

# Reconsidering Red Clover

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# Addition of winter wheat provides "niche" for cover crop opportunity

- In a corn/soybean/winter wheat rotation winter wheat rotation often perceived as contributing the least to profitability...but perhaps it is equal or more
- Longterm trials at Elora Research Station and Ridgetown Campus demonstrate that addition of winter wheat provides
  - Increase of yield and yield stability of corn and soybean
  - Reduction of corn N requirement
  - Net return from wheat straw
  - An opportunity for cover crop and associated benefits

**Elora Research Station : 1625 acres, silt loam soil, 900mm annual rainfall, 2700-2800 CHU**



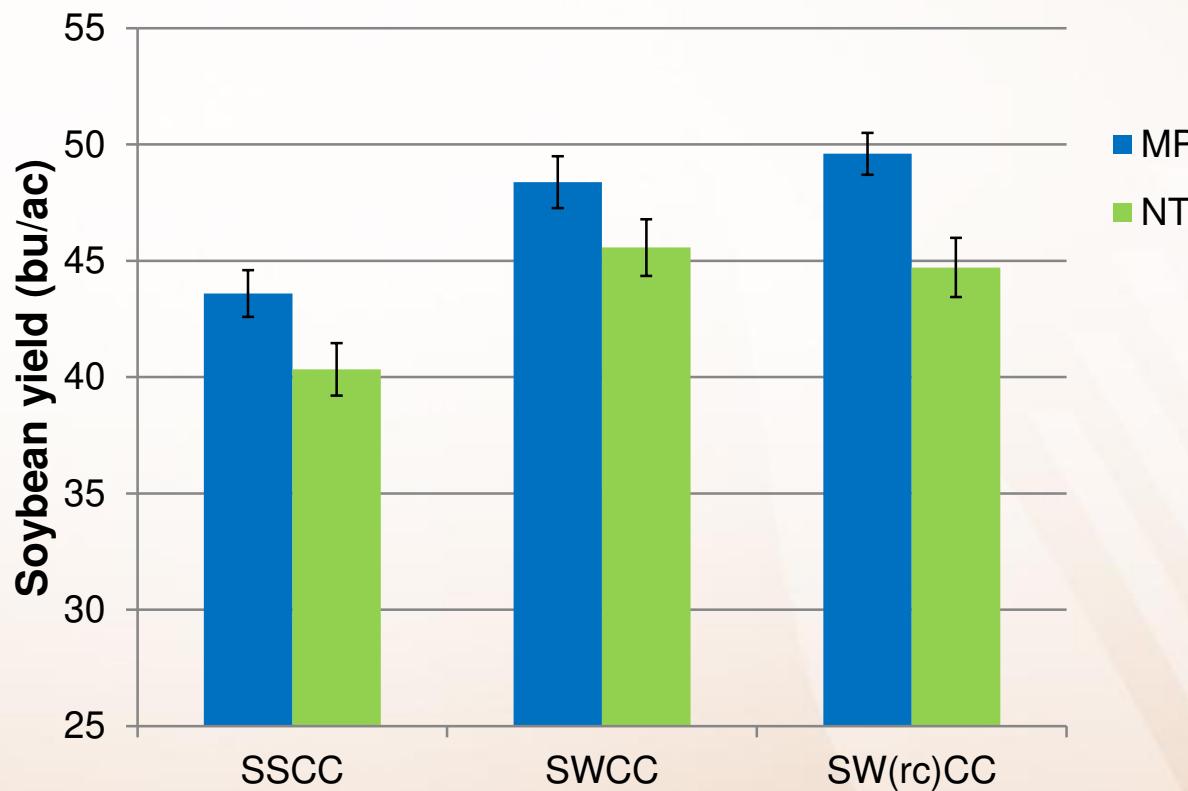
# Long-term rotation trial, 2011



- Initiated in 1980
- Rotations – CCCC, AAAA, CCAA, CCSS, CCSW, CCSW(rc), CCOB, CCO(rc)B(rc)
- Conventional tillage and no-till

