

## OVERVIEW

Developed by the University of Florida over 40 years of research and trials, Q Medium Red Clover is distinct among red clover cultivars. Its weed-crushing combination of early spring growth and 2,4-D herbicide tolerance, outcompete weeds for a higher quality pasture.

Q Medium Red Clover is the earliest maturing red clover trailed and has the highest first cut dry matter yield compared to other commercially available cultivars.

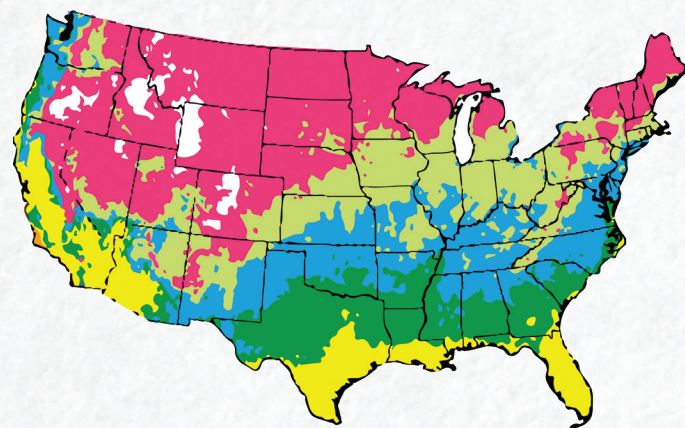
### DRY MATTER YIELD OF RED CLOVER 2010-2011 UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA AT GAINESVILLE, FL

Variety	Harvest Dates <sup>1</sup>		
	20-Apr	8-Jun	Total
<b>Q Medium Red Clover</b>	<b>5560</b>	<b>2440</b>	<b>8000</b>
Cherokee	5240	2440	7680
Barduro	4730	2480	7210
RedAce	4660	2660	7320
Southern Belle	4520	2320	6840
Morningstar	4340	2580	6920
LSD (.05)	1410	750	1780

1. Kilograms Per Hectare (1 kg ha = .89 lbs ac)



## PLANTING



Fall Planting Dates (early spring, if necessary)

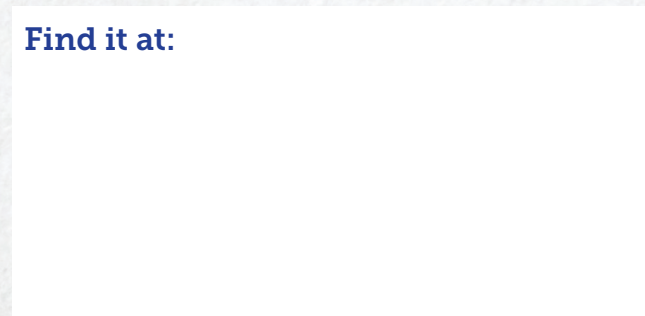
Yellow	June 15 - Aug 1	Light Green	Sept 1 - Sept 30
Green	July 1 - Aug 31	Pink	Sept 15 - Oct 30
Blue	Aug 15 - Sep 30	Cyan	Oct 15 - Dec 15

### Winter Planting

Q Medium Red Clover can be frost seeded to take advantage of freeze-thaw cycles. Early spring showers help to establish quality seed to soil contact.

	Drilled	Broadcast
Seeding Rate	Monoculture 10-12 lbs./acre In mixes 8 lbs./acre	Monoculture 14-16 lbs./acre In mixes 10 lbs./acre
Planting Depth	1/4 inch	
Ideal Soil	Well-drained, fertile soils with a pH between 5.1-8.4	

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# Q

**MEDIUM RED  
Clover**



Kill Weeds, Not Your Pasture  
With a 2,4-D Herbicide  
Tolerant Red Clover

## OVERVIEW

Red Clover is an important forage legume worldwide, but establishment of red clover can be challenging due to competition from broad-leaf weeds.

Q Medium Red Clover is a high yielding, short-lived perennial legume developed using traditional breeding methods (non-GMO) to provide tolerance to the broad spectrum herbicide 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D).

It features excellent biomass production throughout the year and its earlier spring growth means weeds have less time to get established.

Early growth results in a higher quality forage, while reducing your herbicide costs.

If weeds do establish themselves in your pasture, with Q's tolerance to 2,4-D herbicide, you'll be able to control broad-leaf weeds without sacrificing yield.\*



\*Always follow the directions and grazing restrictions listed on the herbicide label.

## GRAZING

Q Medium Red Clover is an excellent choice for grazing in a mixture with cool-season annual grasses and other legumes.

It's widely adapted to different soils, fairly tolerant of soil acidity, and is one of the best yielding clovers available.

Its long tap root can extend up to three feet into the ground, repairing compacted and nutrient deficient soils. It also increases soil organic matter, which in turn facilitates water-use efficiency.

