

RED CLOVER

Red clover can be seeded in pure stands or with grasses for grazing, hay or silage. It is more easily established in pasture renovation than either alfalfa or birds-foot trefoil.

Historically, varieties of red clover have not persisted beyond two crop years in Minnesota because they are susceptible to diseases and winter kill. However, most of the improved varieties currently sold for use in Minnesota can persist for three years if there is good winter snow cover.

Experimental varietal trial plots were established at Grand Rapids in 1998, 1999 and 2002, at Morris in 1996 and 1997; and at Rosemount in 1996, 1999 and 2002. Harvest frequency is generally three times per year.

Dry-matter yield of red clover, in tons dry matter per acre, seeded at two locations.

Variety	Potato Leafhopper* Injury, 7/14/03	Vigor,** 5/1/03	Rosemount			Grand Rapids		
			1997-98	2000	2003	1999-01	2000-01	2003
Arlington	3.5	5	4.1	5.2	3.6	2.9	3.0	1.2
Astred	–	–	2.8	–	–	–	–	–
Cinnamon	–	–	4.5	–	–	–	–	–
Cinnamon Plus	2.3	6	–	–	4.2	–	–	1.3
Freedom	4.8	4	–	5.5	3.7	–	3.2	1.2
Juliette (mcc176)	3	5.8	–	5.6	4.0	3.5	3.3	1.3
Marathon	1.5	6.3	4.0	5.6	4.3	3.4	3.2	1.4
Prima	–	–	–	5.3	–	3.4	3.5	–
Randolph	–	–	4.1	–	–	3.5	–	–
Redland III	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Redland Graze II	1.3	5.5	–	–	4.3	–	–	1.5
Redstar	–	–	–	5.9	–	–	3.4	–
Scarlett	1.3	5.8	4.2	–	4.0	3.4	–	1.4
LSD 5%	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2

* Potato leafhopper injury-Rosemount, 5=worst. ** Vigor-Rosemount, 9=best.