# The “Rotation Effect” Wheat on Soybean Yields - Elora

2000-2011

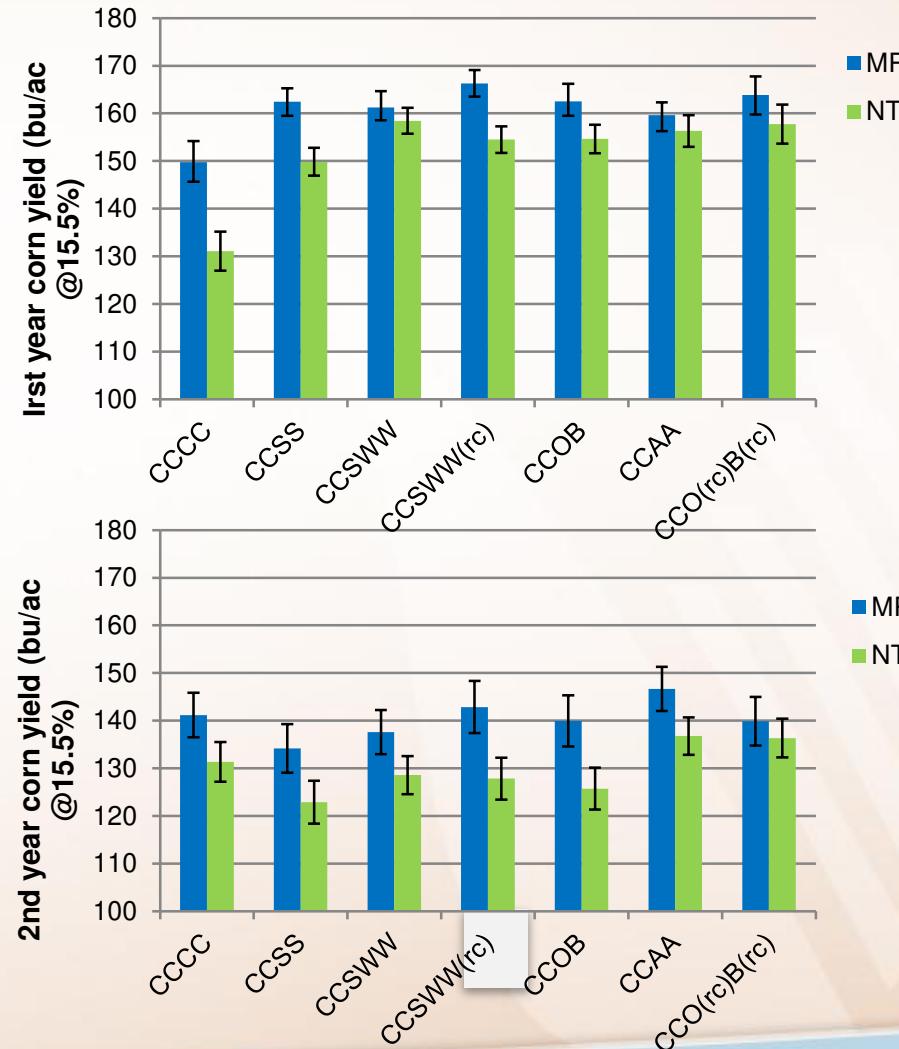


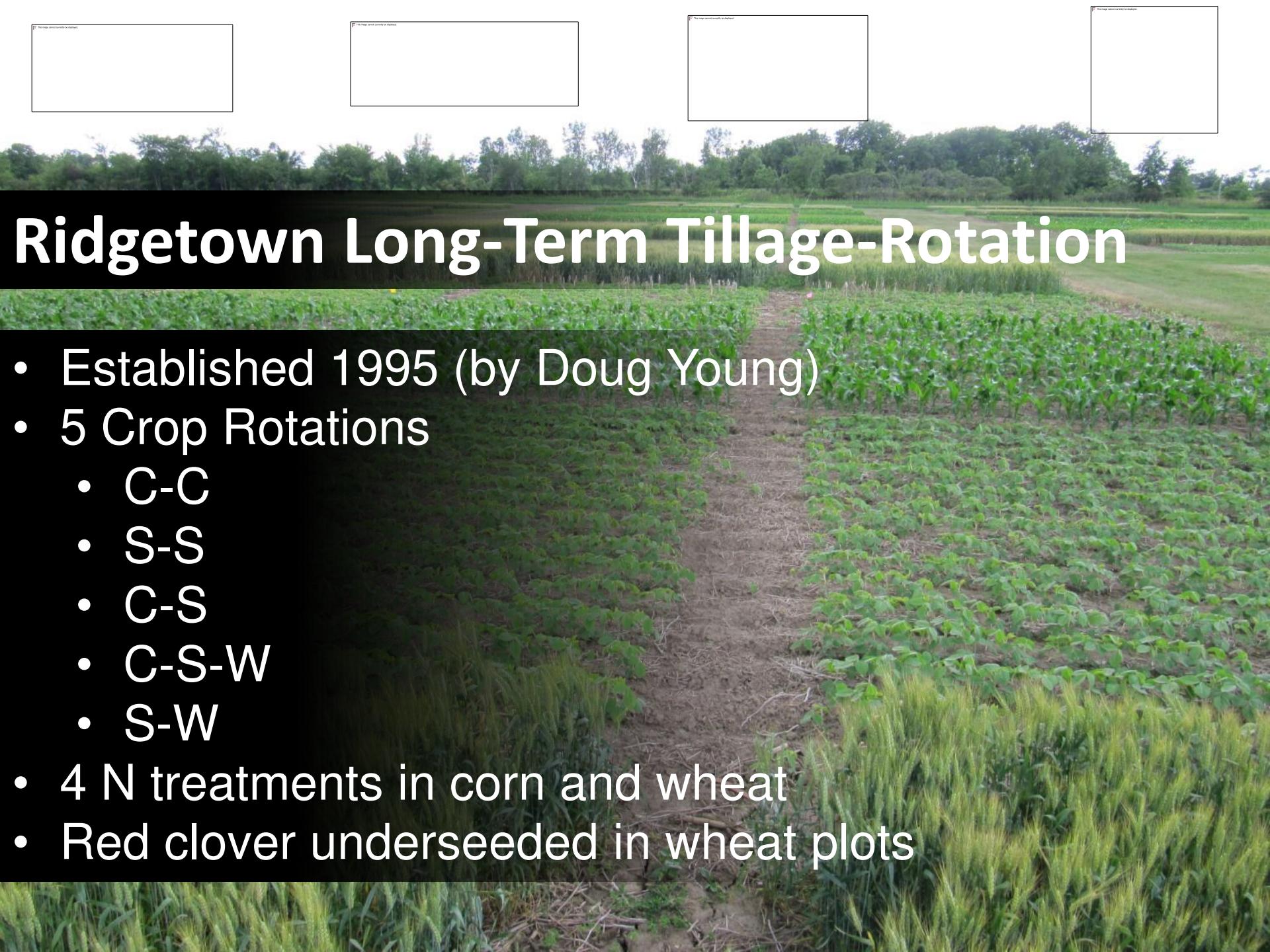
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# The “Rotation Effect” Wheat on Corn Yields - Elora

2000-2011



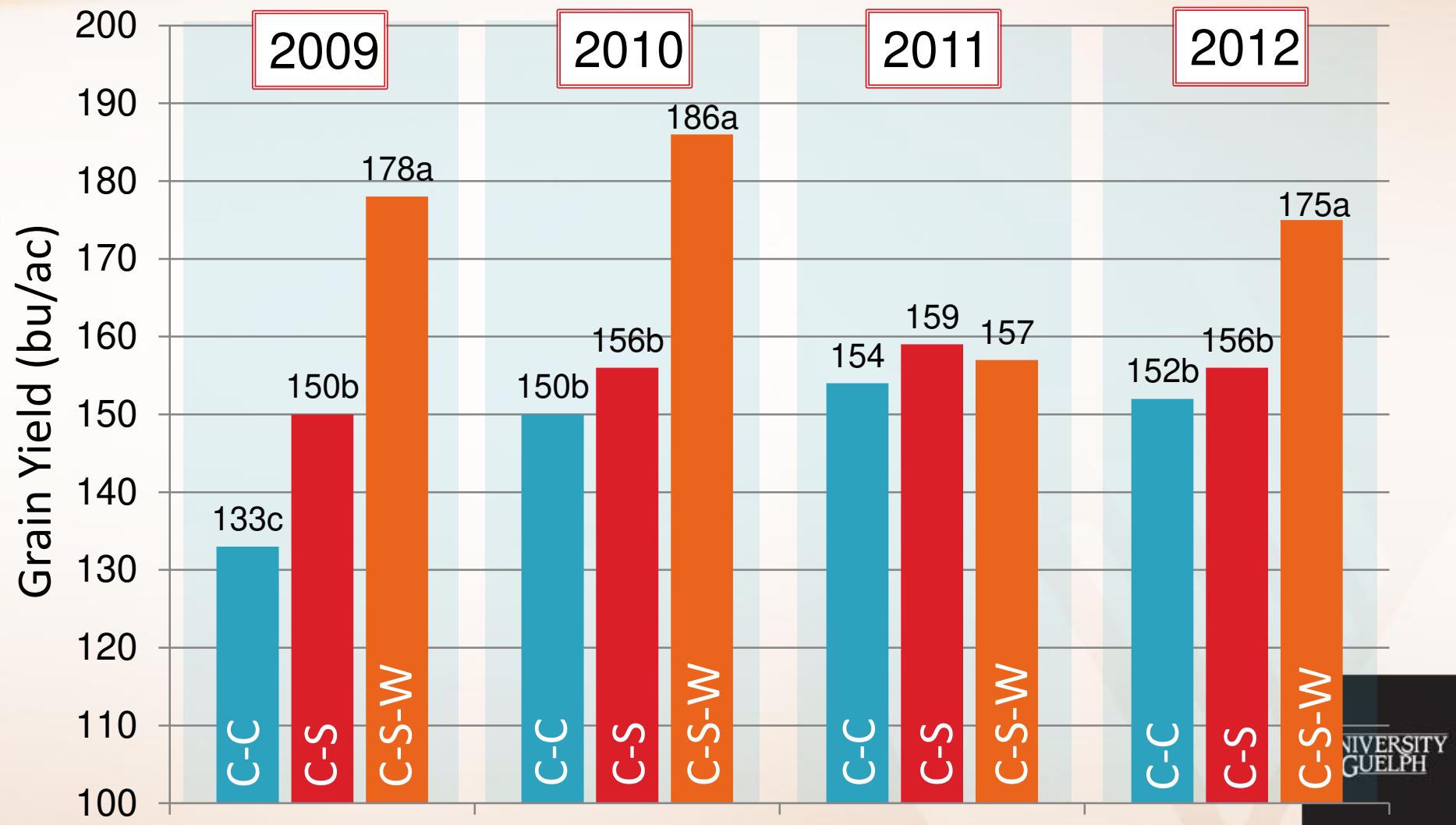


# Ridgetown Long-Term Tillage-Rotation

- Established 1995 (by Doug Young)
- 5 Crop Rotations
  - C-C
  - S-S
  - C-S
  - C-S-W
  - S-W
- 4 N treatments in corn and wheat
- Red clover underseeded in wheat plots

