

Register of Australian Herbage Plant Cultivars

B. Legumes

1. Clover

Trifolium subterraneum ssp. *yanninicum* (Katzn. et Morley) Zohary and Heller (sub clover) cv. Trikkala

Reg. No. B-1d-16

Registered February 1975

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Origin

A crossbred clover (formerly designated Y26) derived from F2 populations of a cross made by Dr F.H.W. Morley between Larisa (CPI 39313Y), a low formononetin selection from northern Greece (1), and Neuchatel, an early Yarloop mutant. Plants were first screened for formononetin content and later for maturity, leaf markings, waterlogging tolerance and growth habit by Dr C.M. Francis and Dr J.S. Gladstones then of the Institute of Agriculture, University of Western Australia (2). Seed increase was carried out by the Western Australian Department of Agriculture. Submitted for registration by the Western Australian Department of Agriculture and the Institute of Agriculture. Recommended for registration by the Western Australian Herbage Plant Liaison Committee. Registered, February 1975.

Morphological description

A typical member of subspecies *yanninicum*, almost glabrous with long petioles and large cream seeds, (c. 90 000 per kg); growth habit semi-prostrate. Leaf, flower and stipule characteristics as for cv. Larisa.

Agronomic characters (3,4,5,6)

Contains only low concentrations (0.07-0.15%, dry weight) of the plant oestrogen formononetin. Maturity is early and typically flowers slightly later than cv. Yarloop or about 118 days (cf. Yarloop 114) after germination under Western Australian conditions. Earliness is derived from a simply inherited Neuchatel gene which may produce earlier than normal flowering with a very early seasonal break.

The cultivar has been evaluated in small-plot trials in Western Australia (Mt Barker and Denmark) and at Kangaroo Island, S.A. Winter growth, total production and seed yield have at least equalled Yarloop at all ratings relative to Yarloop in 1972 and 1973, but any agronomic advantage of this difference has not been assessed (4,5,6). Hard seed content in 1973 at Perth was lower than Yarloop and about equal to that of cv. Woogenellup and should be satisfactory for areas suited to the cultivar. Its time of maturity appears ideally suited to much of the Kangaroo Island rainfall and also to some fairly extensive winter waterlogged areas (e.g. Darkan, Duranillin) in Western Australia.

References

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6. Chatel, D.L., and Francis, C.M. (1974). The reaction of varieties of subterranean clover to the clover scorch disease (*Kabatiella caulivora*) at three sites in Western Australia. W.A. Dep. Agric. Tech. Bull. (in press).