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Clark et al.

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(54) **COLEUS PLANT NAMED ‘UF11-74-5’**

(50) Latin Name: *Plectranthus scutellarioides*
Varietal Denomination: **UF11-74-5**

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(65) **Prior Publication Data**

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A01H 5/12 (2006.01)
A01H 5/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC *A01H 5/00* (2013.01)

USPC **Plt./469**; **Plt./373**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

USPC **Plt./373**, **469**
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

‘UF11-74-5’ is a new coleus plant distinguished by having deep maroon colored leaves trimmed in bright yellow, novel growth habit, and desirable late-flowering characteristics, as disclosed.

3 Drawing Sheets

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Latin name of the genus and species of the plant claimed:
Plectranthus scutellarioides.

Cultivar denomination: ‘UF11-74-5’.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar of coleus plant named ‘UF11-74-5’. ‘UF11-74-5’ originated from an open pollination conducted in May-November 2011 in Gainesville, Fla. between the female coleus plant ‘UF10-40-9’ (unpatented) and an unknown male coleus plant. A single seedling was chosen in May 2011 for further asexual propagation in Gainesville, Fla. (see FIG. 1 for pedigree).

‘UF11-74-5’ has been reproduced asexually for over two years through vegetative cuttings and has been found to retain its distinctive characteristics through successive asexual propagations.

‘UF11-74-5’ has not been made publicly available more than one year prior to the filing date of this application.

When ‘UF11-74-5’ is compared to the female parent ‘UF10-40-9’ (unpatented), ‘UF11-74-5’ and ‘UF10-40-9’ have similar foliage color with leaves colored deep maroon with bright yellow leaf margins, although ‘UF11-74-5’ is a more vigorous plant with larger leaves and a more spreading growth habit than ‘UF10-40-9’.

When ‘UF11-74-5’ is compared to the commercial cultivar ‘Oxblood’ (commercial, unpatented), plants of ‘Oxblood’ have slightly lighter maroon foliage color with a green leaf

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margin and a much more upright growth habit (taller than wide), whereas ‘UF11-74-5’ has darker maroon foliage color with more distinct yellow edges and a more spreading growth habit (wider than tall). ‘Oxblood’ also produces flowers earlier than ‘UF11-74-5’, thus ‘UF11-74-5’ retains more foliage over the course of a normal growing season in the garden. When ‘UF11-74-5’ is compared to the commercial cultivar ‘Chocolate Mint’ (commercial, unpatented), plants of ‘Chocolate Mint’ have a dark maroon foliage color with a green leaf margin and small sized leaves, whereas ‘UF11-74-5’ has similar maroon foliage color with more distinct yellow edges and much larger leaves. ‘Chocolate Mint’ also produces flowers earlier than ‘UF11-74-5’, thus ‘UF11-74-5’ retains more foliage over the course of a normal growing season in the garden.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The following are the most outstanding and distinguishing characteristics of ‘UF11-74-5’ when grown under normal horticultural practices in Gainesville, Fla. ‘UF11-74-5’ has a combination of novel growth habit, late season flowering, excellent heat tolerance, and consistent deep velvety maroon with yellow edge foliage color that is significantly different than other coleus plants. It has superior stability in foliage color in both sun and shade conditions, maintaining stable color in all conditions. It has a vigorous mounded, spreading growth habit with excellent lateral branching when grown as

a stock plant, thus providing ample vegetative propagules for producers. This plant has not been observed to set a significant number of flowers in any trial to date, thus it is desirable for long-season performance in the landscape, as coleus plants that set seed usually experience late season leaf drop.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

This new coleus plant 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. The photographs were taken from 3-month-old plants grown from cuttings in 1-gallon pots during December 2012-March 2013 in greenhouses in Gainesville, Fla.

FIG. 1—shows the pedigree of the claimed plant.

FIG. 2—shows the growth habit, form, and foliage of the claimed plant.

FIG. 3—shows a close-up of the foliage

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The following detailed description sets forth the distinctive characteristics of 'UF11-74-5'. The detailed description was obtained using 3-month-old plants from cuttings growing in a glass greenhouse in Gainesville, Fla. in early spring 2013. The plants were pinched 2 weeks after cuttings were rooted, then grown in 1-gallon pots for approximately 10 weeks. Color references are to The R.H.S. Colour Chart of The Royal Horticultural Society of London (R.H.S.), 2007 5th Edition.

Classification:

Family.—Lamiaceae.

Botanical.—*Plectranthus scutellarioides*.

Common name.—Coleus.

Cultivar name.—'UF11-74-5'.

Plant description:

Form.—Spreading.

Habit.—Mounded.

Height (from top of soil).—25 cm. Width (horizontal plant diameter): 57 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 to 3 days, roots initiate in 3-4 days and become a highly branched cutting in 7-10 days.

Branches:

Quantity per plant.—6 main branches per plant with numerous side branches, pinched once.

Branch color.—RHS 144A.

Texture.—Smooth.

Pubescence.—Not present.

Stem description.—Square-shaped stem, 1.5 cm in diameter at the soil line.

Branch diameter.—0.7 cm at the base of an 18-cm long branch.

Branch length.—18 cm.

Internode length.—2-5 cm.

Anthocyanin.—N/A.

Leaves:

Quantity of leaves per branch.—12 to 14. Arrangement: Opposite.

Fragrance.—Not fragrant.

Shape.—Ovate, consistent.

