



2021 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 and hay fields. 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 lead to the development of new plants. Three types

Table 1. Temperature and rainfall at Lexington, Kentucky in 2019, 2020, and 2021².

	2019				2020				2021 ²			
	Temp		Rainfall		Temp		Rainfall		Temp		Rainfall	
	°F	DEP ¹	IN	DEP	°F	DEP	IN	DEP	°F	DEP	IN	DEP
JAN	33	+2	4.11	+1.25	40	+9	3.72	+0.86	34	+3	4.51	+1.65
FEB	42	+7	7.64	+4.43	38	+3	5.14	+1.93	31	-4	4.60	+1.39
MAR	43	-1	3.49	-0.91	51	+7	3.79	-0.61	50	+6	5.12	+0.72
APR	54	+4	4.76	+0.88	52	-3	4.92	+1.04	54	-1	2.72	-1.16
MAY	69	+5	4.49	+0.02	62	-2	5.69	+1.22	62	-2	4.34	-0.13
JUN	73	+1	6.13	+2.47	72	0	2.56	-1.10	73	+1	6.26	+2.60
JUL	79	+3	3.30	-1.70	79	+3	3.23	-1.77	75	-1	5.90	+0.90
AUG	77	+2	2.42	-1.51	75	0	3.41	-0.52	76	+1	6.16	+2.23
SEP	77	+9	0.18	-3.02	68	0	4.43	+0.83	69	+1	3.03	-0.17
OCT	61	+4	7.55	+5.58	57	0	4.98	+2.41	62	+5	3.68	-1.11
NOV	41	-4	5.39	+2.00	49	+4	2.18	-1.21				
DEC	43	+7	5.74	+1.76	36	0	2.27	-1.71				
Total			55.20	+10.65			45.92	+1.37			46.32	+9.14

¹ DEP is departure from the long-term average.

² 2021 data is for ten months through October.

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 frequent 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

Table 2. Dry matter yields, seedling vigor, and stand persistence of red clover varieties sown April 2, 2019, at Lexington, Kentucky.

Variety	Seedling Vigor ¹ May 3, 2019	Percent Stand						Yield (tons/acre)									3-year Total
		2019		2020		2021		2019	2020	2021							
		May 3	Oct 11	Mar 17	Sep 24	Mar 24	Sep 30	Total	Total	May 12	Jun 14	Jul 14	Aug 13	Sep 16	Total		
Commercial Varieties-Available for Farm Use																	
Freedom! MR	4.9	99	99	97	95	95	81	2.72	5.83	1.33	0.83	0.55	0.29	0.39	3.39	11.94*	
Freedom!	4.6	99	100	100	100	98	91	2.52	4.57	1.23	0.97	0.68	0.41	0.44	3.72	10.80*	
Blaze	4.4	100	100	98	98	96	90	2.19	4.59	1.16	0.83	0.76	0.31	0.38	3.43	10.21*	
Kenland (certified)	4.6	98	99	99	97	96	85	2.02	4.90	1.33	0.82	0.56	0.29	0.29	3.28	10.21*	
CW9901	4.5	100	100	99	95	94	78	2.21	4.64	1.21	0.65	0.62	0.24	0.24	2.96	9.81	
Gallant	4.6	100	100	100	100	100	90	1.80	4.42	1.09	0.71	0.55	0.30	0.37	3.03	9.25	
Bigfoot	4.4	100	100	99	99	97	88	1.94	4.35	0.90	0.73	0.66	0.34	0.30	2.93	9.22	
GA9908	4.0	99	99	100	97	93	45	1.96	4.34	0.81	0.84	0.49	0.21	0.18	2.53	8.83	
SS0303RCG	4.1	98	98	98	97	97	84	1.62	4.46	0.97	0.65	0.57	0.28	0.25	2.72	8.80	
Barduro	4.6	100	100	100	81	83	12	2.01	4.19	0.95	0.66	0.29	0.05	0.05	2.01	8.20	
Common O	4.9	100	100	98	80	68	2	1.80	3.85	0.86	0.65	0.18	0.01	0.02	1.73	7.37	
Experimental Varieties																	
BARTP9	4.8	100	100	99	96	96	84	2.30	5.05	1.46	0.78	0.44	0.24	0.40	3.32	10.67*	
KY2014 (2,4-D)	4.3	99	99	99	98	95	74	2.24	4.53	1.22	0.92	0.70	0.27	0.27	3.38	10.16*	
BARTP11	4.3	100	100	100	97	96	55	2.09	4.40	1.32	0.98	0.57	0.24	0.32	3.42	9.91*	
PAG-37	4.6	99	100	100	99	98	89	2.01	4.42	1.17	0.91	0.69	0.23	0.37	3.37	9.79	
Mean	4.5	99	99	99	95	94	70	2.10	4.57	1.13	0.80	0.55	0.25	0.29	3.01	9.68.	
CV,%	10.1	1	1	2	10	10	12	33.71	15.44	26.20	27.64	21.87	31.22	37.13	14.57	14.99	
LSD,0.05	0.6	2	2	2	13	14	12	1.01	1.01	0.42	0.31	0.17	0.11	0.15	0.63	2.07	

