

Variety Description

Variety

AKENATON

Species	Egyptian clover
Botanical name	Trifolium alexandrinum
Ploidy	Diploid
Seeding rate	Pure stand: 30-35 kg/ha Mixture: 10 kg/ha with 20 kg/ha annual ryegrass
Distance between rows	Similar to cereals
Sowing period	Spring to summer
Sowing depth	1-2 cm

Agronomic figures*:

Beginning of flowering	5
Growth height/Early development	4
Stalk height/Full development	6
Development after sowing	4
Development in regrowth	4
Tendency to lodging	5
DM-yield first cut	5
Crude protein content	5

Clarification of figures*:

1: very early, very low / 5: medium / 9: very late, very high

* **Source:** Cultivator classification

Variety description

The annual Egyptian clover variety AKENATON provides high-quality, protein-rich forage. The variety offers impressively uniform and powerful growth. When grown as a catch crop, it can yield 3,000 to 4,000 kg/ha of dry matter. Because it is a single-cut variety, AKENATON is most effective when cultivated in mixtures with short-lived, tetraploid annual ryegrasses such as MELJUMP, since Egyptian clover and annual ryegrass both have a similar harvest window. AKENATON's noteworthy features include uniform root penetration and a deep-reaching taproot that opens up the soil very effectively. AKENATON reliably dies back in winter, which makes it an excellent variety for green manure.

Most important characteristics

Intermediate maturity group
Good stability
High yielding
High yield potential in the first cut
Excellent performance in mixtures

Usage

Egyptian clover is a fast-growing annual clover for single- or multiple-cut cultivation, though varieties like WINNER can also be used as near-perennials. The species reliably dies back even during light frosts. It requires sufficient warmth and humidity during its development phase to achieve high yields. Egyptian clover can be grown as pure stand or in mixtures with Italian (multiple-cut varieties) or annual ryegrass (single-cut varieties), and is therefore extremely suitable for mixtures grown after early-clearing crops. When grown in pure stands, Egyptian clover requires no N fertiliser. However, in mixtures with grasses, additions of around 45 kg/ha per cut are recommended. The highest energy and digestibility is achieved at the start of flowering.

