



Key Features



Superior overall performing cultivar



Large-leaved white clover variety



High stolon density/ leaf size ratio



Improved out-of-season production



High levels of atmospheric Nitrogen fixation

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References

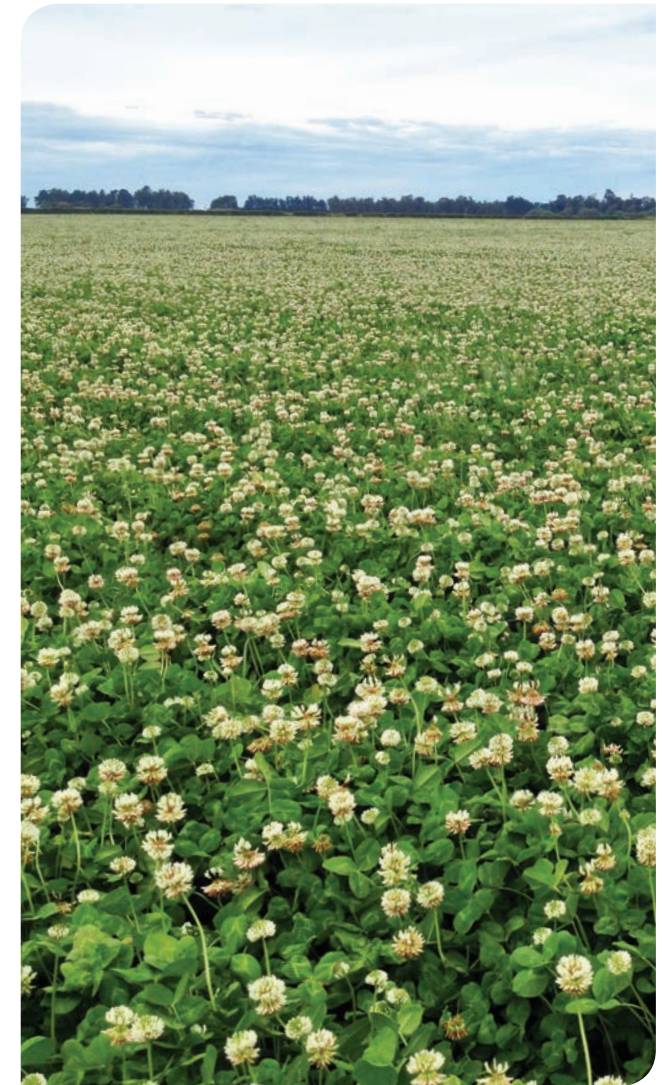
¹ Knowles et al. 2003

² Widdup & Barrett 2011

³ Harris et al. 1997

⁴ Hyslop et al 2000

Kakariki
White Clover



→ **Kakariki, a breakthrough high yielding large leaf white clover with high stolon density.**

Kakariki

White Clover



Kakariki White Clover

Kakariki is a very high yielding large-leaved white clover. Kakariki also has high stolon density which improves overall performance and persistence. In a four year trial conducted by Agresearch, Kakariki increased its kg/DM per/ha year on year.

Table 1. Drymatter Cattle Trial 2010.
(Spring 2010 to Summer 2014)

	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Total Kg DM/ha over 3.5 years
Kakariki	4717	9693	3844	3169	21423
Kopu II	3276	6949	2541	2162	14927
Kotare	2622	5116	1792	1341	10871
Weka	3410	7086	2399	1642	14537
Tribute	3691	7771	2732	2308	16502
Sustain	2650	4956	1268	792	9666
Apex	4044	7754	2824	2839	17462

Table 2. Germplasm Trial Aorangi Cattle 2010 – 2014.

	Leaf Size	Stolon Density % of Tribute
Kakariki	138	90
Aran	133	78
Tribute	100	100
Kopu II	130	58
Demand	90	99
Kotare	113	52
Weka	108	90



Persistence

Persistence is generally higher in white clover cultivars with the highest density of stolon growing points. This is because the central taproot of the seedling dies in one to two years and the plant develops roots from the stolon growing points to persist. The more stolon growing points the plant has, the greater its ability to survive. ¹

Plant breeding has significantly improved the stolon growing point density of current cultivars compared with traditional clovers of the same leaf size, improving their tolerance of close grazing, treading and insect damage. ²



Pasture Sowing Rates

Dairy pasture	kg/ha
Kakariki white clover	3
Perennial ryegrass AR1	18
Tuatara plantain	3
Broad red clover	5
Total	29
Beef & lamb finishing pasture	kg/ha
Kakariki white clover	3
Tuatara plantain	2
Broad red clover	5
Chicory	2
Perennial ryegrass AR1	15
Total	27



Animal Performance

Kakariki white clover maintains high feed quality year round. This is especially important in late spring and summer when grass species go to seed becoming less palatable and nutritious.

In short term dairy trials, cows grazed on residual containing 25% white clover content produced 22% - 23% more milk than those in swards containing no white clover. ³ Animal performance on pasture can improve markedly with increased clover content, ⁴ up to 70% clover. This makes it highly desirable to maximise clover content in pastures for high per head animal performance.



Leaf Size

White clover is classified according to leaf size and this feature is linked with several other important features.

Large-leaved clovers grow taller and more upright, and have thick stolons and robust roots. These types are used in taller, rotationally grazed pastures, particularly those grown for dairying. Large-leaved types are potentially very productive but have fewer stolons and hence a lower capacity to regenerate and persist. The stolons are also more prone to being removed by grazing, because of their larger size. Kakariki offers both a large leaf and importantly a higher stolon density than other large leaf white clovers.