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PR-661

2013 Red and White Clover Report

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Introduction

Red clover *(Trifolium pratense L.)* is a high-quality, short-lived, perennial legume used in mixed or pure stands for pasture, hay, silage, green chop, soil improvement, and wildlife habitat. This species is adapted to a wide range of climatic and soil conditions. Stands of improved varieties generally are productive for 2½ to 3 years, with the highest yields occurring in the year following establishment. Red clover is used primarily as a renovation legume for grass pastures. It is a dominant forage legume in Kentucky because it is relatively easy to establish and has high forage quality, yield, and animal acceptance.

White clover *(Trifolium repens L.)* is a low-growing, perennial pasture legume with white flowers. It differs from red clover in that the stems (stolons) grow along the surface of the soil and can form adventitious roots that may lead to the development of new plants. Three types of white clover grow in Kentucky: Dutch, intermediate, and ladino. Dutch white clover, sometimes called "common," naturally occurs in many Kentucky pastures and even lawns. It is generally long lived and reseeds readily, but its small leaves and low growth habit result in low forage yield. The intermediate type is a cross between ladino and Dutch white clover and has been developed to give higher yields than the Dutch type and to persist better than the ladino type under pasture or continuous grazing conditions. Ladino white clover has larger leaves and taller growth than the intermediate and Dutch types and is the highest yielding of the three white clover types. Information on the grazing tolerance of white clover varieties can be found in the 2013 Red and White Clover Grazing Tolerance Report (PR-667).

Yield and persistence of red and white clover varieties are dependent on environment and pressure from diseases and insects. The most common red clover diseases in Kentucky are southern anthracnose, powdery mildew, sclerotinia crown rot, and root rots. For white clover, the most common pests are stolon rots, root rots, and potato leafhoppers. High yield and persistence (as measured by percent stand) are two indications that a red or white clover variety is resistant to or tolerant of these pests when grown in Kentucky.

This report provides current yield data on red and white clover varieties included in yield trials in Kentucky as well as guidelines for selecting clover varieties. Tables 10 and 11 show a summary of all clover varieties tested in Kentucky for the past 10-plus years. The UK Forage Extension Web site at www.uky.edu/Ag/Forage contains electronic versions of all forage variety testing reports from Kentucky and surrounding states and a large number of other forage publications.

Important Selection Considerations

Local adaptation and persistence. The variety should be adapted to Kentucky as indicated by superior performance across years and locations in replicated yield trials such as those reported in this publication. High-yielding varieties are generally also those varieties that are the most persistent. Improved red clover generally produces measurable yields for 2½ to 3 years, with the year of establishment considered as the first year. The highest yields occur in the year following establishment. White clover may persist longer than red clover, particularly in wet seasons, and has the ability to reseed even under grazing.

Table 1. Temperature and rainfall at Lexington, Kentucky in 2011, 2012 and 2013.

	2011				2012				2013[2]			
	Temp		Rainfall		Temp		Rainfall		Temp		Rainfall	
	°F	DEP[1]	IN	DEP	°F	DEP	IN	DEP	°F	DEP	IN	DEP
JAN	29	-2	2.10	-0.76	38	+7	4.80	+1.94	38	+7	4.50	+1.64
FEB	39	+4	6.34	+3.13	40	+5	5.39	+2.18	36	+1	1.78	-1.43
MAR	47	+3	4.76	+0.36	56	+12	5.64	+1.24	39	-5	5.47	+1.07
APR	58	+3	12.36	+8.48	56	+1	3.26	-0.62	55	0	4.46	+0.58
MAY	64	0	6.72	+2.25	69	+5	4.02	-0.45	65	+1	5.23	+.076
JUN	74	+2	2.61	-1.05	73	+1	2.42	-1.24	72	0	7.32	+3.66
JUL	80	+4	6.29	1.29	81	+5	2.50	-2.50	72	-4	9.33	+4.33
AUG	75	0	2.89	-1.04	75	0	1.68	-2.25	72	-3	3.68	-0.25
SEP	66	-2	5.52	+2.32	67	-1	6.40	+3.20	67	-1	2.21	-0.99
OCT	55	-2	4.10	+1.53	55	-2	2.00	-0.57	55	-2	8.10	+5.53
NOV	50	+5	9.53	+6.14	43	-2	1.81	-0.65				
DEC	41	+5	5.58	+1.60	42	+6	9.57	+4.94				
Total			68.80	+24.25			49.49	+4.94			52.08	+14.90

[1] DEP is departure from the long-term average.
[2] 2013 data is for ten months through October.