# 1. The “Rotation Effect”

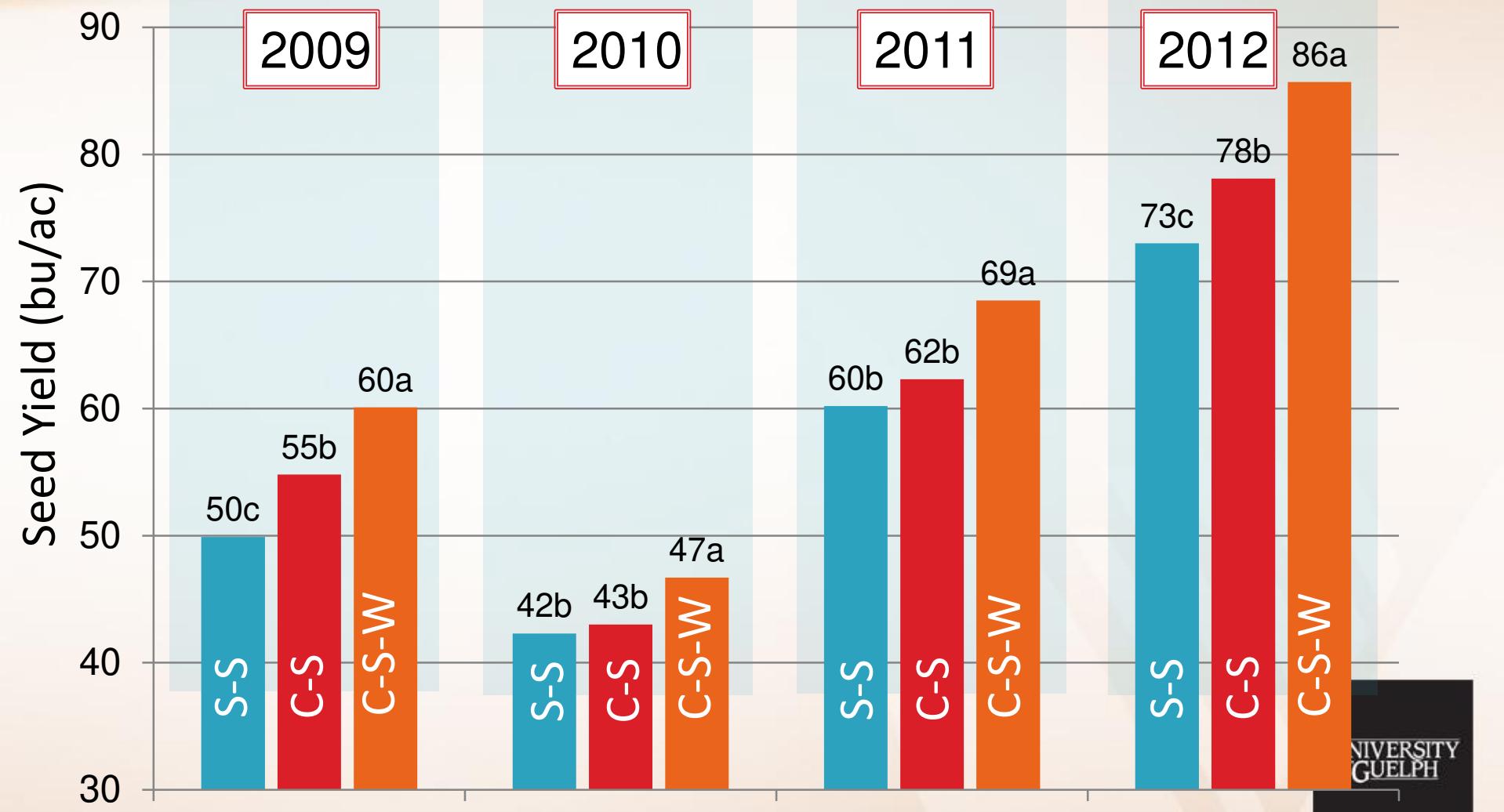
## Wheat on Corn Yields Ridgetown 2009-12



Note: Mean separation within year ( $p=0.05$ )

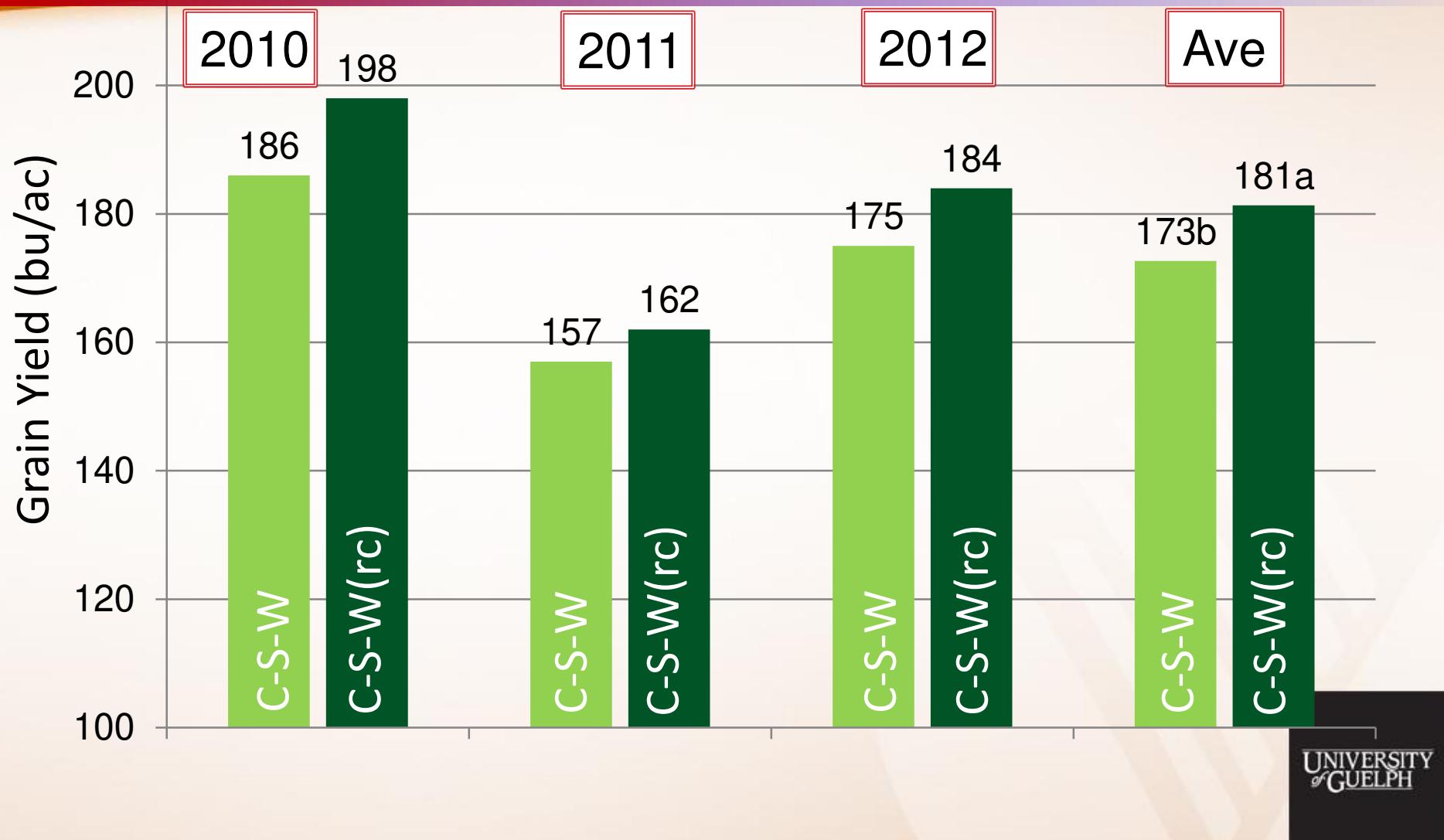
# 1. The “Rotation Effect”