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 3. Dry matter yields, seedling vigor, and stand persistence of red clover varieties sown April 3, 2020, at Lexington, Kentucky.

Variety	Seedling Vigor ¹ June 3, 2020	Percent Stand				Yield (tons/acre)							2-year Total
		2020		2021		2020	2021						
		Jun 3	Sep 24	Mar 24	Sep 29	Total	May 12	Jun 15	Jul 13	Aug 13	Sep 17	Total	
Commercial Varieties-Available for Farm Use													
SS0303RCG	3.9	100	100	100	96	2.78	3.36	1.71	1.20	0.54	0.65	7.45	10.23*
Gallant	3.8	96	97	97	96	2.55	3.37	1.71	1.14	0.64	0.82	7.67	10.22*
Freedom!	4.3	100	100	99	97	2.71	2.97	1.81	1.27	0.58	0.84	7.48	10.19*
GA9908	3.9	96	96	98	88	2.83	2.99	1.68	1.05	0.49	0.69	6.90	9.74*
Blaze	4.6	98	98	98	97	2.46	3.18	1.38	1.26	0.61	0.75	7.18	9.64*
Kenland (certified)	3.9	98	98	99	94	2.72	2.97	1.75	0.97	0.47	0.75	6.92	9.64*
Renegade	4.6	100	100	100	79	2.69	2.93	1.88	1.03	0.54	0.54	6.93	9.61*
Robust III	3.3	97	97	98	92	2.43	2.78	1.67	1.11	0.45	0.62	6.63	9.07
Redkin	2.5	45	53	53	68	1.76	3.28	1.62	1.00	0.46	0.54	6.89	8.65
Barduro	4.0	100	99	99	60	2.40	2.76	1.63	0.69	0.36	0.49	5.93	8.33
Rustler	4.5	100	100	100	30	2.16	2.99	1.93	0.45	0.30	0.34	6.00	8.16
Common O	4.8	99	98	98	20	2.07	3.02	1.84	0.57	0.20	0.29	5.92	7.99
Experimental Varieties													
CW040040	3.9	97	98	98	96	2.78	3.35	1.76	1.24	0.56	0.79	7.69	10.47*
ISTP12	4.5	100	100	100	94	2.97	3.26	1.59	1.05	0.45	0.62	6.96	9.92*
GATP1412	2.3	77	87	91	88	2.35	3.07	1.72	1.12	0.58	0.79	7.29	9.64*
BARTP10	3.6	97	97	97	96	2.41	3.34	1.44	1.09	0.52	0.61	7.00	9.41
CW30091	2.3	83	86	90	83	2.22	3.19	1.66	1.11	0.46	0.74	7.16	9.38
GATP1403	–	–	25	28	26	1.05	2.95	1.47	0.88	0.33	0.54	6.17	7.22
Mean	3.8	94	90	91	78	2.41	3.10	1.68	1.01	0.47	0.63	6.90	9.31
CV,%	15.0	6	4	4	11	14.02	11.94	10.11	22.98	27.73	20.77	8.18	7.57
LSD,0.05	0.8	9	6	5	13	0.50	0.53	0.24	0.33	0.19	0.19	0.80	1.00

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.

the three white clover types but requires rotational grazing to maintain stands. Information on the grazing tolerance of white clover varieties can be found in the 2021 Red and White Clover Grazing Tolerance Report (PR-806).