Table 2. Temperature and rainfall at Princeton, Kentucky in 2013.

	2013[2]			
	Temp		Rainfall	
	°F	DEP[1]	IN	DEP
JAN	38	+4	6.31	+2.51
FEB	39	+1	3.09	-1.34
MAR	42	-5	4.34	-0.60
APR	57	-2	5.72	+0.92
MAY	66	-1	4.26	-0.70
JUN	74	-1	7.55	+3.70
JUL	75	-3	4.44	+0.15
AUG	75	-2	5.59	+1.58
SEP	71	0	5.37	+2.04
OCT	59	0	4.04	+0.99
NOV				
DEC				
Total			50.71	+9.25

[1] DEP is departure from the long-term average.
[2] 2013 data is for ten months through October.

Table 3. Dry matter yields and stand persistence of red clover varieties sown April 7, 2011 at Lexington, Kentucky.

	Percent Stand							Yield *(tons/acre)*						
	2011		2012		2013			2011	2012	2013				
Variety	Jul 18	Oct 4	Mar 21	Oct 12	Mar 22	Jul 9	Aug 9	Total	Total	May 13	Jun 12	Jul 9	Total	Total
Commercial Varieties—Available for Farm Use														
Kenland (certified)	80	84	88	56	40	33	10	0.62	2.32	0.64	0.37	0.16	1.17	5.25*
Freedom!	86	85	88	48	31	24	8	0.66	2.13	0.38	0.32	0.14	0.84	4.91*
Common O	75	66	82	38	20	8	2	0.45	1.96	0.22	0.25	0.06	0.53	4.36
Cinnamon Plus	86	83	83	41	31	27	9	0.52	1.87	0.65	0.33	0.21	1.19	4.26
Rustler	71	73	75	26	17	7	3	0.61	1.60	0.19	0.14	0.08	0.41	3.81
Experimental Varieties														
CW 202	92	93	93	51	39	29	9	0.91	1.79	0.55	0.31	0.22	1.08	4.49*
CW 30091	79	81	81	49	28	25	6	0.54	1.88	0.62	0.32	0.14	1.08	4.30
RC 0303G	76	74	76	38	29	24	6	0.60	1.84	0.38	0.28	0.14	0.80	4.28
B-9.2013	73	73	76	39	26	18	9	0.71	1.35	0.30	0.20	0.08	0.58	3.42
Mean	80	79	82	43	29	22	7	0.62	1.86	0.44	0.28	0.14	0.85	4.34
CV.%	18	20	17	47	54	60	87	38.25	15.23	55.13	36.20	64.89	45.70	13.49
LSD,0.05	21	23	20	30	23	19	9	0.35	0.41	0.35	0.15	0.13	0.57	0.86

*Not significantly different from the highest numerical value in the column, based on the 0.05 LSD.

Seed quality. Buy premium-quality seed that is high in germination and purity and free from weed seed. Buy certified seed or proprietary seed of an improved variety. An improved variety is one that has performed well in independent trials, such as those reported in this publication. Other information on the label will include the test date (which must be within the previous nine months), the level of germination, and percentage of other crop and weed seed. Order seed well in advance of planting time to assure that it will be available when needed.

Description of the Tests

This report summarizes studies at Lexington (two in 2011 and two in 2012) and Princeton (2013). Red and white clover trials were planted in the spring of 2013 in Lexington but did not establish well so they were replanted in August of 2013. The soils at Princeton (Crider) and Lexington (Maury) are well-drained silt loams. All are well-suited to clover production. Plots were 5 feet by 20 feet in a randomized complete block design with four replications with a harvested plot area of 5 feet by 15 feet.

Seedings were made at 12 pounds of seed per acre for red clover and 3 pounds of seed per acre for white clover into a prepared seedbed using a disk drill. The first cutting in the seeding year was delayed to allow the clover to completely reach maturity as indicated by full bloom, which generally occurs about 60 to 90 days after seeding. Otherwise, harvests were taken when the clover was in the bud to early flower stage using a sickle-type forage plot harvester. Fresh weight samples were taken at each harvest to calculate percent dry matter production. All tests for establishment, fertility, and harvest management were managed according to University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service recommendations. Weeds were controlled to avoid limiting production and persistence.