## Wheat on Soybean Yields Ridgetown 2009-12

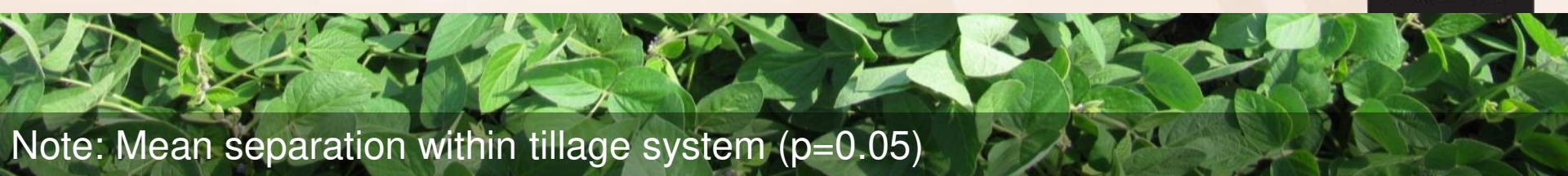
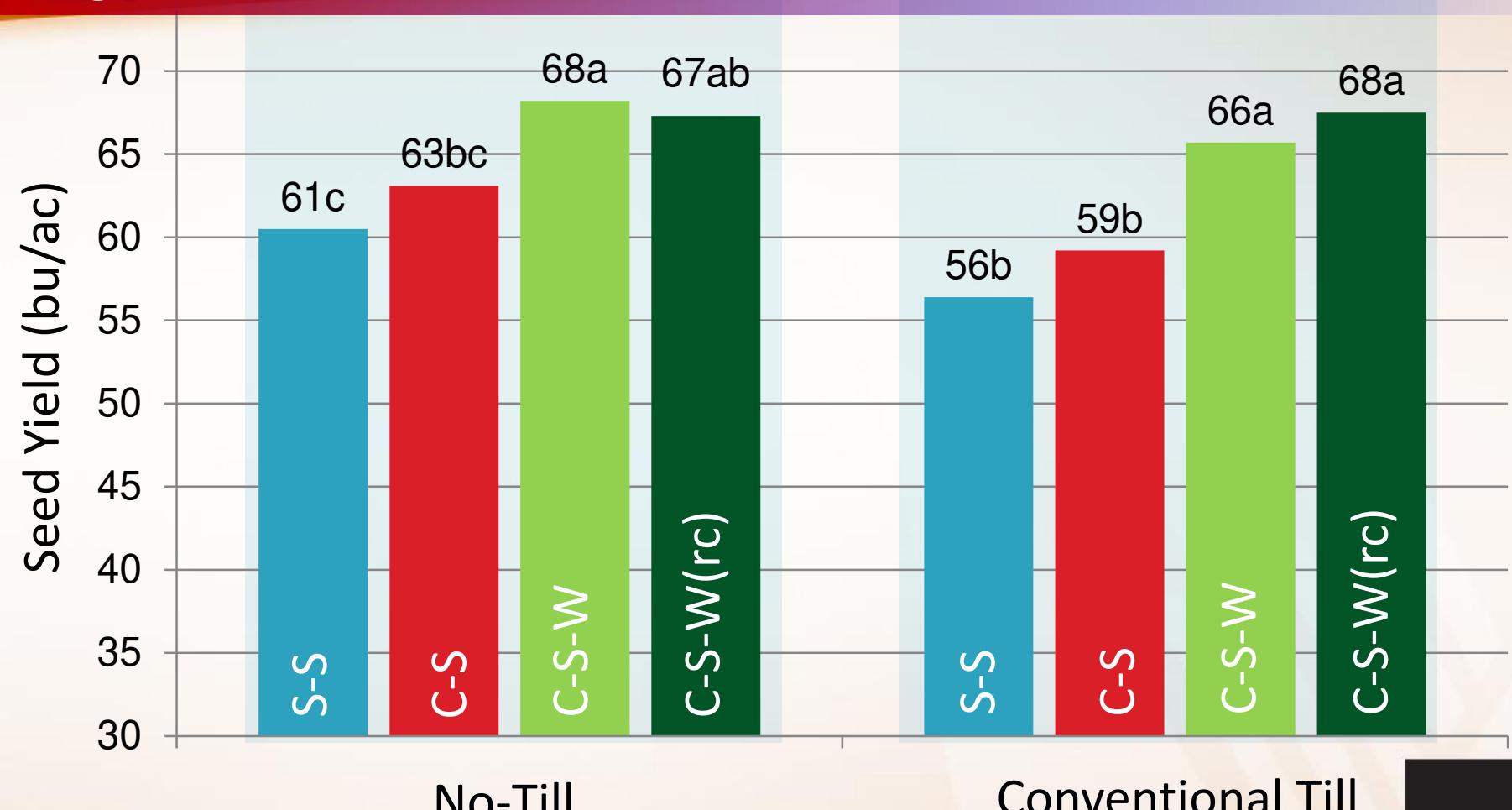


Note: Mean separation within year ( $p=0.05$ )

# Corn Yields after Wheat +/- Red Clover, Ridgetown 2010-12



# Soybean Yields with Wheat +/- Red Clover, Ridgetown 2010-12



Note: Mean separation within tillage system ( $p=0.05$ )

**Table 2.** Analysis of maximum economic rates of nitrogen, yield gains and profits associated with red clover inter-seeded to winter wheat under different tillage systems and maize and nitrogen prices.

