

Barduro™ Red Clover

High Quality Mid-Dormancy Red Clover



Drought Tolerant



Nitrogen Fixation



Large Leaves

Key features

- Large Leaves
- Rapid Establishment
- Drought & Heat Tolerant
- Coated with Yellow Jacket®
Enhanced Seed Coating

Seeding Rate:

Seeding Rate:	8-12lbs/acre
Companion with Grass:	8-10lbs/acre
Over-Seeding Into Grass:	10-12lbs/acre

[Learn More](#)

Barduro is a persistent red clover named for its hardiness and durability. A mid-dormancy red clover, Barduro was developed at the University of Florida for high resistance to root knot nematode.

During the hay cutting trial at the Auburn Extension Research Center in Crossville, Alabama, all taking place in the worst drought in 25 years, Barduro was the only experimental clover to survive. The trial continued the following year and the drought became the worse recorded in 100 years. It is extremely drought and heat tolerant, making it a the perfect choice for dry or sloped pastures.

Technical Information

Uses

Barduro clover is a perfect companion with cool-season perennial grasses such as perennial ryegrass, orchardgrass, and tall fescue as well as select warm season grasses such as bermudagrass. Barduro is well suited for grazing and hay production.

Establishment

Barduro red clover can be broadcast or drilled shallow into a prepared seed bed. It can also be directly over-seeded into a grass sward. Both spring and fall planting are acceptable depending upon moisture conditions. When planting in the fall, it is recommended to plant at least 8 weeks before a killing frost. Barduro is pre-inoculated and also coated with Yellow Jacket®. Yellow Jacket is a proprietary coating containing a patented compound that is able to absorb 600 times its weight in water and increases healthy plant establishment.

Nitrogen Fixation

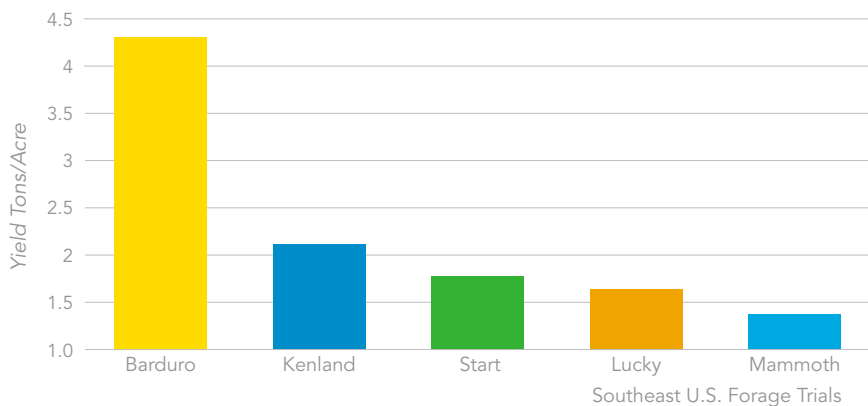
Nitrogen fixation is a valuable attribute of legumes, producing nitrogen and therefore reducing fertilization costs. However, legumes can only "fix" nitrogen when the proper rhizobium bacteria are present in the soil. Therefore, to ensure maximum nitrogen fixation, seed should be properly inoculated prior to planting so the appropriate bacteria are present.

Management

Appropriate cutting regimes will improve forage yield and stand persistence. In the establishment year, harvest prior to full-bloom stage. For an established stand, first cut should occur at early-bloom stage and subsequent harvests at late-bud or early-bloom stage. Harvesting forage under hot, dry conditions or too close to the first freeze can reduce stand longevity.

Trial Data

Yield of Red Clover Cultivars Under Drought Conditions



RED CLOVER	MAY 22 ND	AUG 31 ST	TOTAL
Barduro	1.99	2.50	4.50
Yuchii (Arrowleaf)	4.34	0.00	4.30
FL4X	2.36	1.80	4.10
Kenland	2.30	0.00	2.30
Start	1.92	0.00	1.92
Mammoth	1.55	0.00	1.60
L.S.D	1.07	0.56	1.23

2006 DM Tons/acre Auburn University, Crossville

Yield of red clover varieties at the Highland Rim AgResearch and Education Center

RED CLOVER	2017 TOTAL	2018, MAY 1 ST	2018, JUNE 14 TH	2018, OCT 18 TH	2018 TOTAL	2 YEAR TOTAL
Barduro	3.15	1.31	0.76	0.59	2.57	5.81
Freedom!	3.25	1.28	0.93	0.51	2.89	5.86

Springfield, TN, Planted September 9, 2016

