ance and permits easy reseeding of damaged turfs. Sherwood is recommended for lawns, parks, sports fields, playgrounds, institutional grounds and golf course tees, fairways, and cart paths. It should normally be mixed with a blend of adapted Kentucky bluegrasses (Poa pratensis L.) or strong creeping red fescues (Festuca rubra L. subsp. rubra) for such uses. Sherwood also shows promise of excellent performance for the fall and winter overseeding of dormant, warm season turf.

When seed of Sherwood containing high levels of viable Acremonium endophyte is desired, the seed should be either freshly harvested or maintained in cold, dry storage. This is required to ensure the viability and effectiveness of the endophyte. However, seed containing high amounts of viable endophyte should not be used to establish fields for pasture or forage. Endophyte-containing feed may adversely affect animal health and performance under some conditions (2).

Breeder seed of Sherwood will be produced and maintained by Pickseed West with the cooperation of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Seed classes will be restricted to breeder, foundation, registered, and certified. Application (no. 8900141) has been made for United States Plant Variety Protection.

C. R. FUNK,* R. H. WHITE, G. W. PEPIN, BARRY K. GREEN II, AND D.M. KOPEC (5)

References and Notes
5. C.R. Funk and R.H. White. Soils and Crops Dep., New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn., Cook College, Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick, NJ 08903; G. W. Pepin, Pickseed West, P.O. Box 888, Tangent, OR; Barry K. Green II, Jonathan Green and Sons, P.O. Box 326, Farmingdale, NY 07727; and D.M. Kopec, Dep. of Plant Sciences, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721. Publication no. D-15166-5-90, New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn. Some of this work was conducted as part of New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn. 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.-Golf Course Superintendents Assoc. Res. Fund. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 30 Sept. 1989. *Corresponding author.

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REGISTRATION OF 'JAZZ' PERENNIAL RYEGRASS

'Jazz' perennial ryegrass (Lolium perenne L.) (Reg. no. 127, PI 536018) is an advanced generation synthetic cultivar selected from the progenies of 33 clones. It was developed through the cooperative efforts of Pure-Seed Testing of Hubbard, OR; the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station; and Pickseed West of Tangent, OR. Jazz was released in September 1985 by Pickseed West. Pure-Seed 247 was the first registered cultivar developed. The first certified seed was produced in western Oregon in 1985.

Twelve clones resistant to stem rust (incited by Puccinia graminis Pers.) were derived from crosses between three stem rust resistant sources and several improved, but stem rust susceptible, turf-type ryegrasses developed at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. These 12 rust resistant clones were subsequently crossed with two attractive ryegrasses, one from an old turf in Santa Clara, CA, and two sources of improved ryegrasses from the New Jersey program. Seedlings from these crosses were subjected to three cycles of phenotypic recurrent selection in spaced-plant nurseries located near Hubbard, OR. The first cycle of selection was followed by progeny testing in turf trials located at Hubbard, OR and North Brunswick, NJ. Selection in spaced-plant nurseries was based on resistance to stem rust, crown rust (incited by P. coronata Corda.), winter net blotch [caused by Drechslera dictyoides f. sp. perrenne (Drechslera Braverman and Graham)], uniform early maturity, attractive appearance, high seed yield, turf-type growth habit, soft leaves, and a pleasing dark green color. Selection in seeded turf trials was based on overall turf performance ratings, resistance to net blotch, resistance to the large brown patch disease (caused by Rhizoctonia solani Kuhn), good mowing qualities, dark green color, tolerance of heat stress, and attractive appearance. Thirty-three attractive, high seed yielding, early maturing, disease resistant clones were selected as the parents of Jazz.

Jazz is an early maturing turf-type perennial ryegrass with the ability to produce high seed yields. It is capable of producing a persistent, attractive turf with medium fine texture, medium-high density, good mowing qualities (except during its reproductive period in late spring), and a dark green color. Jazz has shown good resistance to currently prevalent races of stem rust and the winter net blotch disease. It has excellent seedling vigor, wear tolerance, and recuperative abilities. Jazz produces little or no objectionable thatch. It has shown very good performance for the fall and winter overseeding of dormant warm season turfgrasses in the southern USA. Jazz can also be used in blends with other improved turf-type perennial ryegrasses and in mixtures with Kentucky bluegrasses (Poa pratensis L.) for lawn-type turfs in those temperate climates where perennial ryegrasses are well adapted.

Breeder seed of Jazz will be maintained by Pickseed West. Seed classes will be restricted to breeder, foundation, registered, and certified.

United States Plant Variety Protection Certificate no. 8600071 was granted on 30, Sept. 1986.

W. A. MEYER,* CRYSTAL A. ROSE-FRICKER, G. W. PEPIN, AND C. R. FUNK (1)

References and Notes
1. W. A. Meyer and Crystal A. Rose-Fricker. Pure-Seed Testing. P.O. Box 449, Hubbard, OR 97032; G. W. Pepin, Pickseed West, P.O. Box 888, Tangent, OR 97389; and C.R. Funk, Soils and Crops Dep., New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn., Cook College, Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick, NJ 08903. 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.-Golf Course Superintendents Assoc. Res. Fund. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 30 Sept. 1989. *Corresponding author.

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REGISTRATION OF 'ARBROOK' RHIZOMA PEANUT

'Arbrook' (Arachis glabrata Benths.). (Reg. No. 82 PI 262817), a long-lived perennial forage legume, is the second rhizoma peanut cultivar (1) released in 1985 by the University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences and the USDA-SCS. PI 262817 was introduced from Paraguay in 1959, and testing began in 1961 with a collection of