Clare 2 Sub Clover

*Trifolium subterranean*

Clare 2 can be grown on a wide range of soil types from ph 5.5 to 8.5 (CaCl2). One of the principle factors that gives Clare 2 its feed productivity is its early vigour enabling it to generate a good body of feed. Clare 2 is a selected derivative of the naturalised strain of Clare. It commences flowering at about the same time as Woogenellup and has a low Oestrogenic potency so is safe for all classes of livestock. Clare 2 is soft-seeded, having a similar level of hard-seed to Trikkala and is slightly more hard seeded than Woogenellup. Clare 2 has some tolerance to clover scorch and is resistant to Cercospora leaf spot, leaf rust, powdery mildew and subterranean clover mottle virus.

**Seed agronomy table**

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maturity</td>
<td>Mid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Days To Flower</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burr Burial Strength</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min Rainfall</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard Seed Level</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterlogging Tolerance</td>
<td>Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeding Rate</td>
<td>Kg/Ha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dryland
High Rainfall / Irrigation

8-14
15-20

Hard Seed Level 1 = Least Hard 10 = Most Hard
Burr Burial Strength 1 = Very Weak 10 = Very Strong

Blends using this Seed

Grazier Blend
Northern Horse HS Blend
Persistor Blend
Medic Haygraze HR Blend
Quick Fix N Blend
Dryland Sub Clover Row Blend

Enterprises this seed is being used for

Sheep
Beef Cattle
Diary Cattle
Horse
Hay & Silage
Viti & Horti

Goldstrike® the premium seed treatment that assists with establishment vigour and plant development.

Establishment Guarantee® replacement of your crop if it fails to establish satisfactorily in the first thirty days.*

Strengths

• Tolerant of heavy grazing under set stocking.
• Vigorous seedlings provide good winter feed.
• Very persistent in high rainfall areas and other areas with infrequent cropping.
Limitations

- Requires cracking or stony soils to bury its burrs.
- Insufficient hard seededness for reliable persistence in tight cropping rotations (1 year crop:1 year pasture).
- Susceptible to germination following «false breaks».
- Shallow-rooted, so unable to capture deeper soil moisture and susceptible to premature death in dry springs.

Plant Description

A prostrate self-regenerating annual pasture legume tolerant of heavy grazing that grows from autumn through to spring.

Pasture type and use

Suited to permanent and semi permanent pastures and to crop rotations (with at least 2 years between crops). It is best suited to neutral-alkaline cracking or stony soils, while the other subspecies (yanninicum and subterraneum) are better suited to acid soils.

Where it grows

**Rainfall:** Adapted to winter-dominant rainfall area of southern Australia with annual rainfall 425 -800 mm. Mid season varieties suited to medium rainfall zone, later flowering varieties suited to higher rainfall zone. Can also be grown under irrigation.

**Soils:** Prefers well-drained, neutral-alkaline (pH CaCl 6.0-8.5), cracking and self-mulching or stony loams and clays.

**Temperature:** Adapted to the agricultural areas of South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales and parts of south-east Queensland on appropriate soil types with sufficient winter rainfall. Good frost tolerance.

Establishment

**Companion species:** A range of perennial and annual grasses, lucerne, subterranean clover ssp. subterraneum, biserrula, rose clover, purple clover, balansa clover, persian clover, barrel medic and burr medic, depending on soil type.

**Sowing/planting rates as single species:** 5-15 kg/ha. * ensure seed is Goldstrike treated.

**Sowing/planting rates in mixtures:** 3-8 kg/ha, depending on the number of mixture components. * ensure seed is Goldstrike treated.

**Sowing time:** Sow April-June, into moist soil following good weed control. Shallow sowing (<40 mm) is essential.

**Inoculation:** Goldstrike Treated. The use of Goldstrike XLR8 seed treatment is recommended to reduce damage from insects at seedling stages. Will biologically fix about 25 kg nitrogen per tonne of dry herbage produced.

**Fertiliser:** Phosphorus (with potassium or sulphur on deficient soils) at sowing levels dependent on soil
Management

Maintenance fertiliser: Annual applications of superphosphate (with potassium on deficient soils) are required to achieve maximum productivity. Levels are dependent on soil tests.

Grazing/cutting: Thrives under set stocking and can be grazed moderately hard while flowering. Likely to be shaded out from more erect plants under lax grazing. Can be cut for hay.

Ability to spread: Slow spread from site of sowing. Can spread by burrs attaching to wool.

Weed potential: Its slow rate of spread, its preference for moderate-high fertility soils and specific rhizobia requirement gives it low potential as an environmental weed. It is readily controlled by a range of broadleaf herbicides within crop.

Major pests: Red legged earth mite is a major pest, particularly at plant establishment, where it can kill emerging seedlings, but also causes damage in spring. Timeritê has proved an effective means of control. Lucerne flea and blue green aphids can also cause damage in spring. Refer to chemical labels for suitability and recommended rates for insecticides.

Major diseases: Some cultivars are susceptible to the foliar disease clover scorch (Kabatiella caulivora), found in high rainfall, humid areas. Other foliar diseases in higher rainfall areas include leaf rust (Uromyces trifolii-repentis), powdery mildew (Erysiphe polygonii) and cercospora leafspot (Cercospora zebrina). Several root rots can attack subterranean clover, causing most damage to emerging seedlings and young plants. They include Phytophthora clandestina, Fusarium avanaceum, Pythium irregulare and Rhizoctonia solanii.

Herbicide susceptibility: Refer to chemical labels for suitability and recommended rates for herbicides registered for use on subterranean clover.

Animal production

Feeding value: Excellent as green feed with in vitro digestibility in the order of 70% and crude protein over 20% until mid-flowering. Quality reduces once plants hay off. Dry herbage feeding value over summer is less than maintenance value (often < 50% in vitro digestibility) although animals may be able to obtain sufficient energy and protein by digging up seed burrs.

Palatability: Readily consumed by livestock, either as green or dry feed.

Production potential: Vigorous seedlings provide good early season production. Later flowering varieties capable of more than 10 t/ha annual production in long season environments.

Livestock disorders/toxicity: No commercially available varieties of ssp. brachycalycinum subterranean clover are oestrogenic and ewe infertility will not be affected. There have been isolated reports of cattle bloat on very clover-dominant subterranean clover pastures.