In 1927, the writer reported some results covering three years of effort in establishing sweet clover successfully in permanent bluegrass pastures where plowing was not practical or desirable. Among the many essentials for the attainment of this type of pasture improvement, it was shown that the removal of accumulations of old grass by burning or otherwise was necessary in order “to permit the sweet clover seed to come in contact with the soil.” The writer is now of the opinion that where burning is not feasible, cultivation of pasture lands by means of a disk or spring tooth harrow will be a requirement for such soil contact and for successful seeding on dense sods. On fertile soils with very dense sods, both burning and cultivation may be advisable.

The present treatise has been prepared to emphasize the importance of including this phase of the establishment of sweet clover and other legumes in bluegrass pastures, as a part of the experimental procedure which will be needed to determine the possibilities of his plan of pasture improvement.

**SEED SHOULD MAKE SOIL CONTACT**

The necessity for the removal of large accumulations of old grass is not only shown by data previously reported, but will be amplified by experimental evidence from seedings made in 1927 and 1928. In some trials where burning was not possible due to moisture and a lack of sufficient old grass, certain conditions have indicated that the absence of cultivation was the factor which limited success on dense sods. A brief description of these and other field trials in the grazing regions of southwestern Wisconsin will suffice to emphasize the importance of soil contacts for legume seeds sown in permanent bluegrass pastures.

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