

Fowler Seed Marketing

Serving Your Seed Needs Since 1995!

FSM Brand SNOW White Clover

FSM Brand SNOW has characteristics of dutch white and ladino clover selected for longevity and for its ability to compliment and enhance cool season grasses in pasture or hay.

Value of SNOW White Clover

- fixes significant N that benefits grasses in the pasture or hay field
- increases the protein content of forage
- dense foliage prevents sunlight from reaching the ground thereby reducing weed germination and protecting cool season grasses from exceeding their growth threshold temperature.



FSM Brand SNOW White Clover is generally used as a component of a hay or pasture mix, but can also be broadcast alone or with **FSM Brand Wildcat or Bearcat** red clover in late winter (frost seeding) to enhance the legume content of a sward. Ideal seed placement is 1/4 to 1/2 inch deep in a firm seed bed; however, seeds are extremely small and readily work down to the ground when broadcast into an existing stand. In order for legumes to fix nitrogen from the air, it is necessary for the roots to be colonized with a species specific strain of rhizobium bacteria. We recommend that **SNOW** be inoculated with **MST** and **N-Dure** true clover rhizobium. It is important to manage grazing or mechanical harvest height to maintain a proper balance of white clover in the pasture or hay field. Clipping or grazing below 3 inches can cause white clover to proliferate profusely, especially during hot, dry periods of summer. Together with mineral imbalances, specifically Phosphorous, this can create a scenario for bloat in ruminant livestock. Allowing grasses in a hay stand to exceed 18 inches for more than a few days can significantly reduce the ability to compete. Prolonged shading will significantly reduce and may eventually run white clover out of the stand. Proper calcium and phosphorous levels are particularly important for health, productive white clover.

We recommend our **Bio-Enhanced Pasture Fertility Program** to enhance beneficial soil and plant microbial populations while efficiently supplying balanced nutrition including: essential calcium, phosphorus, potassium and important trace minerals essential for forage quality, plant health, and yield throughout the growing season .