Results and Discussion

Weather data for Lexington and Princeton are presented in tables 1 and 2.

Yield data (on a dry matter basis) are presented in tables 3 through 7. Yields are given by cutting date for 2013 and as total annual production. Varieties are listed in order from highest to lowest total production (for the life of the test). Experimental varieties are listed separately at the bottom of the tables and are not available commercially.

Statistical analyses were performed on all clover data (including experimental varieties) to determine whether the apparent differences are truly due to variety. Varieties not significantly different from the top variety within a column are marked with one asterisk (*). To determine if two varieties are truly different, compare the difference

Table 4. Dry matter yields, seedling vigor and stand persistence of red clover varieties sown August 9, 2012 at Lexington, Kentucky.

	Seedling Vigor[1] Sep 27, 2012	Percent Stand			Yield *(tons/acre)*					
		2012	2013		2013					
Variety		Sep 27	Mar 20	Sep 26	May 13	Jun 12	Jul 9	Aug 12	Sep 13	Total
Commercial Varieties-Available for Farm Use										
Kenland (certified)	4.1	99	96	89	2.08	1.49	1.26	0.80	0.51	6.13*
CinnamonPlus	4.0	99	96	83	2.03	1.23	1.31	0.84	0.53	5.94*
LS9703	3.9	98	94	89	1.82	1.21	1.29	0.84	0.53	5.69*
Freedom!	4.0	97	98	72	2.01	1.39	1.13	0.59	0.35	5.49
Common O	4.5	100	99	6	2.01	1.47	0.35	0.04	0.06	3.93
Experimental Varieties										
XLFRC1	3.9	98	94	94	1.98	1.27	1.54	0.82	0.57	6.17*
RC 0303G	4.8	100	96	78	1.86	1.31	1.41	0.93	0.55	6.05*
RC 9806	3.3	97	96	95	1.83	1.27	1.34	0.82	0.54	5.80*
CW 0702	4.4	98	97	92	1.81	1.19	1.27	0.86	0.57	5.69*
IS-TP-12	2.8	100	97	54	1.70	1.34	1.19	0.74	0.28	5.24
GA-Bull-AST	4.0	100	98	68	1.73	1.34	1.28	0.62	0.24	5.21
GA-Bulldog-S	3.3	100	98	60	1.66	1.17	1.23	0.58	0.20	4.84
Mean	3.9	99	96	73	1.88	1.30	1.22	0.71	0.41	5.52
CV,%	15.7	2	3	21	8.95	7.05	9.84	16.60	29.81	6.21
LSD,0.05	1.0	2	4	22	0.25	0.13	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.50

[1] Vigor score based on a scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most vigorous seedling growth.
*Not significantly different from the highest numerical value in the column, based on the 0.05 LSD.

between the two varieties with the Least Significant Difference (LSD) at the bottom of the column. If the difference is equal to or greater than the LSD, the varieties are truly different when grown under the conditions at a given location. The Coefficient of Variation (CV), which is a measure of the variability of the data, is included for each column of means. Low variability is desirable, and increased variability within a study results in higher CVs and larger LSDs.

Certified "Kenland" continues to rank near the top of tests. It is important to note yield differences between certified and uncertified Kenland red clover. Most Kenland offered for sale is uncertified, and our tests show it is significantly lower in yield than certified Kenland. White clover varieties, as managed in these trials, yielded less than most red clover varieties but were more persistent. Again, certified seed of improved varieties is recommended.

In addition to the commercially available varieties and experimental lines, selected "common" red clovers are included in the variety tests for comparison. Common red clover, generally sold as "medium red clover variety unknown," is unimproved red clover with unknown performance. Several years of testing show only about one out of every 10 common red clovers is as productive as certified or proprietary red clovers. In Kentucky, the average yield advantage of seeding better red clovers compared to common types is 3 tons to 6 tons of dry matter over the life of the stand.

Tables 8 and 9 summarize information about proprietors, distributors, and yield performance across years and locations for all varieties currently included in this report. Varieties are listed in alphabetical order,

Table 5. Dry matter yields, seedling vigor and stand persistence of red clover varieties sown April 9, 2013 at Princeton, Kentucky.

