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Kobayashi

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(54) **COLEUS PLANT NAMED ‘DOCOGREFAYO’**

(50) Latin Name: *Solenostemon scutellarioides*
Varietal Denomination: **Docogrefayo**

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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.

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(51) **Int. Cl.**
A01H 5/12 (2018.01)
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**

PUBLICATIONS

Dummen Orange Great Falls Trailing Coleus 2017-2018 season.
https://www.billmooreco.com/Dummen%20Orange_Great%20Falls%20Coleus.pdf. 11 pages.*

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of Coleus plant named ‘Docogrefayo’, characterized by its compact to outwardly spreading to trailing plant habit; moderately vigorous growth habit; freely branching habit; light green and light yellow green variegated leaves; and good garden performance.

1 Drawing Sheet

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Botanical designation: *Solenostemon scutellarioides*.
Cultivar denomination: ‘DOCOGREFAYO’.

CROSS-REFERENCED TO CLOSELY-RELATED APPLICATIONS

Title: Coleus Plant Named ‘Docogrefang’
Applicant: Ruth Kobayashi
Filed: Concurrently with this application; U.S. Plant patent application Ser. No. 15/932,825.

Title: Coleus Plant Named ‘Docogrefalig’
Applicant: Ruth Kobayashi
Filed: Concurrently with this application; U.S. Plant patent application Ser. No. 15/932,824.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar of Coleus plant, botanically known as *Solenostemon scutellarioides* and hereinafter referred to by the name ‘Docogrefayo’.

The new Coleus plant is a naturally-occurring whole plant mutation of a proprietary selection of *Solenostemon scutellarioides* identified as code designation CS-0099, not patented. The new Coleus plant was discovered and selected by the Inventor as a single plant within a population of plants of the selection parent in a controlled greenhouse environment in Encinitas, Calif. on Jun. 17, 2016.

Asexual reproduction of the new Coleus plant by terminal cuttings in a controlled greenhouse environment in Encinitas, Calif. since August, 2016 has shown that the unique features of this new Coleus plant are stable and reproduced true to type in successive generations.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The new Coleus plant has not been observed under all possible combinations of cultural practices and environmental conditions. The phenotype may vary somewhat with variations in environment and cultural practices such as temperature and light intensity without, however, any variance in genotype.

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and are determined to be the unique characteristics of ‘Docogrefayo’. These characteristics in combination distinguish ‘Docogrefayo’ as a new and distinct Coleus plant:

1. Compact to outwardly spreading to trailing plant habit.
2. Moderately vigorous growth habit.
3. Freely branching habit.
4. Light green and light yellow green variegated leaves.
5. Good garden performance.

Plants of the new Coleus differ primarily from plants of the mutation parent selection in leaf color as plants of the mutation parent have red purple-colored leaves with bright green-colored margins.

Plants of the new Coleus differ primarily from plants of *Solenostemon scutellarioides* ‘Docogrefang’, disclosed in a U.S. Plant Patent application filed concurrently, in leaf color as plants of ‘Docogrefang’ have variegated leaves that are greyed purple, greyed orange and light yellow with light green-colored margins.

Plants of the new Coleus differ primarily from plants of *Solenostemon scutellarioides* ‘Docogrefalig’, disclosed in a U.S. Plant Patent application filed concurrently, in leaf color as plants of ‘Docogrefalig’ have variegated leaves that are greyed purple and light green yellow with light green-colored margins.

Plants of the new Coleus can be compared to plants of *Solenostemon scutellarioides* 'Witch Doctor', disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 20,887. In side-by-side comparisons plants of the new Coleus differ from plants of 'Witch Doctor' in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Coleus are more compact than and not as upright as plants of 'Witch Doctor'.
2. Plants of the new Coleus have smaller leaves than plants of 'Witch Doctor'.
3. Leaves of plants of the new Coleus have crenate margins whereas leaves of plants of 'Witch Doctor' have deeply lobed leaves.
4. Plants of the new Coleus and 'Witch Doctor' differ in leaf color as plants of 'Witch Doctor' have green-colored leaves with dark purple-colored margins and venation.