Tillage system	Maize price <sup>1</sup>	N cost	Cover crop	MERN <sup>2</sup>	MEY <sup>3</sup>	Gross return <sup>4</sup>	Profit	
				\$ Mg <sup>-1</sup>	\$ Kg <sup>-1</sup>	Kg N ha <sup>-1</sup>	Mg ha <sup>-1</sup>	\$ ha <sup>-1</sup>
Conventional tillage	150	1	No red clover	143	9454	1293		
			Red clover	79	9886	1382		
			Difference,		**	**		
	100	1	Rotational effect (%)		4.57%		89	
			No red clover	129	9338	822		
			Red clover	74	9841	888		
	150	1.5	Difference		**	**		
			Rotational effect (%)		5.38%		66	
			No red clover	129	9338	1234		
No-till	100	1.5	Red clover	74	9841	1352		
			Difference		**	**		
			Rotational effect (%)		5.38%		118	
	150	1.5	No red clover	107	9068	772		
			Red clover	63	9713	863		
			Difference		**	**		
	100	1.5	Rotational effect (%)		7.11%		90	
			No red clover	107	9068	772		
			Red clover	63	9713	863		

Analysis was conducted using paired comparison of red clover/no red clover for different tillage groups and N rates on a subset of 28 site-year from the Ontario Nitrogen Database project [79–124]. <sup>1</sup> Maize price after drying, handling and marketing; <sup>2</sup> Maximum Economic Rate of Nitrogen (MERN) calculated using quadratic-plateau functions; <sup>3</sup> Maximum Economic Yield (MEY) at MERN; <sup>4</sup> Gross return based on nitrogen cost and maize yield at MERN with clover establishment cost estimated at \$40 ha<sup>-1</sup>; ns: non significant; \*\* significant at  $p < 0.01$ .

# Estimated gross margin of C/S rotation

	Corn	Soy
Yield (bu/ac)	175	50
\$/bu	5.25	12.00
Gross Revenue (\$/ac)	918.75	600.00
Operating Expenses (\$/ac)	477.00	231.00
<b>Gross Margin (\$/ac)</b>	<b>441.75</b>	<b>369.00</b>

Operating expenses taken from 2012 OMAFRA Crop Budgets -

(<http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/busdev/facts/pub60.htm>)

Nutrient price taken from October 2012 - Ridgetown Input Price Survey -

[http://www.ridgetownc.uoguelph.ca/research/research\\_reports\\_topic.cfm?ref=FARM\\_INPUT\\_PRICES](http://www.ridgetownc.uoguelph.ca/research/research_reports_topic.cfm?ref=FARM_INPUT_PRICES)

# Estimated gross margin of C/S/W rotation – No red clover

	Corn	Soy	Wheat
Yield (bu/ac)	175	50	80
\$/bu	5.25	12.00	7.00
Gross Revenue (\$/ac)	918.75	600.00	560.00
Operating Expenses (\$/ac)	477.00	231.00	274.00
<b>Gross Margin (\$/ac)</b>	<b>441.75</b>	<b>369.00</b>	<b>286.00</b>
Adj Gross Margin (\$/ac)	487.69	417.00	368.50
GM Diff (\$/ac)	45.94	48.00	82.50
<b>True Gross Margin (\$/ac)</b>	<b>441.75</b>	<b>369.00</b>	<b>462.44</b>
<b>Adjustments</b>			
Rotation Adjustment (%)	5	8	0
Straw Revenue (\$/ac)			82.50
Red Clover (adj for stand success) (%)	0	0	0
Red clover N Adj (adj for stand success) (\$/ac)	0.00		
Double crop revenue - oat/pea			Bonus

Straw Value		
Straw yield	2500	lbs
Straw value in winrow	0.04	\$/lb
Nutrient removal	0.007	\$/lb
Net straw value	0.033	\$/lb

Red cover N credit		
Ncorn N rate reduction	75	lbs/ac
Nitrogen cost	0.5	\$/lb
Red clover success rate	0.00	

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# Estimated gross margin of C/S/W rotation – Red clover

	Corn	Soy	Wheat	Straw Value
Yield (bu/ac)	175	50	80	Straw yield
\$/bu	5.25	12.00	7.00	Straw value in winrow
Gross Revenue (\$/ac)	918.75	600.00	560.00	Nutrient removal
Operating Expenses (\$/ac)	477.00	231.00	274.00	Net straw value
<b>Gross Margin (\$/ac)</b>	<b>441.75</b>	<b>369.00</b>	<b>286.00</b>	
Adj Gross Margin (\$/ac)	571.13	447.00	368.50	Red cover N credit
GM Diff (\$/ac)	129.38	78.00	82.50	Ncorn N rate reduction
<b>True Gross Margin (\$/ac)</b>	<b>441.75</b>	<b>369.00</b>	<b>575.88</b>	Nitrogen cost
				Red clover success rate
<b>Adjustments</b>				
Rotation Adjustment (%)	5	8	0	
Straw Revenue (\$/ac)			82.50	
Red Clover (adj for stand success) (%)	5	5	0	
Red clover N Adj (adj for stand success) (\$/ac)	37.50			

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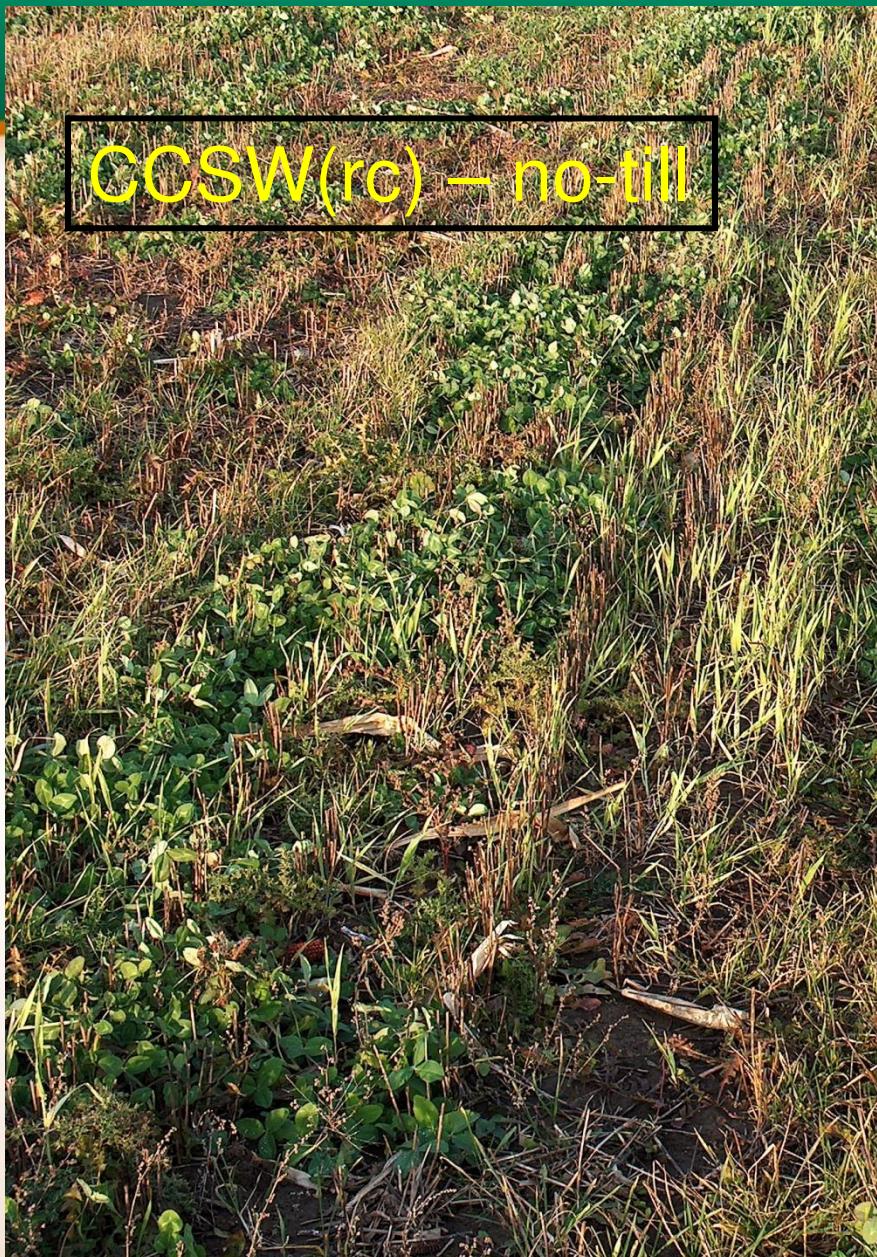