Variety	Seedling Vigor[1] May 15, 2013	Percent Stand 2013		Yield *(tons/acre)* 2013			
		May 15	Oct 8	Jul 16	Aug 14	Sep 17	Total
Commercial Varieties—Available for Farm Use							
FSG 402	4.4	100	100	1.57	0.91	0.77	3.25*
Gallant	4.3	98	98	1.53	0.79	0.82	3.14*
Kenland (certified)	3.5	98	96	1.44	0.96	0.73	3.13*
Freedom!	3.8	98	97	1.56	0.90	0.61	3.07*
Cinnamon Plus	4.3	99	98	1.51	0.85	0.60	2.96*
Common O	4.8	100	89	1.47	0.71	0.53	2.71*
LS 9703	2.5	84	85	1.37	0.62	0.59	2.58*
Experimental Varieties							
RC 0401	4.5	99	99	1.54	0.94	0.72	3.21*
RC 0303G	4.8	100	99	1.63	0.84	0.73	3.20*
GA-Bulldog-S	4.3	99	96	1.61	0.80	0.78	3.18*
CW 0702	4.9	100	98	1.53	0.85	0.68	3.07*
AMP-RC0501	4.3	99	97	1.39	0.84	0.74	2.97*
GA 9908	4.1	100	98	1.48	0.78	0.69	2.96*
RC 9806	3.0	97	94	1.43	0.81	0.71	2.94*
XLF-RC1	3.8	98	97	1.37	0.78	0.75	2.90*
GA-Bull-AST	4.3	98	97	1.67	0.65	0.54	2.86*
B-12.3051	2.8	95	80	1.46	0.77	0.62	2.84*
B-12-2689	2.5	86	81	1.57	0.74	0.53	2.84*
IS-TP-12	2.8	96	91	1.31	0.81	0.53	2.64*
B-12.2688	3.1	97	93	1.10	0.71	0.45	2.25
Mean	3.8	97	94	1.48	0.80	0.66	2.94
CV,%	16.0	3	6	23.26	15.29	32.21	20.93
LSD,0.05	0.9	5	8	0.49	0.17	0.30	0.87

[1] Vigor score based on a scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most vigorous seedling growth.
*Not significantly different from the highest numerical value in the column, based on the 0.05 LSD.

Table 6. Dry matter yields and stand persistence of white clover varieties sown April 7, 2011 at Lexington, Kentucky.

Variety	Percent Stand 2011		Percent Stand 2012		Percent Stand 2013		Yield *(tons/acre)* 2011	Yield 2012	Yield 2013				3-year Total
	Jul 11	Oct 6	Mar 21	Oct 12	Apr 12	Sep 13	Total	Total	May 11	Jun 14	Jul 24	Total	
Commercial Varieties—Available for Farm Use													
Will	91	94	99	73	48	43	0.90	1.10	0.38	0.47	0.37	1.21	3.21*
Regal	93	93	92	59	34	29	1.15	0.90	0.41	0.24	0.33	0.97	3.03*
Ivory II	80	92	92	59	43	38	0.74	0.94	0.50	0.49	0.31	1.30	2.98*
Jumbo II	94	98	92	63	40	29	1.00	0.97	0.20	0.34	0.31	0.86	2.83*
Patriot	91	92	95	48	34	24	0.73	1.07	0.36	0.32	0.27	0.94	2.75*
GWC-AS10	87	89	85	45	25	19	0.72	0.90	0.24	0.31	0.22	0.77	2.40*
KY Select	88	94	96	33	19	10	0.74	0.98	0.24	0.14	0.19	0.57	2.29*
Durana	76	86	89	48	30	24	0.58	0.74	0.30	0.32	0.25	0.86	2.18
Kopu II	85	91	88	41	13	18	0.68	0.70	0.14	0.15	0.21	0.50	1.88
Ocoee	91	84	87	30	6	9	0.73	0.75	0.08	0.03	0.14	0.25	1.73
WBDX	86	86	88	29	13	12	0.54	0.75	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.41	1.70
Crusader II	92	87	50	21	9	6	0.64	0.35	0.08	0.02	0.08	0.18	1.17
Experimental Varieties													
CW 040041	93	97	96	68	44	29	1.04	1.01	0.40	0.48	0.25	1.13	3.19*
CW 204	93	95	91	55	40	29	0.96	0.89	0.40	0.40	0.33	1.12	2.98*
AMP 124	84	88	90	34	13	17	0.87	0.82	0.22	0.17	0.19	0.58	2.27*
NFWC04-29	84	88	88	33	24	11	0.53	0.80	0.18	0.20	0.11	0.50	1.82
RD86	86	92	76	48	13	9	0.67	0.56	0.15	0.09	0.18	0.42	1.65
NFWC04-49	65	80	79	39	20	15	0.33	0.62	0.19	0.06	0.20	0.45	1.40
Mean	87	90	87	46	25	20	0.75	0.83	0.25	0.24	0.23	0.72	2.30
CV,%	11	9	10	37	48	48	37.28	28.82	56.26	67.29	40.49	42.54	29.17
LSD,0.05	13	11	12	24	18	14	0.40	0.34	0.20	0.23	0.13	0.44	0.95

