



360 Forage

soil health + plant health + animal health

LADINO WHITE CLOVER

Trifolium repens

Purpose & Fit

White clover is recommended for grazing, cutting-and-carrying, ensiling, and making hay. Lower digestible stems are not harvested with white clover crops, leading to a slower decline in quality over time than other clover species. Beef steers demonstrate a higher dry matter intake on clover silage than pure rye silage.

Growth Pattern

Ladino Clover develops a taproot that dies after the first year and is replaced by a secondary, shallow root system grown from stolons. These creeping stolons can reach between 4 – 16 inches long and can produce roots, leafy branches, or flower head stalks.

Climate & Soil

White clover grows best in mild temperate climates but is also tolerant of temperature extremes. The growth habit of white clover enables it to colonize bare ground. White clover enjoys numerous habitats, including dry meadows, mudflats, wood margins, open woods, river banks, plains, semi-desert regions, mountains, and subalpine meadows.

Planting

Best planting conditions occur for most areas between July 25 – August 10 or March 20 – April 20. Soil temps under 85°F with adequate moisture will enable adequate stand growth. Plow in the fall, followed by a light working of surface soil in the spring.

Grazing

Pigs should be raised in a confined system vs. a pasture system when raised on white clover to ensure maximum weight gain. Able to withstand both continuous stocking and rotational grazing, small leaf cultivars are best suited for constant sheep grazing. In contrast, broad-leaf types excel when rotationally grazed. Grazing should always be heavy enough to prevent shading.

Quick Data

Seeds/LB:
700,000 - 800,000

Optimum Growth Range:
68°F - 77°F

Seeding Depth:
0.25" - 0.50" Depth

Min Time To Emergence:
10 days

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

Tons of Dry Matter an Acre:
3.5 - 4.5

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