2019 Red Clover Field Crop Trials Results

Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and the College of Food, Agricultural and Natural Resource Sciences

Red clover can be seeded in pure stands or with grasses for grazing, hay or silage. It is more easily stablished in pasture renovation than either alfalfa or trefoil.

Historically, winterhardy varieties of red clover have not persisted beyond two crop years Minnesota because they are susceptible to diseases and winter kill. However, most of the improved varieties currently sold for use in Minnesota can persist for three years if there is good winter snow cover.

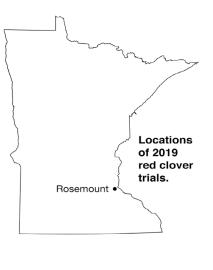
Another benefit of red clover is its resistance to potato leafhopper injury.

Yield results for red clover varieties tested in Rosemount (Dakota County), Minnesota are presented in Table 1.

Authors and Researchers

Authors of this red clover report are: Craig Sheaffer, Jacob Jungers, Joshua Larson and Dayana Carvalho.

Test plot establishment and management are supervised by Joshua Larson and Dayana Carvalho.



Red Clover Planting Rate and Date					
Bushel Weight, Pounds65					
Seeds/Pound272,000					
Planting Rate, Pounds/Acre					
Alone9					
In Mixtures5					
Planting Rate, Seeds/Sq. Ft.					
Alone					
In Mixtures30					
Planting Date					
AloneEarly May 5					
In MixturesUse Date					
for Legume					

Table 1. Dry matter yield, in tons per acre, of red clover varieties seeded in Rosemount (Dakota County).

Variety	Seeding 2017			Seeding 2018
	2018	2019	2 Yr	2019
Cardinal	_	_	_	4.5
Cinnamon Plus	5.5	4.2	9.7	4.3
Diadem Red Clover	4.7	3.7	8.4	3.0
Freedom	_			4.3
Freedom MR	5.9	4.0	9.8	4.1
Kindia Red Clover	4.8	3.8	8.6	3.0
Marathon	6.2	4.4	10.5	4.2
PGI33	_	_	_	4.0
Ruby Brand Red Clover	6.2	4.6	10.8	4.3
Starfire	_	_	_	4.1
Range	1.5	0.8	2.3	1.5
LSD 5%	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.4
CV %	7	9	6	7