Yield and persistence of red and white clover varieties are dependent on environment and pressure from diseases and insects. The most common red clover dis-

eases 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 specific red or white clover variety is resistant to or tolerant of these pests when grown in Kentucky.

This report provides current yield and persistence data on red and white clover varieties included in yield trials in Kentucky as well as guidelines for selecting clover varieties. Tables 8 and 9 show a summary of all clover varieties tested in Kentucky for the past 16 years. The UK Forage Extension website (<https://forages.ca.uky.edu>) contains electronic versions of all forage variety testing reports from

Table 4. Dry matter yields, seedling vigor, and stand persistence of white clover varieties sown April 2, 2019, at Lexington, Kentucky.

Variety	Seedling Vigor ¹ May 3, 2019	Percent Stand						Yield (tons/acre)							3-year Total
		2019		2020		2021		2019	2020	2021					
		May 3	Oct 23	Mar 25	Sep 24	Mar 24	Sep 30	Total	Total	May 21	Jun 23	Aug 3	Sep 17	Total	
Commercial Varieties-Available for Farm Use															
Will	4.3	98	98	98	96	96	73	0.86	1.70	0.51	0.22	0.37	0.39	1.50	4.06*
RegalGraze	5.0	97	97	94	95	93	68	0.95	1.42	0.71	0.19	0.37	0.36	1.62	3.98*
Alice	4.8	97	97	97	96	94	87	0.84	1.16	0.69	0.23	0.40	0.37	1.69	3.70*
Renovation	4.5	96	95	90	92	91	68	0.72	1.11	0.67	0.14	0.32	0.30	1.43	3.26*
Apis	4.3	97	97	93	93	93	71	0.69	0.88	0.69	0.19	0.40	0.35	1.62	3.19
Patriot	2.5	81	83	83	83	87	80	0.46	1.13	0.58	0.24	0.40	0.33	1.54	3.13
Neches	4.3	96	96	92	93	94	73	0.65	1.05	0.63	0.23	0.22	0.29	1.38	3.08
Companion	2.3	75	88	84	88	88	71	0.24	1.29	0.61	0.17	0.31	0.38	1.47	2.99
Rampart	3.5	88	92	84	87	87	58	0.57	1.03	0.56	0.21	0.24	0.36	1.38	2.97
Durana	3.0	91	91	84	84	89	79	0.32	0.98	0.56	0.16	0.33	0.36	1.41	2.71
Experimental Varieties															
GA178	4.8	95	95	94	94	94	89	0.74	1.34	0.61	0.21	0.27	0.27	1.35	3.43*
B-18.2810	2.9	89	89	89	89	89	50	0.63	1.15	0.73	0.20	0.30	0.30	1.52	3.31*
Mean	3.8	91	93	90	91	91	71	0.64	1.19	0.63	0.20	0.33	0.34	1.49	3.32
CV,%	17.0	4	5	9	8	7	27	46.39	27.01	33.69	24.76	30.89	31.42	18.80	16.89
LSD,0.05	0.9	6	6	12	11	9	29	0.43	0.46	0.30	0.07	0.15	0.15	0.40	0.81

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 5. Dry matter yields, seedling vigor, and stand persistence of white clover varieties sown April 3, 2020, at Lexington, Kentucky.

Variety	Seedling Vigor ¹ June 3, 2020	Percent Stand				Yield (tons/acre)								2-year Total
		2020		2021		2020	2021							
		Jun 3	Sep 24	Mar 24	Sep 29	Total	May 13	Jun 15	Jul 13	Aug 14	Sep 17	Total		
Commercial Varieties-Available for Farm Use														
Dusi	3.8	97	97	98	100	1.91	1.47	0.94	1.12	0.63	0.60	4.75	6.66*	
RegalGraze	4.6	98	99	99	100	1.92	1.40	0.95	0.97	0.73	0.63	4.68	6.60*	
Will	3.8	96	97	98	100	1.78	1.57	0.89	1.02	0.66	0.61	4.75	6.52*	
Cresendo	4.8	98	98	99	100	1.69	1.43	0.93	0.91	0.51	0.59	4.38	6.07*	
Patriot	3.0	89	91	94	100	1.53	1.48	0.82	0.92	0.60	0.66	4.47	6.00*	
Neches	4.1	97	97	97	100	1.49	1.31	0.81	1.06	0.65	0.61	4.44	5.93	
Alice	3.1	98	98	98	100	1.80	1.13	0.80	0.96	0.64	0.59	4.12	5.93	
Apis	3.8	97	99	99	100	1.80	1.31	0.86	0.91	0.43	0.55	4.06	5.86	
Rampart	2.5	75	91	91	100	1.23	1.24	0.75	1.02	0.50	0.58	4.10	5.34	
Durana	2.5	89	96	97	100	1.22	1.08	0.70	0.90	0.54	0.61	3.83	5.05	
Experimental Varieties														
GATR16178	3.5	98	100	99	100	1.69	1.56	0.86	1.09	0.48	0.59	4.58	6.28*	
CW9501	2.8	74	79	85	100	1.40	1.46	0.92	1.19	0.72	0.57	4.85	6.25*	
Mean	3.5	92	95	96	100	1.62	1.37	0.85	1.01	0.59	0.60	4.42	6.04	
CV,%	18.6	9	6	5	0	12.07	14.74	18.67	14.15	22.17	15.73	10.11	8.34	
LSD,0.05	0.9	12	8	6	0	0.28	0.29	0.23	0.21	0.19	0.14	0.64	0.72	