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# Overcoming red clover non-uniformity

- Red clover broadcast timing
- Drilling versus broadcasting
- Wheat row spacing
- Wheat tillage system
- Wheat N rate
- Drought tolerance

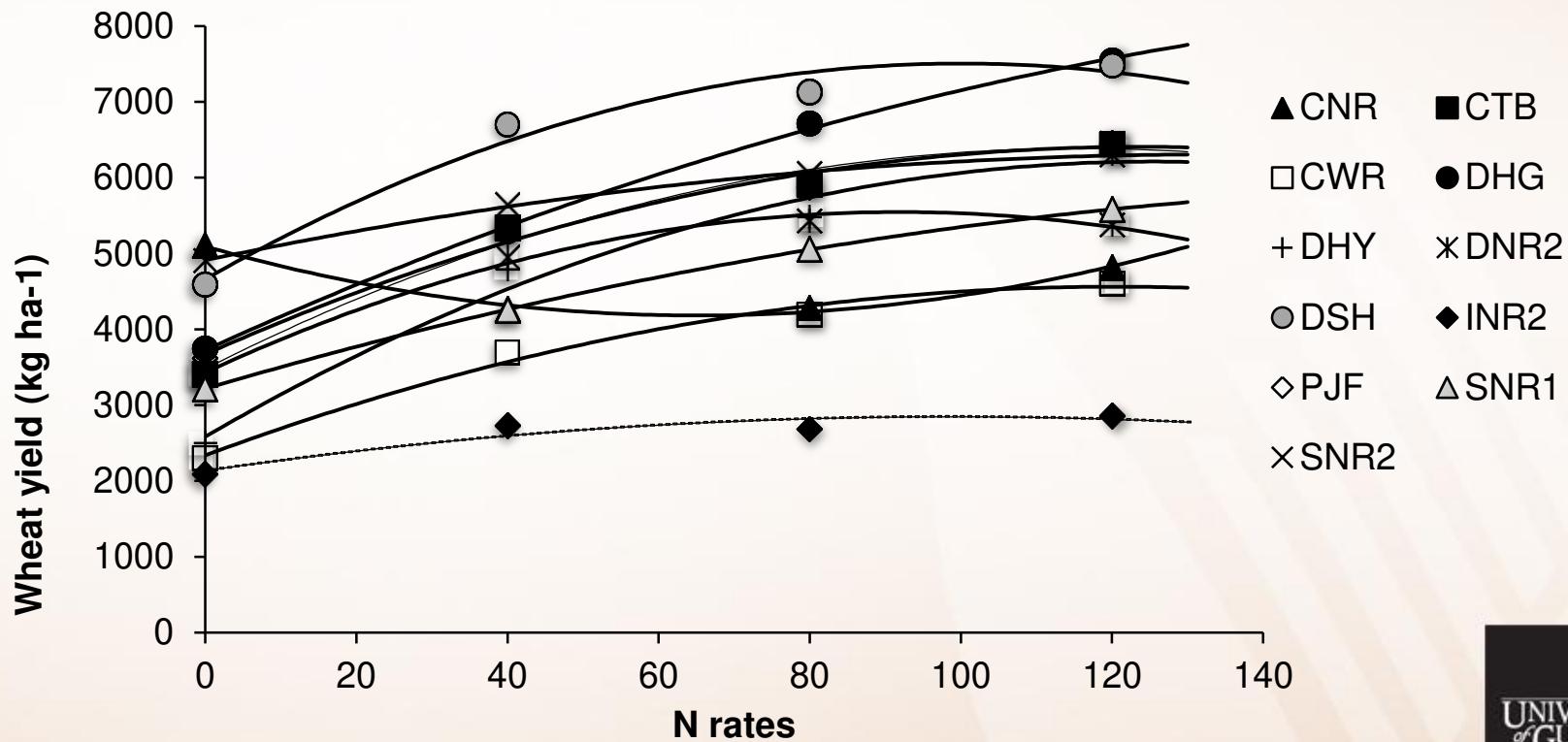




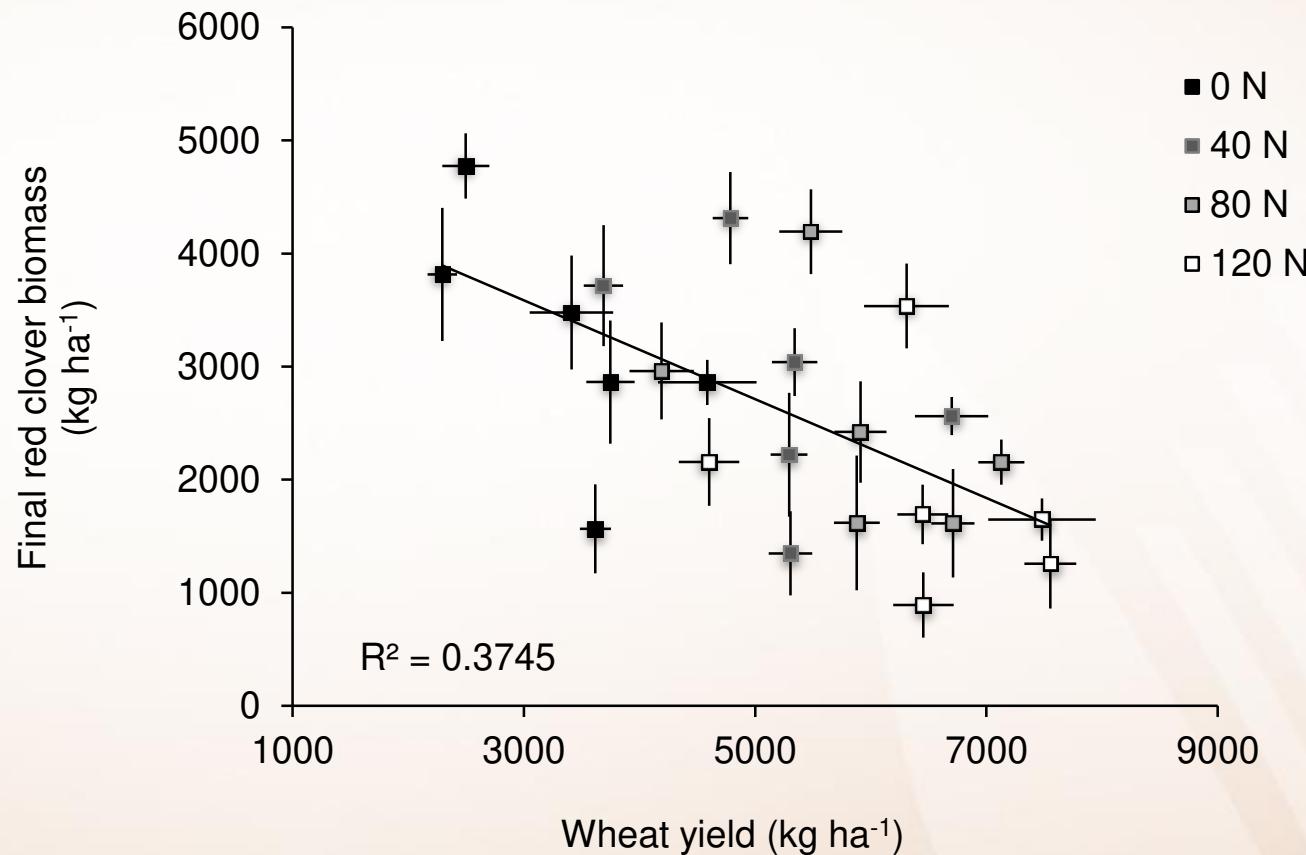
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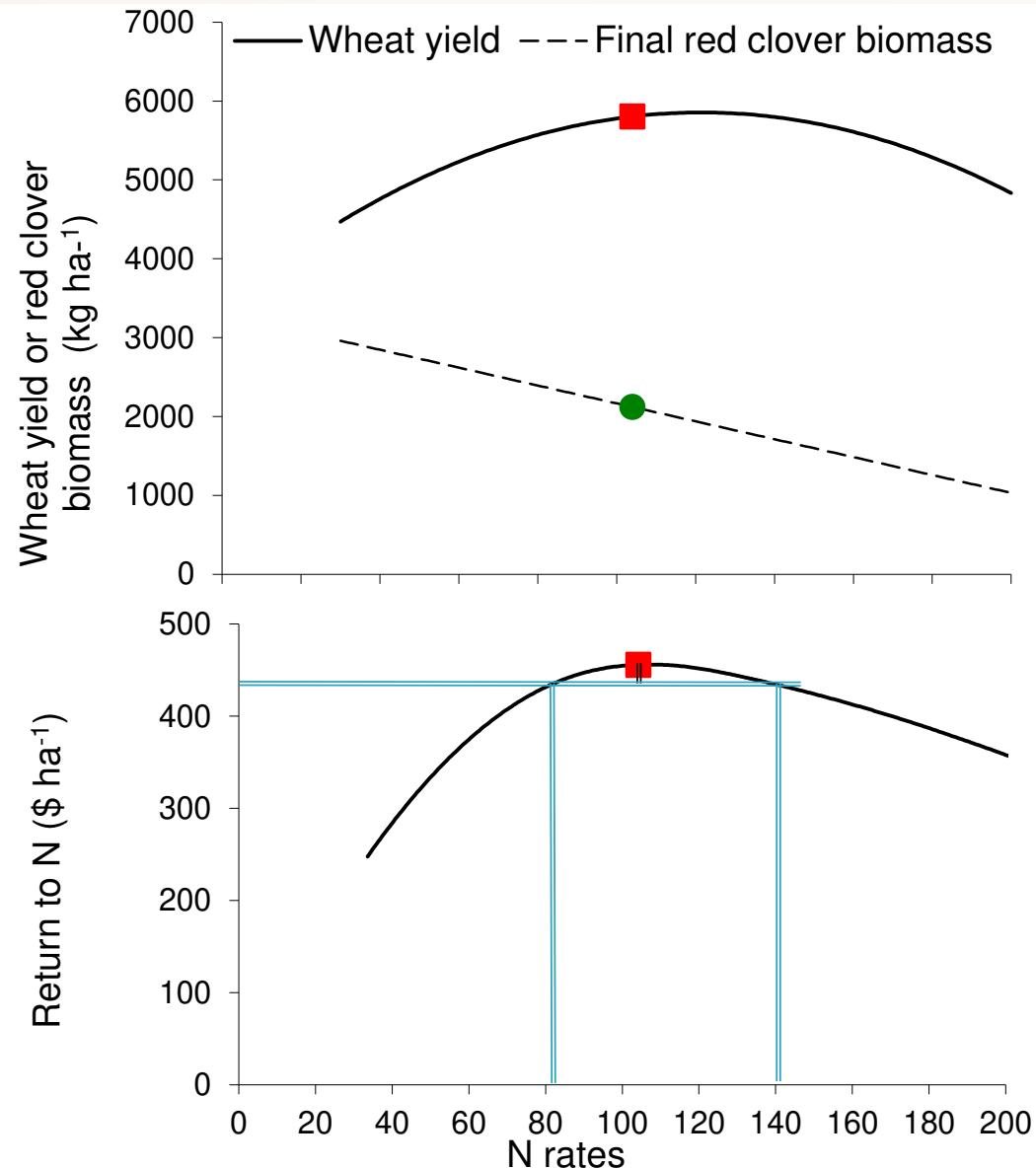
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# Wheat biomass N response curves



