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 non-agricultural 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 and 2002 Rosemount trials were harvested three times per year. The Grand Rapids trial was harvested two times per year.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Yield, Tons / Acre</th>
<th>Vigor* Rosemount</th>
<th>Grand Rapids</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cossack</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5/1/03</td>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endura</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NF-93</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhizo</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD 5%</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Vigor, Rosemount, 1=least, 9=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

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**Summary**

- 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 ensure adequate biological nitrogen fixation.
- Kura clover has great potential for soil cover and erosion control in agricultural and non-agricultural 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 and 2002 Rosemount trials were harvested three times per year.
- The Grand Rapids trial was harvested two times per year.