

CLOVER SEEDS

TABOR

FORAGE COVER AND GREEN MANURE CROPS

Tabor clover is a fast growing annual (summer) single cut plant. It's a heavy N producer.

This clover can be used in forage and green manure crops. Its highly efficient water use compares favourably to lucerne as a high-producing forage and green manure. It establishes well with an oat nurse crop, making it an excellent cover for small grain>maize>soybean rotations. It enriches the soil with Nitrogen which is an advantage to cereal and other crop rotation.

Soil conservation

Tabor covers the ground rapidly, suppresses weeds and prevents soil erosion. Adapted to most soil types and tolerates salt, it is suitable for use in coastal areas

Over 7 metric tons of dry matter per hectare is achievable in 90 days. Single cut varieties will yield as much as double the amount of forage when compared to multi-cut varieties.



- OECD & ISTA certified seed
- Costs reduced due to less fertilizers and herbicides being used.
- High hay yield at 400-500 mm rain fall.
- High protein content - 18-25 % dry material.
- Flowering late
- Erect growth
- Fast establishment
- Frost sensitive
- Sowing rate of 3-7kg / ha in a mix.
- Non bloating forage





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BENEFITS

Green manure. Tabor clover is the fertility foundation of agriculture. Tabor is less prone to possible N leaching if grown to maturity without cutting.

Smother crop. Tabor clover suppresses weeds well during establishment and regrowth after oat harvest.

Companion crop. Planted with oats, the two crops can be harvested together as silage, haylage or hay, depending on the crops development stage.

Quick growing. Clover will be ready to cut about 60 days after planting.

Legume nurse crop. Because of its quick germination (7 days), quick growth and winter-killing tendency, tabor clover can be used as a nurse crop for lucerne.

Grazing and forage crop. At 18 to 28 percent protein, young tabor clover is comparable to, or better than crimson clover or lucerne as feed. No cases of bloat from grazing tabor clover have been reported. Forage quality remains acceptable until the onset of seed production.

MANAGEMENT

Establishment.

Tabor prefers slightly alkaline loam and silty soils but grows in all soil types except sands. Tabor tolerates saline conditions better than lucerne and red clover.

Recommended sowing rates are 10 - 15kg/ha drilled or 17 - 23kg/ha broadcast.

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COMPARATIVE NOTES

- Not as drought-tolerant as lucerne. Some cultivars can tolerate more soil moisture (but not water-logging) than lucerne or sweet clover.
 - Similar in seed size to crimson clover.
 - Bee-friendly because its white or ivory blossoms have no tripping mechanism.
 - Because of its short roots, tabor clover does not use phosphorus to the depth that mature, perennial lucerne does.
 - Winter-killed tabor allows for earlier spring planting than winter-hardy annuals. As a dead organic mulch, it poses no moisture depletion risk, but may slow soil warming and drying compared to erosion-prone bare ground.
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