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.

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.

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 2019 and two in 2020). The soil at Lexington (Maury) is a well-drained silt loam. 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 per acre for red clover and 3 pounds per acre for white clover into a prepared seedbed

Table 6. Proprietors of red clover varieties in current trials in Kentucky.

Variety	Proprietor/ KY Distributor
Commercial Varieties-Available for Farm Use	
Barduro	Barenbrug USA
Bigfoot	Preferred Alfalfa Genetics
Blaze	Mountain View Seeds
Common O	Public
CW9901	Barenbrug USA
Freedom!	Barenbrug USA
Freedom! MR	Barenbrug USA
Gallant	Turner Seed
GA9908	Smith Seed
Kenland (certified)	KY Agric. Exp. Station
Redkin	DLF Pickseed
Renegade	DLF Pickseed
Robust III	Blue Moon Farms
Rustler	Oregro Seeds
SS-0303RCG	Southern States
Experimental Varieties¹	
BARTP9	Barenbrug USA
BARTP10	Barenbrug USA
BARTP11	Barenbrug USA
CW040040	Barenbrug USA
CW30091	Barenbrug USA
IS-TP-12	DLF Pickseed
GATP1403	Univ. of GA
GATP1412	Univ. of GA
KY2014(2,4-D)	KY Agric. Exp. Station
PAG-37	Preferred Alfalfa Genetics

¹ Experimental varieties are not available commercially, but provide an indication of the progress being made by forage breeding companies.

Table 7. Proprietors and clover type information of white clover varieties in current trials in Kentucky.

Variety	Type	Proprietor/KY Distributor
Commercial Varieties-Available for Farm Use		
Alice	Intermediate	Barenbrug
Apis	Ladino	Smith Seed
Companion	Ladino	Oregro Seeds
Cresendo	Ladino	Barenbrug USA
Durana	Intermediate	Pennington
Dusi	Ladino	Barenbrug USA
Neches	Intermediate	Barenbrug USA
Patriot	Intermediate	Pennington
RegalGraze	Ladino	Cal/West Seed
Rampart	Ladino	Oregro Seeds
Renovation	Intermediate	Smith Seed
Will	Ladino	Allied Seed, L.L.C.
Experimental Varieties¹		
B-18.2810	Ladino	Blue Moon Farms
CW9501	Ladino	Barenbrug USA
GA178	Ladino	Smith Seed
GATR16178	Intermediate	Univ. of GA

¹ Experimental varieties are not available commercially, but provide an indication of the progress being made by forage breeding companies.

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 (P, K, and lime based on regular soil tests), 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 is presented in Table 1.

Yield data (on a dry matter basis) are presented in tables 2 through 5. Yields are given by cutting date for 2021 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 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

probably common seed falsely advertised as Kenland. Our tests show uncertified Kenland 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 improved red clover varieties compared to common types is 3 tons to 6 tons higher of dry matter/acre over the life of the stand.

Tables 6 and 7 show information about proprietors/distributors for all varieties included in the tests discussed in this report. Varieties are listed in alphabetical order, with the experimental varieties at the bottom. Experimental varieties are not available for farm use, but commercial varieties can be purchased from dealerships. 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 2 through 5. Make sure seed of the variety selected is properly labeled and will be available when needed.

