ALICE

WHITE CLOVER

BARENBRUG

WHITE CLOVER

Alice is a large-leaved, vigorous white clover variety which exhibits a tall growth pattern. It is a well-known, proven white clover that is extremely winter-hardy and grazing tolerant. Alice was the first white clover variety to successfully combine production and persistence when interplanted with grass. In addition, Alice is a legume, which produces its own nitrogen via nitrogen fixation - a symbiotic process in which Rhizobium bacteria in the root nodules "fix" nitrogen. Alice has been widely used in grazing systems and is recognized for its high palatability and nutritive value.

- Great companion with grasses
- Large-leaved – High production
- Winter-hardy – Persistent
- Tall, vigorous growth
- High nitrogen fixation – Reduced fertilizer costs
- High palatability and nutritive value

ADAPTATION - CLIMATE
Alice is adapted to climates of the Northeastern and Midwestern U.S. It also performs well in select regions of the Western U.S.

ADAPTATION - SOIL
Alice performs well in a range of soil conditions including poorly drained soils. Optimal pH for growing Alice is 5.5 to 7.5. Adequate levels of calcium, phosphorus, and potash are very important for optimal growth.

BARENBRUG

For more than 100 years, Great in Grass®
800.547.4101 · www.barusa.com

ALICE

WHITE CLOVER

TECHNICAL DATA

USES

Alice white clover is a perfect companion with cool-season perennial grasses such as perennial ryegrass, orchardgrass, and tall fescue. Alice is ideal for grazing.

ESTABLISHMENT

Alice white clover can be drilled into or broadcast onto a prepared seed bed. It can also be directly seeded into an existing grass sward. In fall, Alice should be planted at least 8 weeks before a killing frost. Frost-seeding in the early spring is effective in northern regions of the U.S.

SEEDING RATE

When planting with grass seed: 2 - 3 lbs/acre
Frost-seeding into established grass: 4 lbs/acre

NITROGEN FIXATION

Nitrogen fixation, a valuable attribute of legumes, reduces nitrogen fertilization costs. However, legumes can only "fix" nitrogen when the proper Rhizobium bacteria are present in the soil. To ensure maximum nitrogen fixation, white clover seed should be inoculated with the proper Rhizobia prior to planting so the appropriate bacteria are present. Barenbrug offers pre-inoculated and coated Alice white clover seed.

MANAGEMENT

Proper management is required to maintain the balance of grass and clover in a pasture. Two tools to control this balance are fertility and pasture height. Nitrogen fertilization promotes grass growth. Initially, a lower pasture height should be maintained to allow sunlight to reach the clover. If the clover begins to dominate the pasture, allowing the pasture height to increase will reduce clover growth. In contrast, if the proportion of clover is low, an increased frequency of harvest will promote clover growth. Proper feed management will help reduce the risk of bloat.

ALICE WHITE CLOVER HIGH YIELDS*

VARIETY	2005**	2006**
PINNACLE	1.32	4.73
ARAN	1.11	4.68
ABERDIA	0.88	3.93
ALICE	**0.84**	**3.86**
JUMBO	1.12	3.85
PATRIOT	1.11	3.67
ABERCONCORD	0.96	3.50
RESOLUTE	0.74	2.78

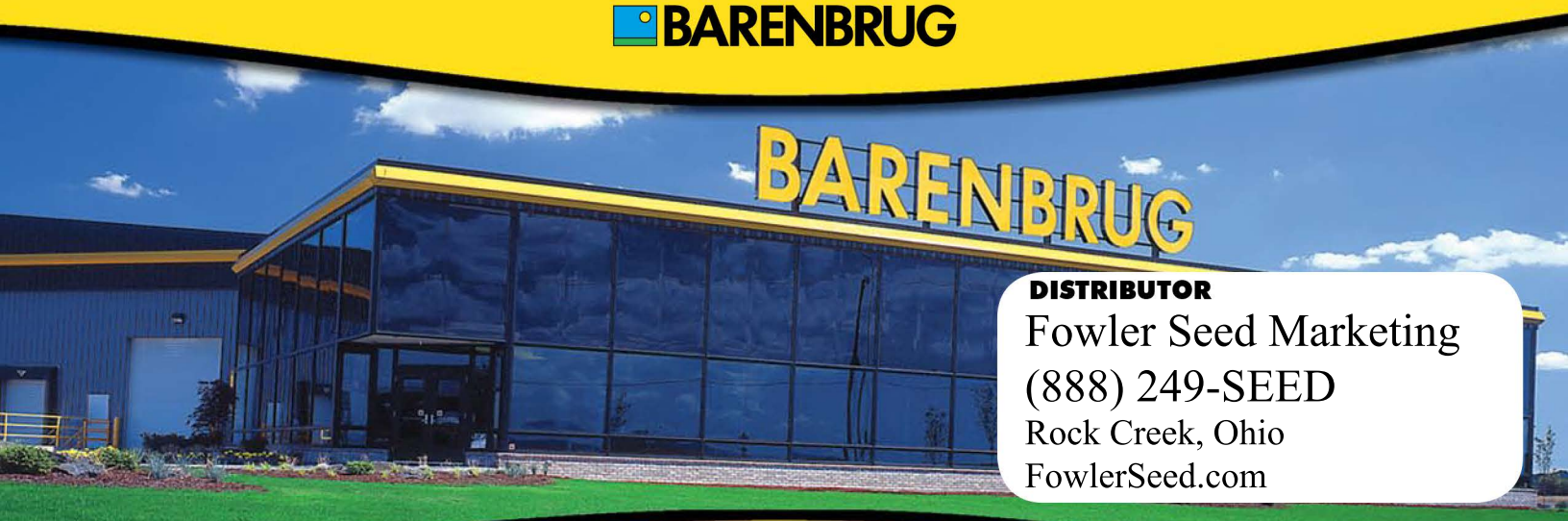
*Iowa State University, Ames, IA – 2005
**tons dry matter/acre

ALICE WHITE CLOVER EXCEPTIONAL PALATABILITY*

VARIETY	AVG. PALATABILITY
CRESCENDO	3.8
ALICE	**3.7**
CRUSADER	3.4
BARBLANCA	3.3
MILTON	3.3
IVORY	3.2
TRIFFID	3.2
RIESLING	2.9

*Lancaster Agricultural Research Station, Lancaster, WI – 2002

BARENBRUG



DISTRIBUTOR
Fowler Seed Marketing
(888) 249-SEED
Rock Creek, Ohio
FowlerSeed.com

Great in Grass®
800.547.4101 · www.barusa.com

FG-ALICE-0607