*Not significantly different from the highest numerical value in the column, based on the 0.05 LSD.

with the experimental varieties at the bottom. Experimental varieties are not available for farm use, but commercial varieties can be purchased from dealerships. In tables 8 and 9, an open block indicates the variety was not included in that particular test (labeled at the top of the column), and an "x" in the block means that the variety was included in the test but yielded significantly less than the top-yielding variety in the test. A single asterisk (*) means the variety was not significantly different from the highest-yielding variety based on the 0.05 LSD. Look at data from several years and locations when choosing a variety of clover rather than results from one test year, as is reported in tables 3 through 7. Make sure seed of the variety selected is properly labeled and will be available when needed.

Tables 10 and 11 are summaries of yield data from 1998 to 2013 of commercial varieties that have been entered in the Kentucky trials. The data is listed as a percentage of the mean of the commercial varieties entered in each specific trial. In other words, the mean for each trial is 100 percent—varieties with percentages over 100 yielded better than average, and varieties with percentages less than 100 yielded lower than average. Direct, statistical comparisons of varieties cannot be made using the summary tables 10 and 11, but these comparisons do help to identify varieties for further consideration. Varieties that have performed better than average over many years and at several locations have stable performance; others may have performed well in wet years or on particular soil types. These details may influence variety choice, and the information can be found in the yearly reports. See the footnotes in tables 10 and 11 to determine to which yearly report to refer.

Table 7. Dry matter yields, seedling vigor and stand persistence of white clover varieties sown August 9, 2012 at Lexington, Kentucky.

Variety	Seedling Vigor[1] Sept. 27, 2012	Percent Stand 2012 Sep 27	Percent Stand 2013 Mar 20	Percent Stand 2013 Sep 26	Yield *(tons/acre)* 2013 May 16	Jun 14	Jul 9	Aug 2	Sep 13	Total
Commercial Varieties—Available for Farm Use										
Regal	4.3	94	97	91	0.79	1.13	0.62	0.80	0.47	3.80*
Will	3.6	93	98	90	0.65	1.20	0.55	0.61	0.39	3.40*
Patriot	3.5	89	92	80	0.66	0.97	0.33	0.47	0.24	2.67
Kopu II	3.5	92	90	86	0.43	0.76	0.35	0.52	0.43	2.50
Jumbo II	2.3	89	91	84	0.45	0.79	0.33	0.56	0.36	2.49
KY Select	2.0	77	91	76	0.52	0.84	0.25	0.42	0.30	2.34
Durana	2.3	86	95	56	0.45	0.79	0.25	0.40	0.24	2.14
Crusader II	3.5	91	18	20	0.02	0.18	0.16	0.35	0.41	1.11
Experimental Varieties										
IS-TR12	2.5	79	84	86	0.47	0.88	0.39	0.56	0.36	2.65
XLFWC1	3.0	83	48	33	0.19	0.24	0.15	0.26	0.37	1.21
Mean	3.0	87	80	70	0.46	0.78	0.34	0.50	0.36	2.43
CV,%	41.7	11	12	21	46.64	26.62	33.47	31.92	45.22	28.46
LSD,0.05	1.8	14	14	21	0.31	0.32	0.16	0.23	0.23	1.60

[1] Vigor score based on a scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most vigorous seedling growth.
*Not significantly different from the highest numerical value in the column, based on the 0.05 LSD.

Table 8. Performance of red clover varieties across years and locations.

