BARBLANCA

GRAZING WHITE CLOVER

BARENBRUG

WHITE CLOVER

Barblanca white clover is a large-leaved intermediate white clover - combining production and persistence. It is a perennial legume which spreads through branching stolons. As a legume, Barblanca produces nitrogen through nitrogen fixation. Barblanca is coated and pre-inoculated with bacteria to promote maximum nitrogen fixation. Barblanca provides high quality forage (high palatability, nutrient content and digestibility) for cattle, sheep, deer and goats. Barblanca is well-suited for grazing.

- Larger leaves than Dutch type
- More persistent than Ladino type
- Excellent forage quality
- High digestibility and protein
- Fixes nitrogen - reduced fertilizer costs
- Suited for grazing

ADAPTATION - CLIMATE

Barblanca 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

Barblanca 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.

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BARBLANCA

GRAZING WHITE CLOVER

USES

Barblanca white clover is a perfect companion with warm-season grasses such as Bermuda and Zoysia. Barblanca is ideal for grazing.

ESTABLISHMENT

Barblanca white clover can be drilled into or broadcasted onto a prepared seed bed. It can also be directly overseeded into a grass sward.

SEEDING RATE

When planting with grass seed: 2 - 3 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 Barblanca 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.

TECHNICAL DATA

WHITE CLOVER GRAZING TRIAL, KENTUCKY SOWN SEPTEMBER 2004

	STAND OCTOBER 2006
BARBLANCA	**88%**
IVORY	79%
COLT	66%
PATRIOT	63%
DURANA	60%
SEMINOLE	48%
LSD (0.05)	17%

WHITE CLOVER CUTTING TRIAL, KENTUCKY SOWN SPRING 2003

	STAND JULY 2005
BARBLANCA	**83%**
ADVANTAGE	65%
PATRIOT	60%
REGAL	55%
COLT	50%
DURANA	38%
LSD (0.05)	16%

BARBLANCA WHITE CLOVER EXCEPTIONAL PERSISTENCE*

VARIETY	PERCENT STAND 3RD YEAR
BARBLANCA	**83**
ADVANTAGE	65
PATRIOT	60
REGAL	55
COLT	50
DURANA	38

*University of Kentucky – 2005 – Agricultural Experiment Station - PR-527

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