perennial ryegrasses (*Lolium perenne* L.), the strong creeping red fescues (*Festuca rubra* L. subsp. *rubra*), and turf-type tall fescues (*Festuca arundinacea* Schreb.).

Breeder seed is maintained by the Jacklin Seed Co. Seed propagation is limited to three cycles of increase from breeder seed, one each of foundation, registered, and certified.

Application (no. 8800007) has been approved for United States Plant Variety Protection.


References and Notes

1. L.A. Brilman, Biology Dep., California State College, 9001 Stockdale Highway, Bakersfield, CA 93311 (formerly with Jacklin Seed Co., West 5300 Jacklin Ave., Post Falls, ID 83853); A.W. Jacklin and A.D. Brede, Jacklin Seed Co.; J.J. Zajac, Garfield Williamson Inc., 9 Stewart Place, Fairfield, NJ 07006; and C.R. Funk, Soils and Crops Dep., New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn., Cook College, Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick, NH 08903. Publication no. D-15166-11-87, New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn. Some of this work was conducted as part of NJAES Project no. 15166, supported by New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn. funds, other grants, and gifts. Additional support was received from the U.S. Golf Assoc. Green Section Res. and Education Fund, Inc. Special appreciation is expressed to Dr. J.M. Duich and the Pennsylvania Agric. Exp. Stn. for use of PSU K-106, the pollen parent of Liberty. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 30 Nov. 1988. Corresponding author.

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REGISTRATION OF ‘SR3000’ HARD FESCUE

‘SR3000’ hard fescue (*Festuca longifolia* Thuill.) (Reg. no. 37) (PI 525460) was developed and released in August 1987 by Seed Research of Oregon, Corvallis, OR using germplasm obtained from the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. SR3000 is an advanced generation synthetic cultivar selected from the polycross progenies of five clones. Each of the five maternal clones contains an endophyte (*Acremonium* sp.) which enhances resistance to a number of important turfgrass insects. This endophyte is transmitted from parent to progeny through both vegetative propagules and seed.

SR3000 was developed through a population improvement program initiated in 1968. This program involved collection and evaluation of parental germplasm sources followed by varying cycles of screening for attractive appearance and disease resistance in greenhouse trials and spaced-plant nurseries in New Jersey and Oregon. It also included polycross progeny trials under turf management and programs to maintain a high level of viable endophyte. Seed Research ST-2 was the experimental designation of SR3000. The first certified seed was harvested in western Oregon in 1987.

SR3000 is a moderately aggressive, persistent, turf-type perennial ryegrass (Lolium perenne L.), the strong creeping red fescues (*F. rubra* subsp. *rubra*), and turf-type tall fescues (*F. arundinacea* Schreb.).

Breeder seed of SR3000 is produced by Seed Research of Oregon. Seed production is restricted to three generations of increase from breeding. Each of foundation, registered, and certified harvested seed or seed maintained in cold, dry storage should be used in the propagation of SR3000 to maintain viability and effectiveness of the endophyte. United States Plant Variety Protection is anticipated.

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References and Notes

2. M.F. Robinson, Seed Res. of Oregon, Inc., 644 S. 25th St., OR 97333; B.B. Clarke, Plant Pathology Dep.; and C.R. Funk, Soils and Crops Dep., New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn., Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick, NJ 08903. Polycross progeny trials were conducted as part of NJAES Project no. 15166, supported by New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn. funds, other grants, and gifts. Additional support was received from the U.S. Golf Assoc. Green Section Res. and Education Fund, Inc. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 30 Nov. 1988. Corresponding author.

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REGISTRATION OF ‘SR-4000’ RYEGRASS

‘SR-4000’ perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne* L.) (PI 525459) is an advanced generation synthetic cultivar selected from the maternal progenies of breeding populations. SR-4000 was developed through the cooperative efforts of Pure-Seed Testing, Seed Research of Oregon, and the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. It was released by Seed Research of Oregon, in August 1986. The parental clones of SR-4000 were selected from old turfs in the eastern USA. This program included phenotypic recurrent selection in spaced-plant nurseries in New Jersey and Oregon. It also included polycross progeny trials under turf management and programs to maintain a high level of viable endophyte. Seed Research ST-2 was the experimental designation of SR3000. The first certified seed was harvested in western Oregon in 1987.

SR3000 is a moderately aggressive, persistent, turf-type...