Variety	Proprietor/KY Distributor	Lexington 2011[1] 11[2]	Lexington 2011[1] 12	Lexington 2011[1] 13	Lexington 2012 13	Princeton 2013 13
Commercial Varieties—Available for Farm Use						
Cinnamon Plus	FFR/Southern States	*	x[3]	*	*	*
Common O	Public	x	*	x	x	*
Freedom!	Barenbrug USA	*	*	*	x	*
FSG 402	Farm Science Genetics					*
Gallant	Turner Seed					*
Kenland (certified)	KY Agric. Exp. Station	*	*	*	*	*
LS9703	Lewis Seed				*	*
Rustler	Oregro Seeds	*	x	x		
Experimental Varieties						
AMP RC0501	Ampac Seed					*
B-9.2013	Blue Moon Farms	*	x	x		
B-12.2688	Blue Moon Farms					x
B-12.2689	Blue Moon Farms					*
B-12.3051	Blue Moon Farms					*
CW0702	Cal/West Seeds				*	*
CW 202	Cal/West Seeds	*	x	*		
CW 30091	Cal/West Seeds	x	x	*		
GA-Bull-AST	Univ. of GA				x	*
GA-Bulldog-S	Univ. of GA				x	*
GA 9908	Univ. of GA					*
IS-TP-12	DLF International				x	*
RC 0303G	FFR/Southern States	*	x	*	*	*
RC 0401	Allied Seed					*
RC9806	Pickseed USA				*	*
XLFRC1	Proseeds Marketing				*	*

[1] Establishment year
[2] Harvest year
[3] x in the box indicates the variety was in the test but yielded significantly less than the top variety in the test. Open boxes indicate the variety was not in the test.
*Not significantly different from the top-ranked red clover variety in the test.

Summary

Red and white clovers can be productive components of pasture and hayfields. Choose varieties with proven performance in yield and persistence.

The following College of Agriculture publications related to the establishment, management, and harvesting of clover are available at local county Extension offices and are listed in the "Publications" section of the UK Forage Web site,www.uky.edu/Ag/Forage:

- Lime and Fertilizer Recommendations (AGR-1)
- Producing Red Clover Seed in Kentucky (AGR-2)
- Grain and Forage Crop Guide for Kentucky (AGR-18)
- Renovating Hay and Pasture Fields (AGR-26)
- Growing Red Clover in Kentucky (AGR-33)
- Establishing Forage Crops (AGR-64)
- Inoculation of Forage Legumes (AGR-90)
- Growing White Clover in Kentucky (AGR-93)
- Weed Control Strategies for Alfalfa and Other Forage Legume Crops (AGR-148)
- Insect Management Recommendations for Field Crops and Livestock (ENT-17)
- Kentucky Plant Disease Management Guide for Forage Legumes (PPA-10D)
- "Emergency" Inoculation for Poorly Nodulated Legumes (PPFS-AG-F-04)

About the Authors

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Table 9. Performance of white clover varieties across years.

Variety	Type	Proprietor/KY Distributor	2011[1]			2012
			11[2]	12	13	13
Commercial Varieties—Available for Farm Use						
Crusader II	Intermediate	Allied Seed, L.L.C.	x[3]	x	x	x
Durana	Intermediate	Pennington	x	x	*	x
GWC-AS10	Ladino	Ampac Seed Co	x	*	x	
Ivory II	Medium leaved	DLF International	x	*	*	
Jumbo II	Ladino	Ampac Seed Co	*	*	*	x
Kopu II	Intermediate	Ampac Seed Co	x	x	x	x
KY Select	Intermediate	Saddlebutte	x	*	x	x
Ocoee	Ladino	Allied Seed, L.L.C.	x	x	x	
Patriot	Intermediate	Pennington	x	*	x	x
Regal	Ladino	Public	*	*	*	*
WBDX	Dutch	Saddlebutte	x	x	x	
Will	Ladino	Allied Seed, L.L.C.	*	*	*	*
Experimental Varieties						
AMP-124	Intermediate	Ampac Seed Co	*	*	x	
CW 040041	Ladino	Cal/West Seeds	*	*	*	
CW 204	Ladino	Cal/West Seeds	*	*	*	
IS-TR12	Ladino	DLF International				x
NFWC04-29	Intermediate	Noble Foundation	x	*	x	
NFWC04-49	Intermediate	Noble Foundation	x	x	x	
RD86	Ladino	Allied Seed, L.L.C.	x	x	x	
XLFWC1	–	ProSeeds Marketing				x

[1] Establishment year
[2] Harvest year
[3] x in the box indicates the variety was in the test but yielded significantly less than the top variety in the test. Open boxes indicate the variety was not in the test.
*Not significantly different from the top-ranked white clover variety in the test.

