



University of Kentucky
UKnowledge

International Grassland Congress Proceedings

21st International Grassland Congress / 8th
International Rangeland Congress

The Introdunct and Comparision Experiment of Clover

Chenqiong Li

Guizhou Institute of Prataculture, China

Tianqiong Luo

Guizhou Institute of Prataculture, China

Follow this and additional works at: <https://uknowledge.uky.edu/igc>



Part of the [Plant Sciences Commons](#), and the [Soil Science Commons](#)

This document is available at <https://uknowledge.uky.edu/igc/21/13-2/39>

The 21st International Grassland Congress / 8th International Rangeland Congress took place in Hohhot, China from June 29 through July 5, 2008.

Proceedings edited by Organizing Committee of 2008 IGC/IRC Conference

Published by Guangdong People's Publishing House

This Event is brought to you for free and open access by the Plant and Soil Sciences at UKnowledge. It has been accepted for inclusion in International Grassland Congress Proceedings by an authorized administrator of UKnowledge. For more information, please contact UKnowledge@lsv.uky.edu.

The introduction and comparison experiment of clover

LI Chen-qiong, LUO Tian-qiong

Guizhou Institute of Prataculture, Dushan Guizhou 558200, lcq1234@126.com

Key words : clover introduction, comparison, production of fresh grass, Guizhou

Introduction The clover is one of the high quality forage widely distribution and utilization all over the world. It is also a very important and primary species of forage crop and lawn in Guizhou province. So, we did the introduction and comparison experiment of clover in Guizhou.

Materials and methods The materials of experimental clover come from grassland station of Guizhou province, which is original introduced from the American section of DLF company. These clover are: strawberry clover, red clover, white clover, trifolium incarnatum, arrowleaf clover.

The experiment used the arranged of random. It was did three times to repeat. The area of district is $2 \times 1.5 = 3\text{m}^2$, the spaced is 30cm.

Determination phenology; Plant height determination plant height before mowing. One species have three times, every time observed 5 strains; Determination fresh and dry weight. The area of measurement is each half of district. Each time test mowing at squaing and the early flowering stage, converted into per hectare yield. $\text{dry than fresh} = \frac{\text{fresh-air-dry weight}}{\text{total fresh}} \times 100\%$.

Results analysis

1. Phenophase

All clovers also sowed on September 16th 2000. In addition to the emergence of strawberry clover is on October 7th 2000 years, that the emergence of four clovers is on September 16th 2000 years. Mycobacterium period is November 8th 2000 years.

2. The ratio of dry matter to fresh crop

Dry than fresh of 5 clovers about is 5:1, the minimum is red clover 4.21:1, the maximum is Trifolium incarnatum 5.79:1.

3. Forage yield

Basically, yield and plant height comparison that plant height were positively correlated with the yield. That plant height is higher, the yield larger. Eg Trifolium incarnatum, plant height is about 30cm, the production is about 19.34t/hm²; But plant height of red clover is about 15cm, the production only is 2t/hm².

Conclusions The results showed that red clover and trifolium incarnatum are very species at Dushan. Red clover and trifolium incarnatum not only the production are higher, but also Anti-pest are good. They are good species at Dushan.

Due to the restriction of objective conditions, testing only observed for a year, in subsequent years the Yield traits such as pest and disease resistance and to be further observation and research.