

Agricote Clover

Seed treatment

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Agricote Clover provides fungal protection against damping off, plus key nutrients (molybdenum, phosphorous, nitrogen, zinc, manganese and calcium) known to enhance seedling vigour, root development, and rhizobial activity for the best start in life. *Agricote Clover* is suitable for both white and red clover.

Rhizobia

Based on research rhizobia are no longer included in *Agricote Clover*. Why? In almost all situations rhizobia are no longer required, as resident levels of clover rhizobia in NZ soils are more than adequate to ensure good clover nodulation. There are typically 3 million rhizobia in a single teaspoon of our soils.

Rhizobia have spread throughout NZ since their introduction. They are freely distributed by the wind, and move in soil and dust attached to equipment, plant material, seed and stock hooves. They can survive in soils without host clover plants for 20+ years.

Use of clover seed inoculated with rhizobia should however still be considered in the following three uncommon situations as an insurance against nodulation failure:

- Undeveloped grasslands with no evidence of resident clover;
- Virgin pastoral land cleared directly from scrub;
- Paddocks cropped with maize continually for over 10 years.



Bare clover seed, left, compared with coated seed.

Weight build up

Agricote Clover has a 75% weight build up, as per the table below.

Product	Sowing rate	Lime build-up	Bare seed sown
<i>Agricote Clover</i>	4 kg/ha	75%	2.3 kg/ha
<i>Agricote Clover</i>	6 kg/ha	75%	3.4 kg/ha

Key nutrients

Agricote Clover contains the essential nutrient molybdenum which both clover and rhizobia use for nitrogen fixation, and root nodulation. Phosphorous, nitrogen, zinc, and manganese all enhance root development and photosynthesis to encourage clover germination.

Lime is incorporated to help correct soil pH, and improve root development.

Withholding period

There is no stock with-holding period for *Agricote Clover*. This makes it ideal for oversowing into existing pasture with little or no white clover prior to grazing (allowing stock to tread seed in).



Newly emerged clover seedling - at this stage they are vulnerable.