



ARROWLEAF CLOVER

Trifolium vesiculosum

Purpose & Fit

Late maturing, arrowleaf clover will produce forage later in the spring than crimson or subterranean clover. Also attributed to its late-maturing qualities, arrowleaf clover will have less forage in the fall and winter than other clovers.

Growth Pattern

The deep taproot of arrowleaf clover can penetrate up to 4 ½ feet with upright stems growing from a leafy rosette curving upward between 2 - 4 feet. With a later maturity, arrowleaf clover will continue to grow until early July.

Climate & Soil

Arrowleaf clover will require between 36 - 40 inches minimum annual precipitation or irrigation on well-drained loam, sandy-loam, or clay soils. Intolerant of poorly drained soils, acidic soils, low fertility, and locations prone to drought, its flooding tolerance is between 3 - 6 days if not actively vegetative.

Planting

Sod-seeding into warm-season perennial pastures is a recommended practice to achieve spring grazing. Plant using a drill with the small seed box or broadcast with appropriate modifications for smaller seeds using a broadcast seeder. Clip existing pastures to a 2-inch stubble height before seeding into a prepared seedbed.

Grazing

Grazing can occur until late May, with digestibility remaining high until maturity. Arrowleaf clover should be kept short during grazing. Keeping it short will improve light and air movement through the canopy, keeping productivity high and reducing disease problems. Bloat potential is minor with arrowleaf clover.

Quick Data

Seeds/LB:
400,000

Optimum Growth Range:
96°F

Seeding Depth:
0.25" - 0.50" Depth

Min Time To Emergence:
<7 days (under ideal conditions)

Planting Rate (Monoculture):
5 Lb/A - 12 Lb/A

Tons of Dry Matter an Acre:
2 - 4