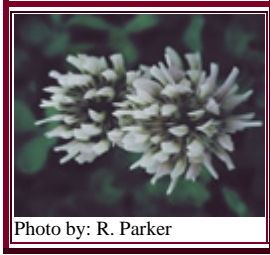


Weeds: Clover: *Trifolium spp.*



Use IPM (Integrated Pest Management) for most successful weed management.

Family: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

Cycle: Various

Plant Type: Broadleaf

Biology

Description: Clovers, depending on species, may be annuals or perennials. Typically, clovers are fairly low-growing, herbaceous plants. The leaves are divided into three leaflets which are attached to the petiole at or near the same point. Blossoms usually occur in ball-like clusters (sometimes in clusters of just a few flowers) and may be pink, red, white, or yellow, depending on the clover species. In lawns, clovers can form dense patches, crowding out turfgrasses. They do not withstand traffic well. Clovers can also be desirable plants in lawns due to their nitrogen-fixing ability. Increases in clover may indicate soils are low in nitrogen. Bees are attracted to the blossom.

Habitat: Clovers commonly grow in fields, meadows, and other sites on well-drained soils. They may be included in seed mixes for lawns, but are sometimes considered to be lawn weeds.

Management Options

Fertilizing the grass will help it outcompete clover, which produces its own nitrogen.