



FORAGE FIRST®

Radium XL Alsike Clover

- Withstands heavy grazing pressure, but merits management for success (see "What Forages are Safe for Animals" at laxseed.com/resources)
- Tolerant to poorly drained soils
- Survives in poor pH soils

Radium XL Alsike Clover is excellent for hay and pastures, especially where wet or acid soils exist. Radium XL also grows well in grass mixes.

-  The XL designation represents branded products that meet the Forage First® high-quality standard. XL brands contain one or more improved varieties.
-  Includes CrosseCoat™ - an elite platform of proven seed coating and treatments to enhance germination, establishment and survival

SEEDING RATES (LBS/ACRE)

MONOCULTURE
MIX COMPONENT

6 - 8 SEEDS/LB

728,000

2 - 4 DEPTH (IN)

1/4 - 1/2

EMERGENCE (DAYS)

7

SEED INFORMATION

CHARACTERISTICS

ESTABLISHMENT

FAST PALATABILITY

HIGH

PERSISTENCE

MED YIELD POTENTIAL

HIGH

DROUGHT TOLERANCE

LOW GRAZING TOLERANCE

MED-HIGH

WINTER HARDINESS

HIGH SOIL pH

6.0 - 6.5

PLANTING TIMES

SPRING PLANTING

MAR - MAY LIFE CYCLE

PERENNIAL

FALL PLANTING

AUG - OCT

ADAPTATION

White clover thrives best in cool, moist climates on soils with ample lime, phosphate and potash. In general, white clover is best adapted to clay and silt soils in humid and irrigated areas. It grows successfully on sandy soils with a high water table or irrigated droughty soils when adequately fertilized. White clover seldom roots deeper than 2 feet, which makes it adapted to shallow soils when adequate moisture is available.

ESTABLISHMENT

For pasture establishment, seeds are drilled into a well-prepared seedbed that has been plowed, harrowed and compacted to produce a firm seedbed. The seeds are inoculated before seeding. For stabilization use, seeds are broadcast on roadside cuts and fills by cyclone seeders, hydroseeders or blower-type equipment. The proper time of seeding is determined by seasonal and moisture conditions. This may vary from April to May. Late summer and fall seedings should be conducted while adequate moisture is still in the soil to assure establishment before freezing.

HARVEST MANAGEMENT

Management for forage is aimed at maintaining 40 to 50% clover. Close grazing (2 inch stubble) favors clover, whereas light grazing favors grass. Well-fertilized grass will outgrow clover in fall and winter and may smother clover. Spring nitrogen applications will stimulate grass and provide early feed, but excessive rates are detrimental to clover stand. Phosphate applications are broadcast in fall or spring according to soil tests. Sulfur, boron or magnesium may be needed for maximum production on some soils in western part of clover's range.



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