Length.—10-11 cm.

Width.—8-9 cm.

Apex.—Broadly acuminate.

Base.—Truncate.

Margin.—Crenate.

Leaf texture (both surfaces).—Pubescent upper surface, smooth lower surface.

Pubescence color (both surfaces).—Non-descript with naked eye — adds velvety appearance.

Venation color.—Upper surface: RHS N92A. Lower surface: RHS 145C.

Venation pattern.—Upper surface: Reticulate. Lower surface: Reticulate.

Color.—Immature leaf: Upper surface: RHS 59A in the center of the leaf, with RHS 139D margins. Lower surface: RHS N92A in the center of the leaf, irregularly transitioning to RHS 139D toward the leaf edge.

Color.—Mature leaf: Upper surface: RHS 59A in the center of the leaf, with RHS 139D margins. Lower surface: RHS N92A in the center of the leaf, irregularly transitioning to RHS 139D toward the leaf edge. Petiole length: 3-6 cm. Petiole diameter: 0.3-0.4 cm. Petiole color: RHS 144B.

Flowers and seeds: Flowers and seeds have not been observed to date.

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, Fla. have been long-tailed or citrus mealybugs (*Pseudococcus* sp.), 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 (*Pernospora lamii*). This pathogen has been observed in stock materials grown closely together in cooler growing seasons.

What is claimed is:

1. A new and distinct *Plectranthus scutellarioides* plant called 'UF11-74-5' as described and illustrated herein.

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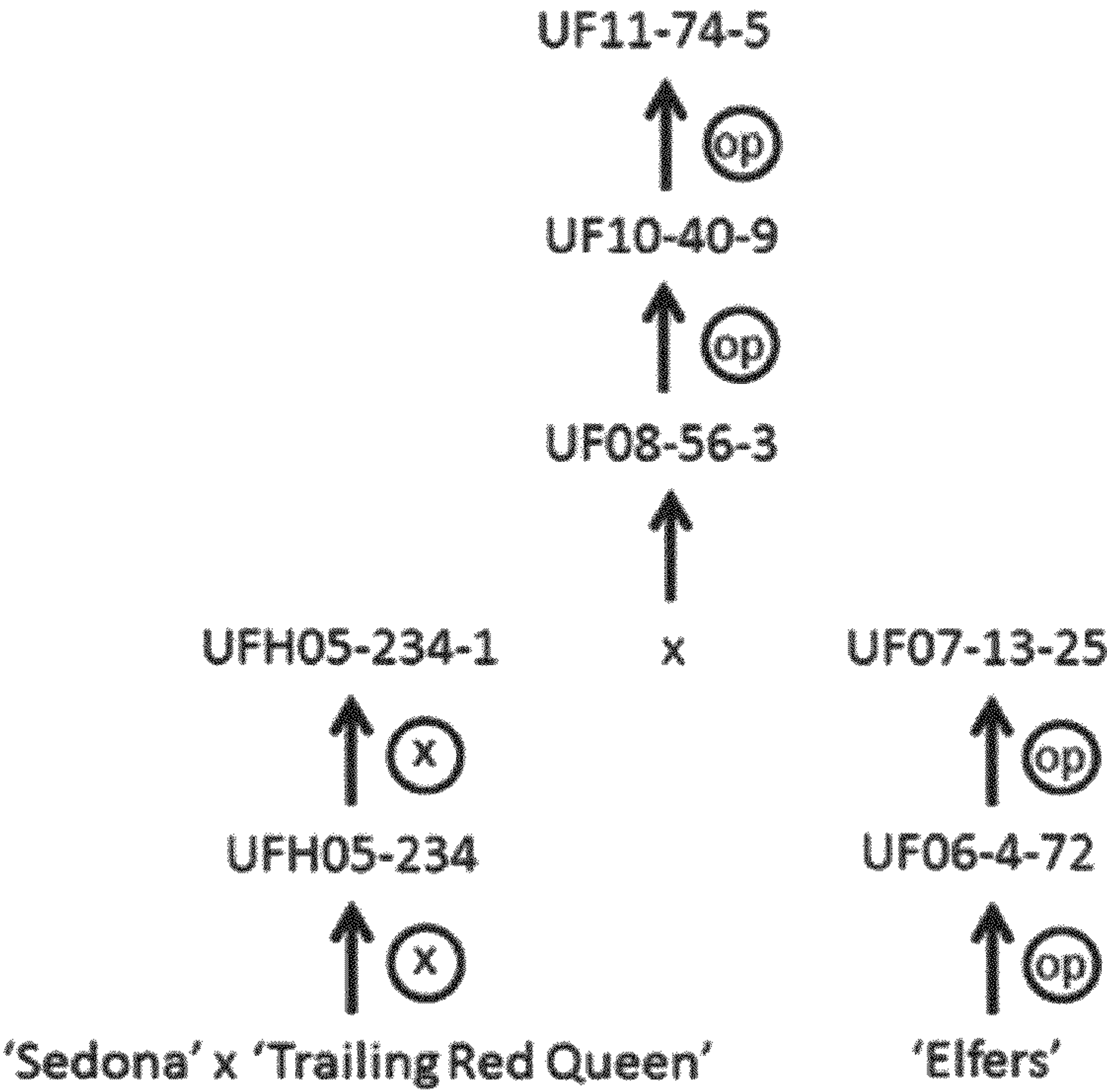


FIG. 1



FIG. 2



FIG. 3