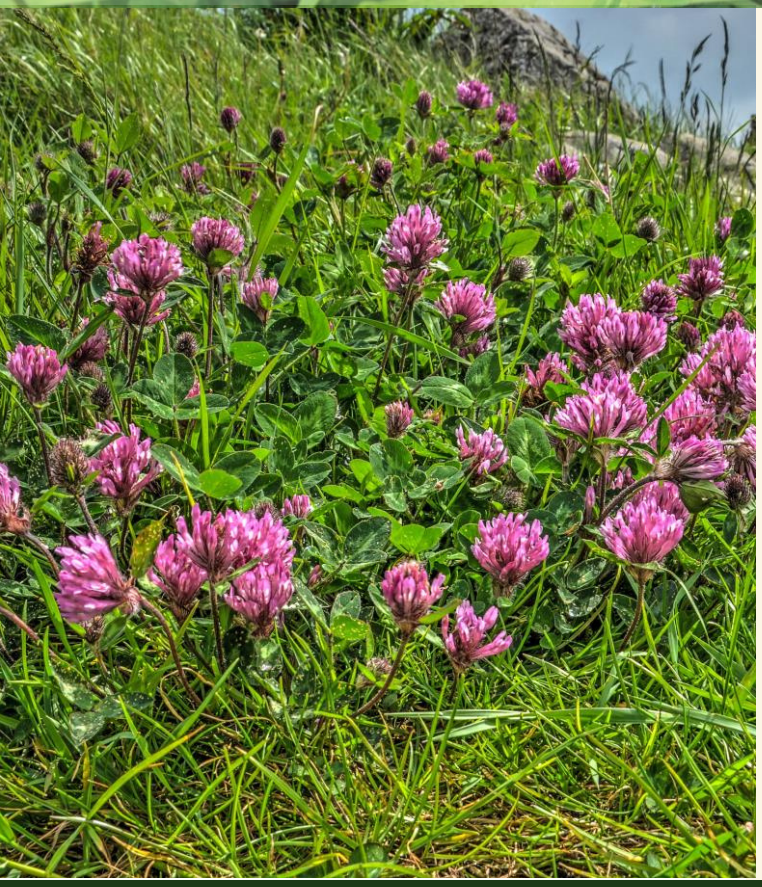
RED CLOVER

TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE - COOL SEASON PERENNIAL LEGUME



PRODUCTION GOALS

Not Effective — Very Effective

Quick Growth	
Lasting Residue	
Soil Builder	
Nitrogen Fixation	
Nitrogen Scavenging	
Erosion Reduction	
Compaction Reduction	
Biofumigation Potential	n/d
Weed Suppression	
Forage Harvest Value	
Grain Harvest Value	

Red clover has an upright growth habit and a deep taproot. It is a short lived perennial legume capable of fixing ample nitrogen. In a monoculture, weed suppression is limited due to the slow development of red clover. Red clover does well when planted with cereals as it can establish without decreasing yields and increases weed suppression.

TOLERANCES

Flood	
Heat	
Drought	
Shade	
Low Fertility	
Salinity	
Optimal pH	6.0 - 7.5

SOIL DRAINAGE CLASS

Very Well	
Well	■
Moderately Well	■
Somewhat Poor	■
Poorly	
Very Poorly	

AREA & ADAPTABILITY

Red clover is a suitable perennial legume for all regions of British Columbia. It is able to tolerate a wide range of conditions making it suitable for many field locations and soil types.

Winter Hardiness Zone - 4-9

Seeding Considerations

Rate Drilled	Rate Broadcast	Depth	Frost Seeding	Minimum Germination Temperature	Seeds #
8-10 lbs/ac (9-11 kg/ha)	10-12 lbs/ac (11-13 kg/ha)	0.25-0.5 in (0.5-1 cm)	Yes	5°C (41°F)	122,000 /lb (270,000 /kg)

There are single cut and multi-cut varieties to select from.
Inoculant: Use red clover inoculant to ensure rhizobia development and adequate N fixation.

Management Considerations

Red Clover is adapted to many different environments, including cool climates, and though it germinates quickly, it is slow to grow. For this reason it is recommended to be overseeded or frost seeded into standing crops, to ensure soils have a cover and do not dry out or become eroded.

Red Clover is a legume and can cause bloat in ruminants. Producers should be aware of this and manage grazing accordingly. For example, avoid grazing in wet or damp conditions.

Inter-seeding Potential ▮▮▮▮▯

Volunteer Establishment ▮▮▮▮▮

Nitrogen Concentration 2.4 - 4.5%

Dry Matter Yield
2000-5000 lbs/acre
2240-5600 kg/ha

Nitrogen Contribution
70 -150 lbs/acre
78.4 -168 kg/ha

Termination

Red clover can be terminated through tillage or herbicide application at the early bud stage to maximize plant available nitrogen. Vegetative and actively growing clover can be difficult to terminate mechanically and can require multiple tillage passes.

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