

CHEROKEE RED CLOVER

1st Red Clover Adapted To The Deep South



EARLY VIGOROUS SPRING GROWTH

- Begins growth earlier than other clovers

LONG GROWING SEASON

- Continues to grow into early summer

HIGH YIELDING

- Highest forage yields of all legumes in Coastal Plains University trials

HIGH QUALITY

- Increases protein and energy levels of grass pasture

VERSATILE

- Pasture, hay, greenchop or silage

Description

- Erect-growing bunch type legume with numerous leafy stems, extensive taproot system with many branches
- Grows from mid-winter to early summer providing high quality forage for all classes of livestock
- Longer growing season than Crimson or Arrowleaf clover
- Most productive cool season legume in the lower south

Uses

- Provides high quality pasture when planted into permanent grass pasture or winter annuals such as rye or ryegrass
- Can be harvested 2 to 3 times for hay or green chop yielding 2 to 4 tons of forage
- Reduces nitrogen requirements when planted with small grain or ryegrass pasture

Site

- Select a site with good water holding capacity which is higher in organic matter or clay content, also sandy soils which are underlain with clay
- Avoid deep droughty sands

Fertilize

- Lime soil to a pH of 6.0 or higher
- Supply phosphorus and potassium according to soil test
- Reduce nitrogen rates if Cherokee is grown in mixtures with small grains or rye grass

Time

- Fall planting is usually best for upper south
- Cherokee can be planted in mid winter in other regions of the south

Rate

- 10 to 15 lbs. of inoculated seed per acre 1/4 to 1/2 inch deep
(Use red clover inoculant to insure good nodulation)

Method

- Well prepared, moist, firm, seedbed alone or with ryegrass or small grains and Crimson clover
- Sod seeded into closely mowed or grazed grass pastures
- Broadcast seeded into lightly harrowed grass pastures
- Can be broadcast seeded into closely grazed pastures and trampled-in to increase clover percentage

Management

- Rotational grazing is most efficient and produces highest yields
- Continuous grazing at the medium stocking rate (leave 3 to 4 inches of growth; don't allow plants to mature)
- Cut for hay or green chop when Cherokee is at the 1/4 bloom stage
- Apply additional phosphorus and potassium after 1st hay harvest
- Can be grazed until mid - April when livestock are removed and excess growth harvested for hay
- For best results don't graze Cherokee as short as white clover (Even at a higher grazing height Cherokee will out yield white clover)



HIGHEST YIELDING LEGUME IN COASTAL PLAINS REGION

University of Florida	Dry Matter Yield				Total
	Variety	1/28/87	3/2/87	4/1/87	
Cherokee	710	1140	4610	1000	7460
Kenstar Red	380	730	3340	850	5300
Yuchi Arrowleaf	190	400	2790	—	3380
Flame Crimson	1910	1400	2310	—	5620
FL 77 Alfalfa	1110	1460	2400	1830	6800



University of Arkansas	07/10/92	08/21/92	Total
Cultivar or Experimental			
Cherokee	2886	3722	6608
Redland III Brand	2414	4076	6490
FLMTC	2364	3910	6274
Red Star	1864	4370	6234
Kenland	2464	3664	6128
Cinnamon	2258	3834	6092
Renegade	2340	3674	6014
FUS	2372	3444	5814
Reddy	1906	3902	5808
Acclaim	2260	3530	5790
Kenstar	2220	3412	5632
RC8501	1972	3206	5178
Persist	1468	3452	4910
AP 86R-02	1014	3550	4564
Ram	864	3350	4214
LSD (05)	609	678	1088
C.V.&	20.9	12.9	13.3

Mississippi State University	04/15/92	05/18/92	06/25/92	Total
Variety				
Acclaim	2269	1801	1510	5581
Arlington	2396	1869	1122	5387
Atlas	1910	1600	1602	6112
Cherokee	2285	1786	2169	6241
FL-MTC	2034	1779	1695	5509
ISI-84-km	2900	1352	1148	5401
Kenland	2528	1912	1331	5771
Marathon	1410	1245	1332	3880
Persist	2545	1557	699	4802
Reddy	1757	1776	2189	5722
Renegade	2853	1935	1152	5941
Redland II	2256	1507	1436	5200
Red Star	2513	2194	1746	6454
78122	1412	1785	1917	5115
Mean	2219	1721	1503	5437
LSD (0.05)	1104	381	684	1038
CV%	34	15	31	13