# Effect of wheat yield on red clover biomass



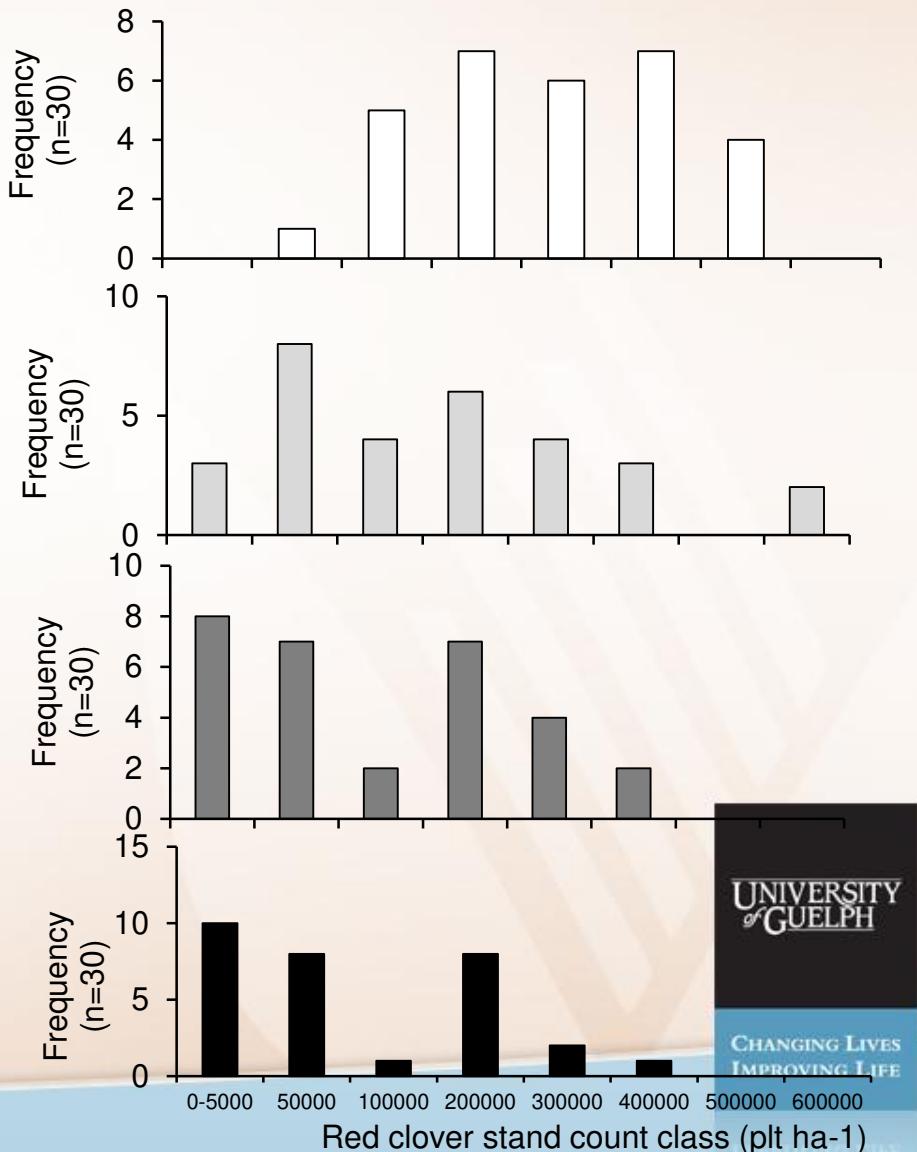
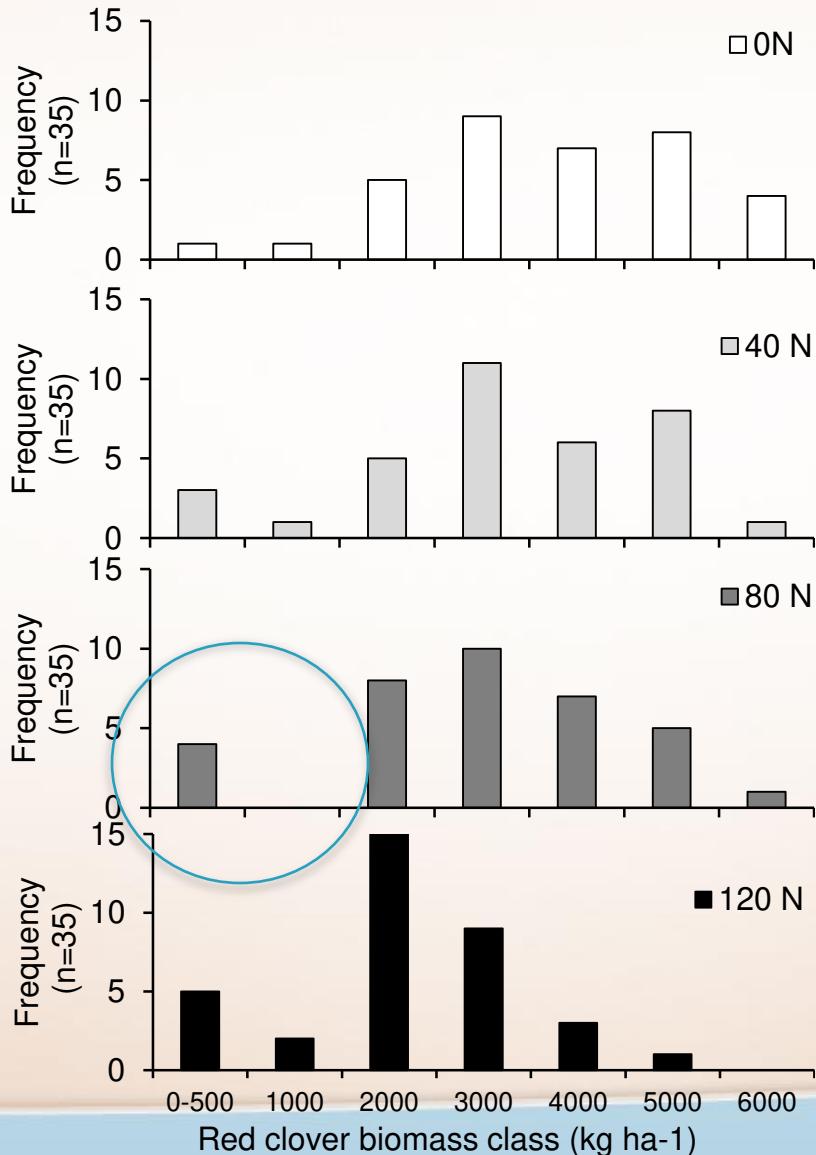


$$\mathbf{MERN} = 104 \text{ kg N ha}^{-1}$$

$$\mathbf{Yield \ at \ MERN} = 5910 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$$

$$\mathbf{RC \ biomass \ at \ MERN} = 2119 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$$

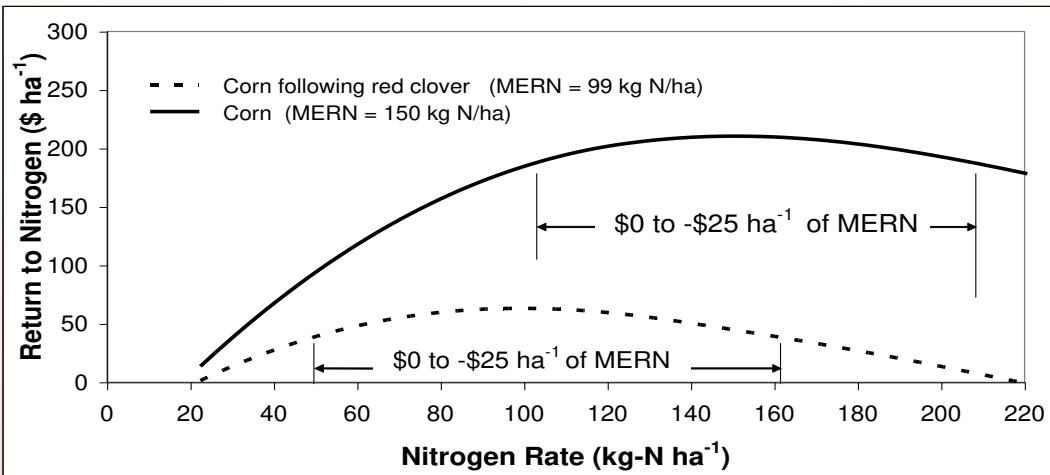
# Effect of N on RC biomass and stand count distribution



# Poor red clover stands – variable N application?

Key questions:

- Can ground-based or UAV image systems map variable stands?
- What is the relationship between image and RC biomass?
- What is the relationship between RC biomass and nitrogen credit?
- Does N application equipment match spatial scale of RC variability?
- Is it economical?



Effect of nitrogen rate on returns for corn, average of 19 pair-wise comparisons between 1990-99. (N @ 1.00 \$Cdn kg<sup>-1</sup>, corn @ 100 \$Cdn t<sup>-1</sup>)



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