleus* leaves are rarely one solid color but encompass hues, shades and tints, and color patterns differ from one genotype to another due to varying levels of variegation. The following detailed description of 'UF22-191-7' was obtained using eleven-week-old plants grown from unrooted cuttings in September-December 2022 in a glass-covered greenhouse in Gainesville, Florida. The plants were propagated in mist for ten days after cuttings were stuck, pinched, then grown in one-gallon pots for approximately nine and a half additional weeks.

Botanical Description

Botanical classification:

Family.—Lamiaceae.

Botanical name.—*Coleus scutellarioides*.

Common name.—*Coleus*.

Cultivar name.—'UF22-191-7'.

Parentage:

Female or seed parent.—'UF21-128-2'.

Male or pollen parent.—Unknown.

Plant description:

Form.—Spreading.

Habit.—Drooping.

Height (from top of soil).—15-20 cm.

Width (horizontal plant diameter).—35-40 cm.

Propagation:

Type cuttings.—Vegetative meristems having at least 1 node.

Time to initiate roots.—3-4 days.

Time to produce a rooted cutting.—7-10 days.

Root habit.—Fibrous.

Root description.—Callus forms in 2-3 days, roots initiate in 3-4 days and become a highly branched cutting in 7-10 days.

Branches:

Quantity per plant.—Approximately 7-8.

Branch color.—RHS 142C (yellow green).

Texture.—Smooth.

Pubescence.—Not present.

Stem description.—Square-shaped stem.

Branch diameter.—0.7-0.8 cm at the base of a 15-cm-long branch.

Branch length.—15-18 cm.

Internode length.—Approximately 2 cm measured at mid-branch.

Anthocyanin.—Not present.

Leaves:

Quantity of leaves per branch.—22-24.

Arrangement.—Opposite.

Fragrance.—Not fragrant.

Shape.—Lanceolate.

Length.—10-11 cm.

Width.—5-6 cm.

Apex.—Broadly acute.

Base.—Attenuate.

Margin.—Lobed.

Leaf texture.—Adaxial (top): Pulverulent. Abaxial (bottom): Smooth.

Venation color.—Upper surface: Apex: RHS N186B (greyish purple). Lower surface: RHS 158C (yellowish white).

Venation pattern (both upper and lower surfaces).—Reticulate.

Color, immature leaf.—Upper surface: Major color: RHS 143A (yellow green). Center: RHS 186A (purplish red). Areas around center: RHS N186C (greyish purple). Lower surface: Major color: RHS 138A (yellowish green). Center: RHS 157A (pale yellow green).

Color, mature leaf.—Upper surface: Major color: RHS 141B (yellowish green). Center: RHS 186A (purplish red). Areas around center: RHS N186B (greyish purple). Accents around center: RHS 2B (greenish yellow). Lower surface: Major color: RHS 138A (yellowish green). Center: RHS 157B (pale yellow green). Areas around center: RHS 186A (purplish red). Accents around center: RHS 1B (greenish yellow).

Petiole length.—7-8 cm.

Petiole diameter.—0.2-0.3 cm.

Petiole color.—RHS 149D (yellow green).

Petiole texture.—Smooth, no pubescence.

Flowers and seeds: Flowers and seeds have not been observed during formal trials in Gainesville, Florida.

Fruit/seed set: Fruit/seed not observed.

Disease and insect resistance: Disease and insect resistance is typical of the species, thus no claims are made of any superior disease or insect resistance with this cultivar. The most common insect pests observed on this plant in Gainesville, Florida have been long-tailed or citrus mealybugs (*Pseudococcus* spp.), which occur on older stock plant material held in the greenhouse for over 3-4 months. Impatiens Necrotic Spot Virus (Bunyaviridae) has also been observed in plants confined in greenhouses with mixed crops (peppers) infected with Western flower thrips (*Frankliniella occidentalis*). The most common pathogen of this species in the U.S. is downy mildew

(*Peronospora lamii*). This pathogen has been observed in stock materials grown closely together in cooler growing seasons.

Comparison with Known Cultivars

When compared to the *Coleus* cultivar 'UF17-109-9' (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 34,005, commercial name Spitfire), the new *Coleus* cultivar 'UF22-191-7' has a center leaf color-

ation of purplish red with areas of yellowish green flanking the center coloration on the upper surface of mature leaves, whereas 'UF17-109-9' has a similar center coloration of reddish purple but lacks areas of yellowish green flanking the center coloration on the upper surface of mature leaves.

What is claimed is:

1. A new and distinct *Coleus scutellarioides* plant named 'UF22-191-7' as shown and described herein.

* * * * *



FIG. 1



FIG. 2



FIG. 3