

AUGUST Profile

PHASE 1

- **Indoors:** Use garden soil; deep pot, depth 20 cm
- **Outdoors:** Remove weeds from the soil, loosen
- Tear paper into small pieces, lay on the ground, water; always keep moist.
- **Light germinator:** Sprinkle max 0.2 cm of soil on top
- **Germination temperature/duration:** 2-3°C / 6-8 days
- **Plant/row spacing:** 20/10-15 cm
- **Nutrition requirements:** Weak-feeder

CHARACTERISTICS

- Red clover loosens the soil with its long taproots
- As a member of the legume family, it can bind nitrogen from the air together with nodule bacteria and thus make it available to other plants
- When mowed, it forms a valuable layer of mulch
- sprouts again in spring



PHASE 2

- **Transplanting:** as soon as the first pair of proper leaves appear, lift them out of the ground with a pricking stick and place them into large pots with garden soil; if outdoors, ensure a distance of 20 cm.
- **Method:** prepare a hole, carefully lift the seedling out of the ground with a pricking stick or spoon handle; put in new hole; Press on the soil and water well



Red clover

PHASE 3

- **Outside:** keep weeding
- **Water requirements:** Water only when dry; avoid waterlogging (this also applies to pot culture)

PHASE 4

- **Harvest:** As soon as the red clover blooms, you can harvest the flowers for display and/or to sprinkle over food, especially salads.
- Do not harvest all the flowers, but also leave some for insects.
- **Natural cosmetics:** Make red clover oil or red clover ointment from flowers

Care

Indoors in a pot:

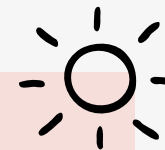
- Water regularly and sparingly
- Fertilization not necessary

Outdoors in a bed:

- Water only when the soil is dry
- Don't fertilize
- winter festival

Location

- Sunny to semi-shady
- Soil: not too acidic, moderately moist, permeable
- Pot: organic garden soil; so you can eat red clover without hesitation
- Perennial



Good/bad Neighbours



Compatible with all plants



None