Table 10. Summary of Kentucky red clover yield trials 2000-2013 (yield shown as a percentage of the mean of the named commercial varieties in the trial).

		Lexington											Princeton						Quicksand					Eden Shale				Mean[3]
		00[1,2]	00	01	02	03	04	06	08	09	10	11	00	03	05	08	09	11	01	03	05	08	10	00	03	08	10	
Variety	Proprietor	3yr[4]	3yr	3yr	3yr	3yr	3yr	2yr	3yr	2yr	3yr	3yr	3yr	3yr	2yr	3yr	2yr	2yr	2yr	2yr	3yr	3yr	3yr	3yr	2yr	3yr	3yr	(#trials)
AA117ER	ABI Alfalfa							110							87						92							96(3)
Acclaim	Allied Seed				92																							–
Arlington	WI Agr. Exp.Sta.				72																							–
Belle	Agribiotech	88			82																							85(2)
Cherokee	FL Agr. Exp. Sta.	78			65																							72(2)
Cinnamon	FFR/Sou.St.	111			108																							110(2)
Cinnamon Plus	FFR/Sou.St.					97		109	112	123	117	94			112	102	102	100			103	108	124			108	122	109(15)
Common O	Public										96	97											72				77	86(4)
Dominion	Seed Research of OR							102							95	102					93					109		100(5)
Duration	Cisco Co.			86	100														106									97(3)
Emarwan	Turf-Seed						91			117							106		101				99					103(5)
Freedom!	Barenbrug USA	108	105	127	123	96	118	91	100	108	106	109	105	110	136	107	116	95	111	103	119	106	115	102	102	100	140	110(26)
Freedom!MR	Barenbrug USA				118	115	102	114	114		112			106	101		108			94	111		128		118		125	112(14)
FSG 9601	Allied Seed						89																					–
Impact	Specialty Seeds	106	97										98															100(3)
Juliet	Caudill Seed									84						93	90									84	59	82(5)
Kenland (cert.)	KY Ag.Exp Sta.	110	111	127	139	118	117	117	99	111	99	116	104	102	92	113	106	106	111	88	105	104	123	104	98	110	138	110(26)
Kenland (uncert)	Public										82					74			83				67			66	92	77(6)
Kenstar	KY Ag.Exp Sta.		105										104															105(2)
Kenton	KY Ag.Exp Sta.	100	93	119	109	90	95	112	121				98	95	105	112	94		93	99	106	98		102	98			102(19)
Kenway	KY Ag.Exp Sta.	106	104	111	134		97	119	118				100		94	106	103		100		103	94		102				106(15)
Morning Star	Cal/West Seeds															90										90		90(2)
Plus	Allied Seed	113			113																			97				108(3)
Plus II	Allied Seed								130													97						114(2)
Prima	Public	92			74																							83(2)
Quinequeli	Caudill Seed									92							80										57	76(3)
Red Gold	Proseeds Marketing							81								89										102		91(3)
Red Gold Plus	Turner Seed		97	97			95						95						98					98				97(6)
RedlanGraze	ABI Alfalfa	95																										–
RedlanGraze II	Americas Alfalfa			91	104														93									96(3)
Redland Max	ABI Alfalfa						95																					–
Redstart	Syngenta	102			78																							90(2)
Robust	Scott Seed	92																										–
Robust II	Seed Research of OR															110										108		109(2)
Rocket	Seed Research of OR															106										108		107(2)
Rojo Diablo	Great Plains			99															101									100(2)
Royal Red	FFR/Sou.St.	108	92		91																			96				97(4)
Rustler	Oregro Seeds								83		101	84										94	99				104	94(6)
Scarlet	Dairyland	95																										–
Sienna	Great Plains			91															106									99(2)
Solid	Production Service	97	102		98	84		79					98	87	86						76			105	84			91(11)
Starfire	Ampac Seed	97	93		99								98											95				96(5)
Starfire II	Cal/West & Ampac								101		111					112						110	112			115	111	110(7)
Triple Trust 350	ABI Alfalfa							101							92						92							95(3)
Vesna	DLF-Jenks			53															96									75(2)
Wildcat	Brett Young Seeds									101							107						98					102(3)

[1] Year trial was established.

