



FORAGE FIRST®

Crusade Intermediate White Clover

- Improved winter growth
- Increased disease package = improved persistence
- Extended grazing potential during colder months

Crusade is a vigorous, large leaf, winter-active variety of white clover. Leaflets are similar in appearance to Haifa, but can have a darker green appearance with fewer leaf markings. Crusade is slightly earlier in flowering than Haifa. Because of its winter-active characteristic, Crusade will provide grazing during the colder months in regions experiencing mild, moist winter conditions.

 **Elite Variety** symbols represent varieties in the Forage First® portfolio which demonstrate the highest industry standards in quality

SEEDING RATES (LBS/ACRE)

MONOCULTURE
MIX COMPONENT

4 - 6 SEEDS/LB

2 - 4 DEPTH (IN)

EMERGENCE (DAYS)

768,000

1/8 - 1/4

7 - 10

CHARACTERISTICS

ESTABLISHMENT

FAST

PALATABILITY

MED-HIGH

PERSISTENCE

MED

YIELD POTENTIAL

HIGH

DROUGHT TOLERANCE

MED-LOW

GRAZING TOLERANCE

MED

WINTER HARDINESS

MED-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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**LA CROSSE
SEED**
800.356.SEED
info@laxseed.com
foragefirst.com