

# Alice | Yellow Jacket®

## White Clover

- Large Leaves
- Winter Hardy
- High Nitrogen Fixation

**Key features**

- Great companion with grasses
- Tall, vigorous growth
- High palatability
- High nutritive value
- Grazing tolerant

**Seeding Rate:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Seeding Rate: | 3-5 lbs/acre |

**Alice | Yellow Jacket® is a large-leaved, vigorous white clover legume variety which exhibits a tall growth pattern. It is a well-known, proven white clover that is extremely winter-hardy and grazing tolerant**

Alice | Yellow Jacket® was the first white clover variety to successfully combine production and persistence when interplanted with grass. In addition, clovers, which produces their own nitrogen via nitrogen fixation - a symbiotic process in which Rhizobium bacteria in the root nodules "fix" nitrogen. Alice | Yellow Jacket® has been widely used in grazing systems and is recognized for its high palatability and nutritive value.

## Technical Information

**Applications**

Alice | Yellow Jacket® white clover is a perfect companion with cool-season perennial grasses such as perennial ryegrass, orchardgrass, tall fescue, meadow fescue, and timothy. Alice | Yellow Jacket® is ideal for grazing. Alice | Yellow Jacket® is adapted to climates of the North United States and Canada. Alice | Yellow Jacket® performs well in a range of soil conditions including poorly drained soils. Optimal pH for growing Alice | Yellow Jacket® is 6.0-7.0. Adequate levels of calcium, phosphorus, and potash are very important for optimal growth.

**Specifications**

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, Barenbrug offers Yellow Jacket® or Nature Jacket® organic coating coated white clover seed with inoculant included.

**Establishment**

Alice | Yellow Jacket® can be drilled into or broadcast onto a prepared seed bed. It can also be directly seeded into an existing grass stand. In fall, it 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. Proper management is required to maintain the balance of grass and clover in a pasture. 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.

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# Trial Data

**Seedling Vigor, Stand Persistence, Dry Matter Yields**

| VARIETY | SEEDLING VIGOR | PERCENT STAND | YIELD (TONS/ACRE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alice™ | 4.8 | 97 | .84 |
| Renovation | 4.5 | 95 | .72 |
| Neches | 4.3 | 96 | .65 |
| Rampart | 3.5 | 92 | .57 |
| Patriot | 2.5 | 83 | .46 |
| Durana | 3.0 | 91 | .32 |
| Companion | 2.3 | 88 | .24 |

2019, Lexington, Kentucky






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B010726