[2] Use this summary table as a guide in making variety decisions, but refer to specific yearly reports to determine statistical differences in forage yield between varieties. To find actual yields, look in the yearly report for the final year of each specific trial. For example, the Lexington trial planted in 2000 was harvested 3 years, so the final report would be "2002 Red and White Clover Report" archived in the KY Forage website at <www.uky.edu/Ag/Forage>.

[3] Mean only presented when respective variety was included in two or more trials.

[4] Number of years of data

Table 11. Summary of Kentucky white clover yield trials 1998-2013 (yield shown as a percentage of the mean of the commercial varieties in the trial).

			Lexington									Princeton		Quicksand		Eden Shale	
			02[1,2]	03	04	06	07	08	09	10	11	03	05	98	03	03	Mean[3]
Variety	Type	Proprietor	3yr[4]	3yr	3-yr	2-yr	2-yr	3yr	2yr	3yr	3yr	3yr	3-yr	3yr	2yr	2yr	*(#trials)*
Advantage	Ladino	Allied Seed, L.L.C.		125												106	116(2)
Alice	Intermediate	Barenbrug USA											86				–
Avoca	Dutch	DLF International Seeds				59							82				71(2)
Barblanca	Intermediate	Barenbrug USA		92													–
CA ladino	Ladino	Public	100		124							103		100	98		105(5)
Colt	Intermediate	Seed Research of OR		90		57							114				87(3)
Common	Dutch	Public	100				53			98			78				82(4)
Companion	Ladino	Oregro Seeds						87	94	92							91(3)
Crescendo	Ladino	Cal/West Seeds	105			140							109				118(3)
Crusader II	Intermediate	Allied Seed, L.L.C.								90	50						70(2)
Excel	Ladino	Allied Seed, L.L.C.			100												–
Durana	Intermediate	Pennington		94		94	88	82	85	97	93	87	83		101	95	91(11)
GWC-AS10	Ladino	Ampac Seed									102						–
Insight	Ladino	Allied Seed, L.L.C.				128											–
Ivory	Intermediate	Cebeco	96														–
Ivory II	Intermediate	DLF International Seeds					86			101	127						105(3)
Jumbo	Ladino	Ampac Seed	93														–
Jumbo II	Ladino	Ampac Seed									121						–
Kopu II	Intermediate	Ampac Seed	97			97	95	95	103	96	80						95(7)
KY Select	Intermediate	Saddle Butte Ag. Inc									98						–
Ocoee	Ladino	Allied Seed, L.L.C.								89	74						82(2)
Patriot	Intermediate	Pennington		103		87	104	113	95	117	117	104	100		98	99	103(11)
Pinnacle	Ladino	Allied Seed, L.L.C.				120							111				116(2)
Rampart	Ladino	Allied Seed, L.L.C.					80	89	97	83							87(4)
Regal	Ladino	Public	99	96	92		125	100	116	118	129	107	100	100	104		107(12)
RegalGraze	Ladino	Cal/West Seeds				127	140	102	103								118(4)
Resolute	Intermediate	FFR/Southern States				63											–
Seminole	Ladino	Saddle Butte Ag. Inc			108	70	79										86(3)
Super Haifa	Intermediate	Allied Seed, L.L.C.			77												–
Tillman II	Ladino	Caudill Seed	103														–
WBDX	Dutch	Saddle Butte Ag. Inc									72						–
Will	Ladino	Allied Seed, L.L.C.	107			162	150	132	107	119	137		136				131(8)

[1] Year trial was established.
[2] Use this summary table as a guide in making variety decisions, but refer to specific yearly reports to determine statistical differences in forage yield between varieties. To find actual yields, look in the yearly report for the final year of each specific trial. For example, the Lexington trial planted in 2002 was harvested 3 years, so the final report would be "2004 Red and White Clover Report" archived in the KY Forage website at <www.uky.edu/Ag/Forage>.
[3] Mean only presented when respective variety was included in two or more trials.
[4] Number of years of data

11-2013