



Emarwan

Adaptation:

Emarwan is broadly adapted to a wide range of soil and climatic conditions. It grows best on well-drained loamy soils, but it will also grow on soil that is not as well-drained. Medium and fine textured soils are preferred by the plant over sandy or gravelly soils. It is widely adapted to soil pH between 5.5 - 7.6

Growth Habitat:

Emarwan may be seeded in pure stands, but it is often mixed with grain or grass. Spring or late summer seedings are satisfactory. It may be overseeded in the spring on fall seeded grasses. Emarwan seed should be inoculated. Phosphorus and potash are the fertilizer elements needed mostly by red clover. Apply as recommended by soil tests. Seeding may be done with a drill or broadcast. A firm, weed-free seedbed is essential. Plant seeds ¼ to ½ inch deep.

Management:

Graze or cut for hay when the Emarwan is ¼ to ½ in bloom. A second cutting or successive grazings should occur when red clover is ¼ in bloom. Leave at least 2 inches of growth after each harvest. Care should be taken to eliminate or appreciably reduce bloating of livestock. Keep lime and fertilizers (phosphorus and potash) at the proper level. Control insects and diseases.

Uses

Silage/Hay/Grazing

Emarwan is primarily used for hay, pasture, silage, and soil improvement. It extremely quick growing crop, easily established, and produces high quality forage. Tolerance of shade allows red clover to be used.

In a study conducted by Glen Broderick, an Agricultural Research Service dairy scientist in Madison, Wisconsin, red clover may be a superior alternative to alfalfa as the most important forage fed to U.S. dairy cows. Switching cows from alfalfa to red clover could help reduce manure nitrogen levels and reduce protein breakdown in the silo. Results of this study showed greater milk production, a 10% feed efficiency, and a 10% greater energy value for cows fed red clover while nitrogen excretion was reduced by 1.5 tons per year per 100 cows.

Fertility:

Emarwan comes pre-inoculated and once established, it does not require nitrogen fertilizer.

Technical Summary

Crude Protein:	17-25%
Total Digestible Nutrients:	70%
Forage Yields (dry matter):	5-7 tons per acre
Palatability:	★★★★★

Usage:



Cutting

