Table 2. Clover sensitivity to soil applied corn herbicides.

LOW RISK = Unlikely to observe a reduction in stand density or biomass produced		
Herbicide Name	Active Ingredient(s)	Evidence to Support Risk Level
Integrity (292 mL/ac)	saflufenacil/dimethenamid	Little to no injury observed in trials conducted in Ontario by Dr. Darren Robinson and in Quebec by Dr. Gilles Leroux.
Focus	pyroxasulfone + carfentrazone	Little to no injury observed in trials conducted in Ontario by Dr. Darren Robinson.
MODERATE RISK = it's possible to experience a reduction in stand density or biomass produced		
Converge XT	isoxaflutole + atrazine	Significant stand reductions observed in trials conducted in Ontario by Dr. Darren Robinson. Studies conducted in Quebec by Dr. Gilles Leroux found variable tolerance with crimson clover being more tolerant then red clover and less injury with both at the lowest rate of Converge XT.
Prowl H2O	pendimethalin	Slight injury and stand reduction observed in trials conducted in Ontario by Dr. Darren Robinson. A Michigan study by Tharp and Kells, 2000 observed a 15% stand reduction in crimson clover.
HIGH RISK = You will likely experience a reduction in stand density or biomass produced		
Callisto	mesotrione	Significant stand reductions observed in trials conducted in Ontario by Dr. Darren Robinson.
Dual II Magnum	s-metolachlor/benoaxacor	Over 40% reduction in stand observed in a 2015 OMAFRA trial. A Michigan study by Tharp and Kells, 2000 observed a 45% stand reduction with metolachlor, the active ingredient in Dual II Magnum.
Engarde	rimsulfuorn + mesotrione	Significant stand reductions observed in trials conducted in Ontario by Dr. Darren Robinson.
Lumax EZ	s-metolachlor/atrazine/mesotrione	Significant stand reductions observed in trials conducted in Ontario by Dr. Darren Robinson.

Observations from any Ontario and Quebec research: Crimson clover appears to be more tolerant to herbicides than red clover.

Compiled by Mike Cowbrough (OMAFRA) – April, 2016