

Duration 3Yr Red Clover



Duration Red Clover was developed to have excellent winter hardiness, high yields, and disease resistance, combined with strong spring green-up and fast recovery after each cutting.

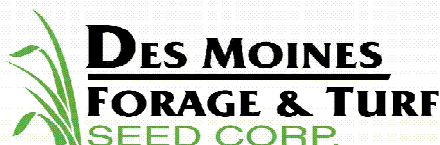
- Strong resistance to Aphanomyces Root Rot (R), Northern Anthracnose (HR), Southern Anthracnose (HR), Common Crown Rots (R), Powdery Mildew ®
- Excellent choice for wetter and lower fertility soil types that alfalfa cannot tolerate
- Higher yields and more disease resistance than Marathon, RedStar, and Arlington
- Performs great under Forage production or rotational grazing

| University WI Marshfield WI | 2005 Total [^] | 2004 Total [^] | 2003 Total [^] | 2002 Total [^] | 4-yr Total [^] | Duration Yield/Adv |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Variety | ton/acre | ton/acre | ton/acre | ton/acre | ton/acre | ton/acre |
| Duration | 1.82 | 3.50 | 6.10 | 4.15 | 15.57 | Even |
| Marathon | 2.02 | 3.52 | 5.40 | 4.00 | 14.94 | 0.63 ton/acre |
| Arlington | 1.75 | 3.23 | 5.46 | 4.12 | 14.56 | 1.01 ton/acre |
| Freedom | 1.35 | 3.20 | 4.54 | 4.24 | 13.33 | 2.24 ton/acre |

Seeding Rate:
12-14 lbs. per acre/alone
6-8 lbs per acre/mixture

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TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

Red Clover (*Trifolium pretense* L.)

Duration

- High yield & Disease resistance
- Excellent for wetter and lower fertility type soils
- Performs great under forage production or rotational grazing
- Strong resistance to Aphanomyces Root Rot (R) Northern Anthracnose (HR) Southern Anthracnose (HR) Common Crown Rots (R) Powdery Mildew (R)

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Agronomic Traits:

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Early Seedling Vigor | Excellent |
| Growth Habit: | Upright from Crown |
| Recovery After Cutting: | Very Fast |
| Type of Stem: | Hollow, hairy stems & branches |
| Stem Length: | 18 inch avg. |
| Branches per stem: | 4 |
| Leaf Description: | Slender stalk with 3 leaflets |
| Taproot: | Extensively branched |
| Flowers: | Compact Cluster |
| Flower Color: | rose-pink |
| Seed Pods: | small & short |
| Seed Shape: | Kidney |
| Seed color: | yellow to deep violet |

Crop Use Information:

| | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Life Cycle: | Perennial |
| Ease of Establishment: | Fair-Good |
| Shade Tolerance: | Good |
| Drought Stress: | Excellent |
| Wet Soil: | Fair-Good |
| Low pH Tolerance: | Poor |
| Minimum pH: | 6.0 |

Planting Rates:

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| Bushel Weight: | 60 lb |
| Seeds Per Pound: (Non-Coated) | 272,000 |

| | | | |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Rate (Lbs): | <u>Pure</u> | <u>Coated</u> | <u>With Grass</u> |
| North: | 12-14 | 12-14 | 6-8 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Seeds/Sq Ft (Non-coated) | 75-88 | 75-88 | 38-50 |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|

Quality Data—Duration Red Clover:

Adaptation and Distribution

Red clover grows best on well-drained loamy soils, but it will also grow on soil that is not as well-drained. Medium and fine textured soils are preferred by the plant over sandy or gravelly soils. It is best adapted to a pH of 6.0 or higher. Red clover is distributed throughout the United States and Canada.

Establishment

Red clover may be seeded in pure stands, but it is often mixed with grain or grass. Spring or late summer seedings are satisfactory. It may be overseeded in the spring or fall. Red clover seed should be inoculated. Phosphorus and potash are the fertilizer elements needed mostly by red clover. Apply as recommended by soil tests. Seeding may be done with a drill or broadcast. A firm, weed-free seedbed is essential. Plant seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Seeding rates are 12 to 15 lbs. per acre broadcast and 6 to 8 lbs. per acre when drilled. For renovating pastures, the recommended seeding rate is 8 lbs. per acre.

Management

Graze or cut for hay when the red clover is $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in bloom. A second cutting or successive grazing should occur when red clover is $\frac{1}{4}$ in bloom. Leave at least 2 to 3 inches of growth after each harvest. Care should be taken to eliminate or appreciably reduce bloating of livestock when grazing. Keep lime and fertilizers (phosphorus and potash) at the proper level.