FACTORS AFFECTING THE STAND AND YIELD OF SWEET CLOVER

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INTRODUCTION.
For a number of years, the non-irrigated sections of the Pacific Northwest have been in need of leguminous crops in the rotation. Such crops are of particular importance in that part of the area which has sufficient rainfall for crop production without the use of summer fallow. During the past few years, biennial sweet clover has become quite popular as a legume to fill this need. Due to the rapidly growing popularity of this crop, the Idaho Station began cultural tests with it in 1919. A part of the data secured from this project is the basis for this paper.

PLAN OF INVESTIGATION.
Each year since 1919, 12 twentieth-acre plots, 14 by 155.57 feet in size, have been used for a new seeding in the sweet clover cultural experiment. Thus, yields from both a first and second year's crop were secured each season. Table 1 shows the general plan of treatment of the several plots, each year, indicating the rate of seeding, the date of seeding, and the character of the nurse crop used. For the studies of the effect of the nurse crop, each plot was divided into three equal sections, each 14 by 51.85 feet. In the first section of each plot, no nurse crop was used. This was designated as Section A of each plot. The remainder of the plot was seeded with a nurse crop, one-half (Section B) of which was cut for hay and one-half (Section C) for grain. Such an arrangement showed the effect of the nurse crop on all of the rates and dates of seeding. With the same rate and date of seeding, the

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