Adding Q Medium Red Clover to a pasture is cost effective as you can decrease, or in some cases, eliminate your nitrogen inputs while harvesting a forage with a greater nutritional value.



Deep roots help build soil and provide drought tolerance

## REGROWTH

Q Medium Red Clover is a multi-cut clover that exhibits vigorous regrowth, producing good quantities of biomass following grazing or cutting.

Q can be harvested two to three times during the growing season.

## WILDLIFE PLOTS

Q Medium Red Clover is a high quality, productive, and palatable cool-season forage for deer, turkey, and other wildlife.

It's a great addition to food plots and wildlife habitats, increasing protein and energy content. Crude protein levels in red clover typically range from 20 to 30 percent, according to Certified Wildlife Biologist, Ryan Basinger.

Q Medium Red Clover performs very well as a mono-culture or as a companion plant in perennial grass mixtures using white clover.



Q Medium Red Clover is one of the earliest flowering red clovers



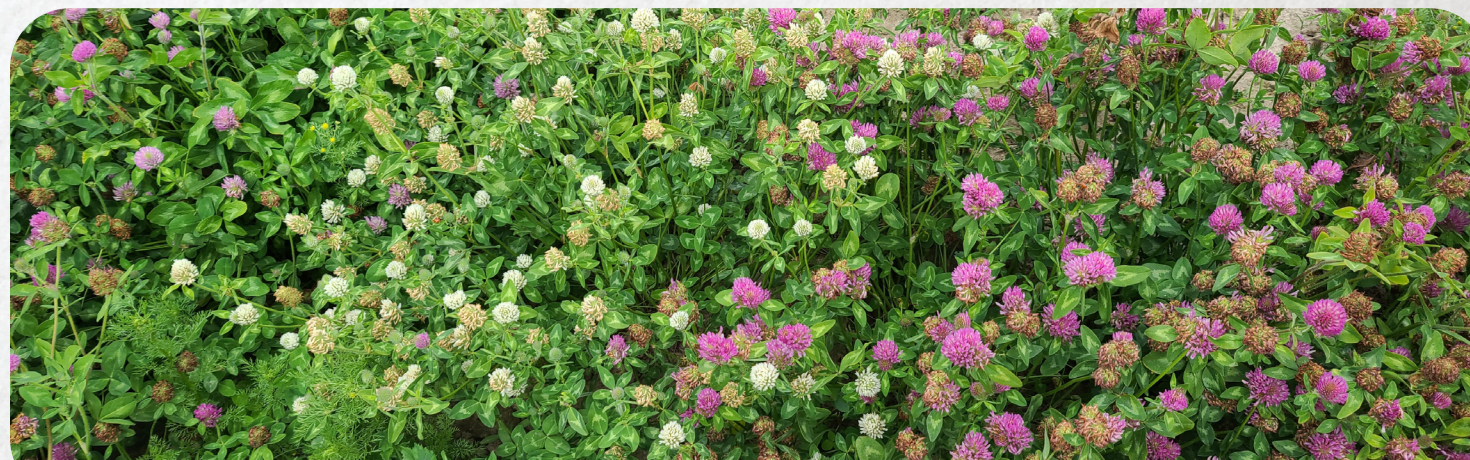
## HERBICIDE TOLERANT

Herbicide resistance is usually a threat to agriculture, but it's a desirable trait in forages.

Q Medium Red Clover is a forage legume that's been bred for 2,4-D herbicide tolerance, one of the most widely used post-emergent herbicides, to improve broad-leaf weed control.

“ [Q Medium Red Clover] showed no reduction in dry matter yield compared to an unsprayed control when sprayed with the recommended rate of 2,4-D.\* ”

\* Munoz, P. R., Quesenberry, K. H., Blount, A. R., Ferrell, J. A., & Dubeux, J. C. (2015). A new red clover 2,4-D-resistant cultivar to improve broadleaf weed control and elucidate the molecular mechanism of resistance. *Molecular Breeding of Forage and Turf*, 31-40. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-08714-6\\_4](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-08714-6_4)



## VERSATILITY

Q Medium Red Clover's deep tap root and aggressive, thick branching roots are excellent for soil building and stability.

It can be used as a cover crop for nitrogen production and weed and erosion control, or as a forage in mixtures with other legumes and grasses.

## MOISTURE REQUIREMENTS

Q is best adapted to areas receiving a minimum of 18 inches of precipitation to produce ample amounts of forage.

## ESTABLISHMENT

Q grows best in well-drained to somewhat poorly drained soils with high moisture-holding capabilities.

It's adapted to a wide range of soils and can tolerate acidic soils (pH 5.1 - 8.4), however maximum yields occur between 5.8 - 7.5.

## EARLY MATURITY

As one of the earliest maturing red clovers, Q's able to better utilize seasonal precipitation.

## FERTILIZER REQUIREMENTS

A starter fertilizer of 20-60-20 may benefit red clover establishment. A soil test is recommended to determine the needed quantity.