

PINNACLE

Ladino Clover

- ♦ Resistant to leaf diseases and field viruses
- ♦ High forage yields
- ♦ Ideal for pastures
- ♦ Superior persistence
- ♦ Excellent seedling vigor
- ♦ Aggressive stolon activity
- ♦ Drought tolerant
- ♦ Widely adapted

PERCENT STAND of white clovers planted September 19, 2002, in a cattle grazing tolerance study at Lexington, Kentucky.

VARIETY	% STAND 10/30/03
PINNACLE LADINO	63%
CRESCENDO LADINO	63%
CALIFORNIA LADINO	50%
REGAL	48%

Pinnacle is a new ladino clover variety developed for today's high performance pasture needs. Look for excellent establishment and seedling vigor along with cool season productivity and the aggressive season long growth necessary to maximize grazing. Pinnacle has a very upright growth habit with numerous fine stems and large dark green leaves. This variety was bred for superior persistence and can stand up to leaf disease and virus pressure. Pinnacle is adapted throughout the United States and Canada, wherever ladino clovers are grown.

Lancaster Agricultural Research Station, Lancaster, WI, USA
2002 White Clover Seeding Grazing Trial-Intake Results

Variety	2003 GRAZING PERIODS			Total [^] Intake ton/a
	1 Intake [*] ton/a 13-Jun	2 Intake ton/a 15-Jul	3 Intake ton/a 23-Sep	
MARATHON#	0.49	0.90	0.42	1.80
CRESCENDO	0.62	0.40	0.16	1.22
PINNACLE	0.65	0.42	0.18	1.21
IVORY	0.45	0.31	0.17	0.95
MILTON	0.50	0.31	0.17	0.95
BARBLANCA	0.47	0.28	0.14	0.88
RIESLING	0.50	0.26	0.11	0.87
ALICE	0.51	0.24	0.13	0.87
CRUSADER	0.43	0.28	0.14	0.86
TRIFFID	0.46	0.24	0.17	0.85
Mean	0.51	0.36	0.18	1.04
LSD(5%)	0.14			
CV%	8.7			

* Intake based on difference between before-graze and after-graze pasture plate measurements.

[^] Variety means are LSMEANS derived from nearest neighbor statistical analysis. Therefore, season total will not be the arithmetic sum of individual grazing periods.

#Marathon is the Red Clover check.

FORAGE YIELD SUMMARY

COMPETITOR	PINNACLE YIELD	COMPETITOR YIELD	YEARS TESTED	TESTS	PINNACLE AS % OF COMPETITOR
Sacramento	3.82	3.54	2	2	107.9
Jumbo	6.64	6.49	2	1	102.3
Canopy	4.62	4.57	5	3	101.0
Regal	4.14	4.13	6	4	100.2

Tests in Summary

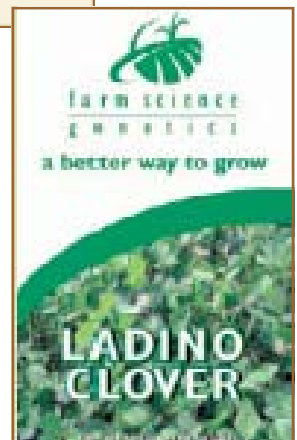
2002 University of Kentucky—Lexington
2000, 1998, 1996 Woodland, California

Seeding Rate:
6-8 lbs. per acre/alone
2-4 lbs per acre/mixture

LA CROSSE
FORAGE & TURF
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TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION



White Clover (*Trifolium repens* L.)

Pinnacle

- Resistant to leaf diseases and field viruses
- High forage yields
- Ideal for pastures
- Superior persistence
- Aggressive stolon activity
- Drought tolerant
- Widely adapted
- Excellent seedling vigor

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Agronomic Traits:

Early Seedling Vigor	Excellent
Growth Habit:	Prostrate, stoloniferous
Type of Stem:	Hollow, hairy stems & branches
Leaf Description:	3 leaflets
Flowers:	40-100 florets
Flower Color:	white with pink hue

Crop Use Information:

Life Cycle:	Perennial
Ease of Establishment:	Fair-Good
Drought Stress:	Excellent
Wet Soil:	Good

Planting Rates:

Bushel Weight:	60 lb
Seeds Per Pound:	768,000

Rate (Lbs):	<u>Pure</u>	<u>With Grass</u>
North:	6-8	2-4

Seeds/Sq Ft	75-105	36-72
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Quality Data—Pinnacle Ladino Clover:

Adaptation and Distribution

White clover thrives best in a cool, moist climate 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

The standard seeding rate is 2 to 4 pounds/acre, planted at a depth of 1/4 to 1/2 inch. 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.

Management

Management for forage is aimed at maintaining 40% to 50% clover. Close grazing (2 inch stubble height) favors clover, whereas light grazing favors grass. Well-fertilized grass will outgrow clover in fall and winter and could smother the clover. Spring applications of nitrogen will stimulate grass and provide early feed, but excessive rates are detrimental to the 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 the western part of white clover's range.