



RED CARPET XL 3-YEAR RED CLOVER

- Best utilized for silage or spring hay
- Increased disease resistance to southern anthracnose & downy mildew

- May produce 3 cuttings on second-year stands
- Works well in rotational grazing programs

Red Carpet XL 3-year red clover is a dual purpose blend of improved red clover varieties fit for both haylage and grazing. Red Carpet® has demonstrated increased yields over Arlington, Marathon and Kenland red clovers.

- The XL designation represents branded products that meet the Forage First® high quality standard. XL brands contain one or more improved varieties.
- Includes CrosseCoat™ - an elite platform of proven seed coating and treatments to enhance germination, establishment and survival

FORAGE FIRST® FACTOR: Red clover resilience (or lack thereof) is typically triggered by diseases that affect crown health. Most common red clovers (medium red clover included) typically persist for a couple of years before they fall victim. In many cases, a 2-year stand of clover fits the cropping cycle, delivering forage in a brief timeframe and providing a valuable nurse or relay crop for the ensuing cash crop. However, when the rotation allows, it makes sense to incorporate a 3-year clover. 3-year clovers have a stronger resistance to crown diseases that enables persistence into a 3rd year (or 2 years removed from the seeding year). The additional year provides at least 1 spring cutting, if not multiple harvests to greater supplement hay stocks.

SEEDING RATES (LBS/ACRE)

MONOCULTURE
MIX COMPONENT

8 - 12
4 - 8

SEED INFORMATION

SEEDS/LB **272,000**
DEPTH (IN) **1/4 - 1/2**
EMERGENCE (DAYS) **7**

CHARACTERISTICS

ESTABLISHMENT	FAST	PALATABILITY	HIGH
PERSISTENCE	HIGH	YIELD POTENTIAL	MED
DROUGHT TOLERANCE	MED	GRAZING TOLERANCE	MED-HIGH
WINTER HARDINESS	HIGH		

PLANTING TIMES

SPRING PLANTING	FEB - MAY	LIFE CYCLE	PERENNIAL
FALL PLANTING	AUG - OCT		

ADAPTATION

Red clover grows best on well-drained loamy soils, but also grows on soil not as well-drained. Medium and fine textured soils are preferred over sandy or gravelly soils. It is best adapted to a pH of 6.0 or higher.

ESTABLISHMENT

Red clover may be seeded in pure stands, but is often mixed with grain or grass. Spring or late summer seedings are satisfactory. It may be over seeded in spring or fall. Red clover seed should be inoculated. Phosphorus and potash are the fertilizer elements needed most by red clover. Apply as recommended by soil tests.

Seeding may be done with drill or broadcast. A firm, weed-free seedbed is essential. For renovating pastures, the recommended seeding rate is 8 lbs/acre.

HARVEST MANAGEMENT

Graze or cut for hay when red clover is 1/4 to 1/2 bloom. A second cutting or successive grazings should occur when red clover is 1/4 inch bloom. Leave at least 3 to 4 inches of growth after each harvest. Care should be taken to eliminate or reduce bloating of livestock when grazing. Keep lime and fertilizers (phosphorus and potash) at proper level.

