

KURA CLOVER

Kura clover is a relatively low growing, spreading perennial legume. It is best used as a grazing crop because of its growth habit and plant structure. Kura clover can tolerate frequent grazing and has consistently high forage quality, resulting in high animal performance.

Kura clover can induce bloat in grazing ruminants and may be best suited for planting in mixtures with cool-season grasses such as reed canarygrass.

Kura clover is persistent once established, but has poorer seedling vigor than birdsfoot trefoil. Kura clover also requires inoculation with the proper

rhizobium to insure adequate biological nitrogen fixation. Because of its excellent persistence and spreading growth habit, Kura clover has great potential for soil cover and erosion control in agricultural and nonagricultural areas.

Summary tables include variety trials seeded in 1999 and 2002 at Rosemount. Thirty pounds of nitrogen was applied at time of seeding to assist early growth and development. The 1999 trial was harvested three times per year. The 2002 trial was harvested once on August 19 for yield after being clipped twice earlier in the year to control weeds.

Dry matter yield, in tons per acre, and vigor of kura clover varieties seeded at Rosemount.

Variety	Vigor*	Yield	
	6/6/02	2001-2	2002
Cossack	7.3	4.5	1.3
Endura	6.5	4.3	1.5
NF-93	5.3	4.6	1.6
Rhizo	4.3	4.1	1.4
LSD 5%	0.8	NS	0.2

* 1= least, 10=best vigor.

***Kura Clover
Planting Rate and Date***

Bushel Weight, Pounds	65
Seeds/Pound.....	215,000
Planting Rate, Pounds/Acre	
Alone	10
In Mixtures.....	6
Planting Rate, Seeds Sq.Ft.	
Alone	50
In Mixtures.....	30
Planting Date.....	Early Spring or Summer