



HIGH IN STOLEN DENSITY

Kopu II was selected for stolen density, persistence under grazing, high yield, and large leaf size. This was achieved primarily by selecting under cattle grazing in the Northern United States and sheep grazing in New Zealand. Kopu II, bred by AgResearch Grasslands of New Zealand, was selected from a world collection of white clovers. Penn State University and the University of Wisconsin participated in the selection and evaluation of the cultivar. In trials at Lancaster, Arlington, and Marshfield, WI Kopu II has exhibited improved yield and persistence over Alice, which is known as the industry standard. (see photo)

Notable Characteristics:

- High Stolen Density
- Persistent
- High Yielding
- Excellent Season-long Growth

- Large Leaves
- Bred for Rotational Grazing
- High NSC Energy Level
- Erect Growth

Comparative Performance Data:

Penn State Grazing Trial
Average of 1996-99 & 3 grass species

Variety	Yield % of CA Ladino	% Clover	Stolen Density
Kopu II	138	25	1683
Will	130	26	1358
Osceola	88	14	986
CA Ladino	100	17	1045
Merit	101	19	No data
Tillman II	88	23	No data
Regal	64	11	No data

Univ. of WI - Percent Forage Yield
Growth compared to California Ladino

Variety	1996	1997	1998
Kopu II	92	137	122
CA Ladino	100	100	100
Tillman II	129	118	99
Will	112	109	86
Huia	82	86	88

Seeding Rates:

New Hay Fields/Pasture:

- 2-4 lbs/acre in mixes

Renovation/Overseeding existing fields/pastures:

- Pastures and hay fields: 3-5 lbs/acre

Method of Seeding:

Use of a Brillion seeder, a no-till drill or a culti-packer is ideal. Frost seeding also works well, especially if the animals are allowed to "hoof" it into the existing pasture. Seed-to-soil contact is vital to having a successful stand. Do not plant the seed more than 1/4" deep. For best performance Kopu II should be grazed frequently during establishment.

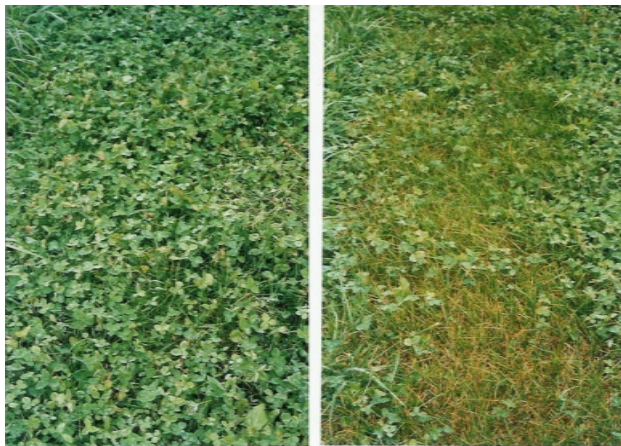


Photo: Kopu II with Bluegrass (on left) vs. Alice with Bluegrass (on right) at the Univ. of Wisconsin in Marshfield, WI (2 year old trial).