

Ladino Clover



Plant type: Perennial Legume

Planting dates: Feb–April or Aug–Sept

Soil pH: 5.8–6.5

Soil adaption: Wide

Planting depth: 1/8"–1/4"

Approximate seeds/lb: 800,000

Seeding rate: 4–6 lbs/A
0.5–2 lbs/A mix

Days to germination: 7–10

Main usage: Hay, conservation, pasture, wildlife

Height at maturity: 15"–36"

Length of stand: 2–5 years

Reproduces by: Seed and stolons

Pounds per bushel: 60

Precautions: Bloat potential, slow drying as hay

The white clovers, *Trifolium repens* L, found in the United States are generally found in one of three different ecotypes. The smallest is wild white clover. Generally, this is a native clover. The common white clover found in yards and pastures, as well as White Dutch clover, are usually in the intermediate-sized group. The largest white clovers are often called ladino clovers. Ladino clovers are usually used in pastures. White clovers grow on a wide range of soil pH, drainage, and topography. Ideally, it likes cool, moist growing conditions. It should be mixed with grasses to lower bloat potential. White clover can tolerate more grazing pressure than other clovers and frost seeds very well.



Common Ladino Clover

- Great legume for pastures
- Provides nitrogen and protein content to a pasture
- Spreads with stolons and tolerates close grazing
- Available coated or raw