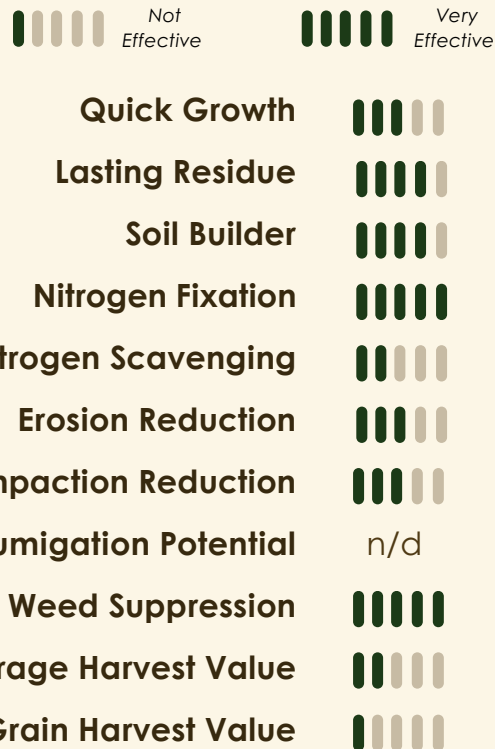


SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER

TRIFOLIUM SUBTERRANEUM, T.YANNINICUM, T. BRACHYCALYGINUM
COOL SEASON ANNUAL LEGUME



PRODUCTION GOALS



Subterranean clover has a prostrate to semi-prostrate growth habit and a deep tap root. This low growing legume is suitable for grazing but is not suitable as hay due to its growth habit. Subterranean clover has vigorous seedlings that form nodules quickly.

TOLERANCES

Flood	
Heat	
Drought	
Shade	
Low Fertility	
Salinity	n/d
Optimal pH	5.5 - 7.0

SOIL DRAINAGE CLASS

Very Well	
Well	
Moderately Well	
Somewhat Poor	
Poorly	
Very Poorly	

AREA & ADAPTABILITY

Subterranean clover is suitable as an annual across British Columbia. It thrives in Mediterranean climates (hot, dry summers and mild, wet winters).

Winter Hardiness - Zone 7-9

Seeding Considerations


Rate Drilled	Rate Broadcast	Depth	Frost Seeding	Minimum Germination Temperature	Seeds #
10-20 lbs/ac (11-23 kg/ha)	20-30 lbs/ac (23-34 kg/ha)	0.25-0.5 in (0.5-1 cm)	No	3°C (38°F)	31,700 /lb (70,000 /kg)

Subterranean clover is best seeded shallowly into a firm seedbed.
Inoculant: Use red/white clover inoculant.

Management Considerations

There are several subspecies and varieties that have different suitability for water-logged soils and for soil pH. Subterranean clover is able to vigorously reseed itself, so it has the potential to volunteer if allowed to set seed. It is also very competitive and works well in suppressing weeds. Producers in other areas have used Subterranean clover as an interseeded crop in cereal grains to boost nitrogen availability.

Inter-seeding Potential 

Volunteer Establishment 

Nitrogen Concentration 2.2 - 2.4%

Dry Matter Yield

3000 - 8500 lbs/acre
3360 - 9520 kg/ha

Nitrogen Contribution

75 - 200 lbs/acre
84 - 224 kg/ha

Termination

Subterranean clover can be terminated through tillage and the application of herbicides. It should be terminated during the late bud stage to maximize plant available nitrogen.

References

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Disclaimer

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