Plants of the new Coleus can be compared to plants of *Solenostemon scutellarioides* 'Big Blonde', not patented. In side-by-side comparisons plants of the new Coleus differ from plants of 'Big Blonde' in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Coleus are more compact and not as upright as plants of 'Big Blonde'.
2. Plants of the new Coleus have smaller leaves than plants of 'Big Blonde'.
3. Plants of the new Coleus and 'Big Blonde' differ in leaf color as plants of 'Big Blonde' have yellow green-colored leaves.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The accompanying colored photographs illustrate the overall appearance of the new Coleus showing the colors as true as it is reasonably possible to obtain in colored reproductions of this type. Colors in the photographs may differ slightly from the color values cited in the detailed botanical description which accurately describe the colors of the new Coleus.

The photograph at the bottom of the sheet comprises a side perspective view of a typical plant of 'Docogrefayo' grown in a container.

The photograph at the top of the sheet is a close-up view of a typical plant of 'Docogrefayo'.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The aforementioned photographs and following observations, measurements and values describe plants grown in Encinitas, Calif. in 10-cm containers in a polyethylene-covered greenhouse during the winter and under cultural practices which closely approximate commercial Coleus production. During the production of the plants, day temperatures averaged 26° C., night temperatures averaged 18° C. and light levels ranged from 4,500 to 5,500 foot-candles. Plants were ten weeks old when the photographs and the description were taken. In the following detailed description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 2007 Edition, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used.

Botanical classification: *Solenostemon scutellarioides* 'Docogrefayo'.

Parentage: Naturally-occurring whole plant mutation of a proprietary selection of *Solenostemon scutellarioides* identified as code designation CS-0099, not patented.

Propagation:

Type.—By terminal cuttings.

Time to initiate roots, summer and winter.—About four to six days at night temperatures about 20° C.

Time to produce a rooted young plant, summer and winter.—About three weeks at night temperatures about 20° C.

Root description.—Fine, fibrous; typically white in color, actual color of the roots is dependent on substrate composition, water quality, fertilizers, substrate temperature and age of roots.

Rooting habit.—Freely branching; dense.

Plant description:

Plant and growth habit.—Compact, upright to outwardly spreading plant habit; moderately vigorous growth habit and moderate growth rate; freely branching habit with about six to seven primary lateral branches each with about four to six secondary lateral branches developing per plant.

Plant height.—About 7.5 cm.

Plant diameter.—About 23.5 cm.

Lateral branch description:

Length.—About 8.4 cm.

Diameter.—About 4 mm.

Internode length.—About 2.4 cm.

Strength.—Strong.

Aspect.—About 45° from vertical.

Texture and luster.—Minute pubescence; matte.

Color, when developing.—Close to 145B.

Color, fully developed.—Close to 148B.

Leaf description:

Arrangement.—Opposite, simple.

Length.—About 3.5 cm.

Width.—About 3.8 cm.

Shape.—Roughly deltoid.

Apex.—Acute.

Base.—Truncate.

Margin.—Broadly crenate.

Texture and luster, upper and lower surfaces.—Pubescent, not rugose; matte.

Venation pattern.—Pinnate, reticulate.

Color.—Developing leaves, upper surface: Close to 144A. Developing leaves, lower surface: Close to 146C. Fully expanded leaves, upper surface: Center, close to 150D overlain with tints of close to 150C and 145B; towards the margins, close to 144A; venation, close to 145B or occasionally, close to 53A. Fully expanded leaves, lower surface: Center, close to 150D; towards the margins, close to 146C; venation, close to 145D.

Petioles.—Length: About 2 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Strength: Strong. Texture and luster: Minute pubescence; matte. Color, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 146C.

Flower description: To date, flower development has not been observed on plants of the new Coleus.

Pathogen & pest resistance: To date, plants of the new Coleus have not been observed to be resistant to pests and pathogens common to Coleus plants.

Garden performance: Plants of the new Coleus have been observed to tolerate wind, rain, full sunlight and have good garden performance.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct Coleus plant named 'Docogrefayo' as illustrated and described.

