



Mammoth Red Clover



Mammoth Red Clover is a high biomass producer and excellent for nitrogen fixation. It is best planted as a cover crop. It's more vigorous and tolerant of acidic soils than other clovers, and can reach up to three feet in maturity.

Mammoth Red Clover has large leaves and is good for grazing. Growth is tougher than most other clovers and may not be as palatable, though protein is high.

About 2 weeks later than Medium Red Clover in maturity.

Soil Adaptation

Tolerant of wet and lower pH soils.

pH Range -5.0-6.0

Cutting Management

Cut to 2-inch stubble when approximately 20% of the clover stems have flowers.

Begin grazing when plants are 6 inches tall.

Remove growth in fall after freeze-down.

Stand life:

2-3 years

Traffic Tolerance: Good.

Mammoth is pre-inoculated with rhizobium bacteria for best nitrogen fixation.



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High Energy Forages and Soil Building Cover Crops

At A Glance

- The best clover for poor soils
- Biennial clover

Uses

Dry Hay: Good

Haylage/Baleage: Excellent

Management Intensive

Grazing: Good. Use rotational grazing, especially in the second year. Rest in September and early October.

Continuous Grazing: Poor

Establishment

Seeding Rate:

Seeds per lb: 270,000

Seeding a pure stand:

15 - 20 lbs / acre

Seeding with grass:

8 - 10 lbs / acre

Frost-seeding into grass: 10 -

12 lbs / acre

Depth: Shallow (surface to ¼") is ideal. Can either be drilled or broadcast and rolled with a cultipacker

Date: Establishes well in spring and fall.