How to Interpret the Summary Tables

Tables 8 and 9 are summaries of yield data from 2001 to 2021 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 8 and 9, 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 8 and 9 to determine which yearly report should be referenced.

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 website (<https://forages.ca.uky.edu>):

- 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)
- Managing Legume-Induced Bloat in Cattle (ID-186)
- Kentucky Plant Disease Management Guide for Forage Legumes (PPA-10D)
- “Emergency” Inoculation for Poorly Nodulated Legumes (PPFS-AG-F-04)

About the Authors

G.L. Olson is a research specialist, S.R. Smith and J.C. Henning are Extension professors and forage specialists, and C.D. Teutsch is an Extension associate professor and forage specialist.

Table 8. Summary of Kentucky red clover yield trials 2004-2021 (yield shown as a percentage of the mean of the named commercial varieties in the trial).

Variety	Proprietor	Lexington												Princeton												Quicksand			EdenShale			Mean ³ (#trials)		
		04 ^{1,2} 3yr ⁴		06	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	05	08	09	11	13	15	19	05	08	10	08	10	19	08		10	
		2yr	3yr	2yr	3yr	2yr	3yr	2yr	3yr	2yr	3yr	2yr	3yr	2yr	3yr	2yr	3yr	2yr	3yr	2yr	3yr	2yr	3yr	2yr	3yr	2yr	3yr	2yr	3yr	2yr	3yr			
AA117ER	ABI Alfalfa	110															87							92								96(3)		
Barduro	Barenbrug USA														86	90																83(4)		
Bearcat	Brett Young Seeds												122																					
Bigfoot	Preferred Alf. Genetics														97																	101(2)		
Blaze	Mountain View Seeds														107	104																106(2)		
Cinnamon Plus	Southern States	109	112	123	117	94	116	101	98								112	102	102	100	100				103	108	124	108	122	108(18)				
Common O	Public														67	91	70															77		
CW9901	Barenbrug USA														103																	109(3)		
Dominion	Seed Research of OR	102															95	102														100(5)		
Emarwan	Turf-Seed	91																	106													103(4)		
Evolve	DLF Pickseed USA												98	96	102																	99(4)		
FF9615	LaCrosse Seed												110	104																		107(2)		
Freedom!	Barenbrug USA	118	91	100	108	106	109	99									107	107	116	116	95	107	104	124	119	106	115	133	100	140	111(28)			
Freedom!MR	Barenbrug USA	102	114	114	112												101	108														112(13)		
FSG 402	Allied Seed															104																108(2)		
FSG 9601	Allied Seed	89																																
Gallant	Turner Seed																																106(9)	
GA9908	Smith Seed																																94(5)	
Juliet	Caudill Seed																																	
Kenland (cert.)	KY Ag.Exp Sta.	117	117	99	111	99	116	114	109	103	105	119	108	107	107	104	92	113	106	106	115	100	113	105	104	123	110	110	138	110(28)				
Kenland (uncert)	Public											41																					70(6)	
Kenton	KY Ag.Exp Sta.	95	112	121																													105(8)	
Kenway	KY Ag.Exp Sta.	97	119	118																													104(8)	
LS 9703	Lewis Seed																																97(2)	
Morning Star	Cal/West Seeds																																90(2)	
Plus II	Allied Seed																																114(2)	
Quineveli	Caudill Seed																																76(3)	
Red Gold	Proseeds Marketing																																91(3)	
Red Gold Plus	Turner Seed	95																																
Redkin	DLF Pickseed USA																																	
Redland Max	ABI Alfalfa	95																																
Renegade	DLF Pickseed USA																																	
Robust	Blu Moon Farms																																	
Robust II	Seed Research of OR																																	
Robust III	Seed Research of OR																																	
Rocket	Seed Research of OR																																	
Rustler	Oregro Seeds																																	
Solid	Production Service	79																																
SS-0303RCG	Southern States																																	
Starfire II	Cal/West & Ampac																																	
Triple Trust 350	ABI Alfalfa																																	
Wildcat	Brett Young Seeds	101																																

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 2010 was harvested three years, so the final report would be "2012 Red and White Clover Report" archived in the UK Forage website (<https://forages.ca.uky.edu>).

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

4 Number of years of data.

