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

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(54) ***COLEUS* PLANT NAMED 'UF22-127-1'**

(50) Latin Name: ***Coleus scutellarioides***
Varietal Denomination: **UF22-127-1**

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A01H 5/12 (2018.01)

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

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
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See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

'UF22-127-1' 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. 'UF22-127-1' was selected for its consistent strong brown foliage color, and also for its fast growth rate and vigor in the greenhouse and landscape. 'UF22-127-1' has ruffled, highly lobed foliage that is predominantly strong brown with consistent yellowish green accents at the leaf margins. 'UF22-127-1' maintains these colors and patterns in both sun and shade. 'UF22-127-1' is upright in growth habit, but is highly branched and spreading in plant form, growing wider than it does tall.

3 Drawing Sheets

Genus and species: *Coleus scutellarioides*.
Cultivar denomination: 'UF22-127-1'.

BACKGROUND OF THE NEW CULTIVAR

The invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar of *Coleus* plant named 'UF22-127-1'. The new cultivar 'UF22-127-1' originated from an open pollination conducted in May-November 2021 in Citra, Florida, between the female *Coleus* plant 'UF21-58-2' (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 'UF22-127-1' 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. 'UF22-127-1' 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 'UF22-127-1' have not been applied for, and 'UF22-127-1' 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 'UF22-127-1' 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.

The new cultivar 'UF22-127-1' was selected for its strong brown-colored foliage combined with a novel ruffled leaf shape. 'UF22-127-1' is exceptional because it has excellent

lateral branching and vigor when grown in the greenhouse and landscape. Normally, strong brown-colored *Coleus* plants will turn green and dull in color when grown in shade conditions; however, 'UF22-127-1' maintains consistent strong brown color in both sun and shade with only slight green accents towards the leaf margins.

The following are the most outstanding and distinguishing characteristics of 'UF22-127-1' when grown under normal horticultural practices in Gainesville, Florida: (1) 'UF22-127-1' has the combination of vigorous, upright growth habit and spreading plant form, excellent heat tolerance, and consistent strong brown colored leaves with yellowish green accents at the leaf margins; (2) it has superior stability in foliage color in both sun and shade conditions, and it has a vigorous growth habit with excellent lateral branching, making it suitable for propagators and producers; (3) it is highly branched and spreading in plant form, growing wider than it does tall; and (4) 'UF22-127-1' has been observed to have long-season performance in landscape trials in Gainesville, Florida.

When compared to the female parent 'UF21-58-2', 'UF22-127-1' has large, highly lobed and ruffled leaves that are slightly longer than they are wide. Additionally, 'UF22-127-1' has leaves that are predominantly colored strong brown with purplish red colored veins. In contrast, 'UF21-58-2' has smaller leaves that are twice as long as they are wide. Further, 'UF21-58-2' has leaves that are colored bright crimson red with chartreuse margins that are more serrated. 'UF22-127-1' has a vigorous upright habit with a spreading form that is well-branched, whereas 'UF21-58-2' is less vigorous, and more upright in form with less lateral branching and a less spreading form.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

This new *Coleus* cultivar 'UF22-127-1' 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 'UF22-127-1' 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 'UF22-127-1' 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.—'UF22-127-1'.

Parentage:

Female or seed parent.—'UF21-58-2'.

Male or pollen parent.—Unknown.

Plant description:

Form.—Spreading.

Habit.—Upright.

Height (*from top of soil*).—30-35 cm.

Width (*horizontal plant diameter*).—60-65 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 8.

Branch color.—RHS N79A (purplish red).

Texture.—Smooth.

Pubescence.—Not present.

Stem description.—Square-shaped stem.

Branch diameter.—0.8-0.9 cm at the base of a 28-cm-long branch.

Branch length.—25-30 cm.

Internode length.—4.5 cm measured at mid-branch.

Anthocyanin.—Not present.

Leaves:

Quantity of leaves per branch.—16-18.

Arrangement.—Opposite.

Fragrance.—Not fragrant.

Shape.—Ovate.

Length.—16-17 cm.

Width.—14-15 cm.

Apex.—Broadly acute.

Base.—Attenuate.

Margin.—Highly lobed.

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

Venation color.—Upper surface: RHS N79B (purplish red). Lower surface: RHS N79A (purplish red).

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

Color, immature leaf.—Upper surface: Major color: RHS 172A (strong brown). Accents at margins: RHS 140A (yellowish green). Lower surface: Major color: RHS N79A (purplish red).

Color, mature leaf.—Upper surface: Major color: RHS 172A (strong brown). Accents at margins: RHS 140B (yellowish green). Lower surface: Major color: RHS N79A (purplish red).

Petiole length.—6 cm.

Petiole diameter.—0.3-0.4 cm.

Petiole color.—RHS N77A (greyish purple).

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 'UF17-52-2' (unpatented, commercial name Wicked Hot), the new *Coleus* cultivar 'UF22-127-1' has a leaf coloration of strong brown and frequent accents of yellowish green near the leaf margins on the upper surface of mature leaves, whereas 'UF17-52-2' has a leaf coloration of reddish orange and slight yellowish green accents only at the base of the leaf on the upper surface of mature leaves.

What is claimed is:

1. A new and distinct *Coleus scutellarioides* plant named 'UF22-127-1' as shown and described herein.

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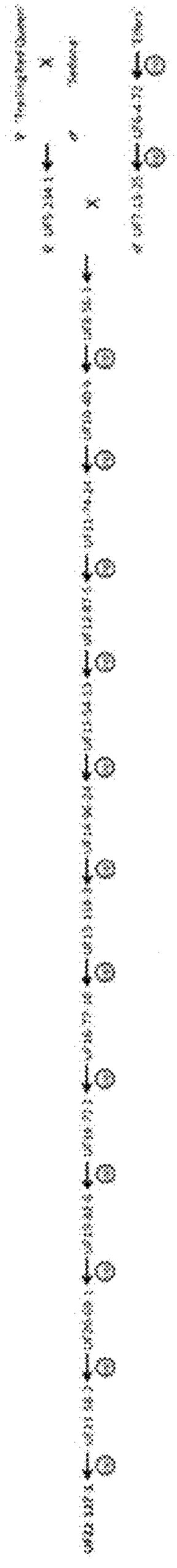

FIG. 1

FIG. 2

FIG. 3