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Heath, M. E. 1969. Fitting Plants to Fragipan Soils in Southern Indiana.  
Proc. Indiana Acad. Sci. 78: 429-434.

In 1954 several big trefoil accessions from the Pacific Northwest were tested on the Forage Farm but did not prove winter hardy. However, in 1964, I identified big trefoil (Lotus uliginosus Schkuhr) growing on Mr. Clarence Kaiser's farm in Crawford county. Mr. Kaiser had observed this legume growing and spreading in eight different areas in a well fertilized tall fescue meadow. He thought it to be birdsfoot trefoil (L. corniculatus L.). The field was managed as hay in the spring and then grazed the rest of the season. Three of the eight ecotypes obtained from Mr. Kaiser's tall fescue field have shown excellent forage and seed production characteristics in small plots on the Forage Farm. Presently seed is being increased of the three ecotypes and will be further tested for hay and pasture use. They look very promising to grow with fescue on these soils. Big trefoil has tolerance to wet soils and low pH.

Heath, M. E. 1970. Naturalized Big Trefoil (Lotus pedunculatus Cav.)  
Ecotypes Discovered in Crawford County, Indiana. Proceed. Indiana  
Acad. Sci. 79: 195-197.

1. The naturalized ecotypes of big trefoil from the Clarence E. Kaiser farm in Crawford County, Indiana, are strongly perennial and appear to fit the environmental model of the hill land fragipan soils of the unglaciated sandstone shale soil region of southern Indiana.
2. Five years of observation have not shown any disease or heaving tendencies among the eight big trefoil ecotypes discovered.
3. Several of the big trefoil ecotypes compete aggressively and compatibly with tall fescue (Fig. 4) which is the dominant perennial grass of the unglaciated sandstone shale soil region.
4. The big trefoil ecotypes not only produce seed but they can also be readily established from seed.
5. It is hypothesized that the ruminant response from the tall fescue-big trefoil mixture will be superior to that of the ruminant response from tall fescue alone.
6. The seed produced from the three agronomically superior big trefoil ecotypes when equally blended together will be known as "Kaiser" trefoil in honor of Mr. Clarence E. Kaiser who introduced, observed and nurtured these plants for many years.