

BERSEEM CLOVER

- Produces very large amount of biomass; good weed suppression
- Highly nutritious (18-28% protein)
- Non-bloating legume
- More saline tolerant than alfalfa or red clover (pH 4.8 – 7.8)
- Tolerates waterlogged soil
- Initial growth is slow, but then grows fast - expect forage to be ready in about 8 weeks

Description:

Berseem clover is a summer/winter annual legume known for its ability to tolerate waterlogged soils and soil salinity, while providing higher protein levels than many other legumes. Most berseems winter kill in northern climates (hardy to USDA Zone 8 – about 15–20 F), however Frosty Berseem Clover brings improved winter-tolerance.

Planting Time: Mar-Apr, Aug-Sep

Non-Forage Benefits:

1 = Poor; 5 = Excellent

- **Compaction Alleviation:** 2
- **Weed Suppression:** 4
- **Biomass Production:** 3
- **Erosion Control:** 4
- **Disease/Pest Control:** 1
- **Pollinator/Beneficials:** 3
- **P & K Cycling:** 4
- **Ease of Establishment:** 4

Seeding Rate:

Mono (lbs/acre): 8-20

Mix (lbs/acre): 5-10

Forage (lbs/acre): 15-20

Seeding Info:

Carbon/Nitrogen Ratio (C:N): 15:1-20:1

Seeding Depth (in/with drill): 1/4

Seeds/lb: 150,000

Bulk Density (lbs/ft³): 52

Aerial Application Rate: 6-15

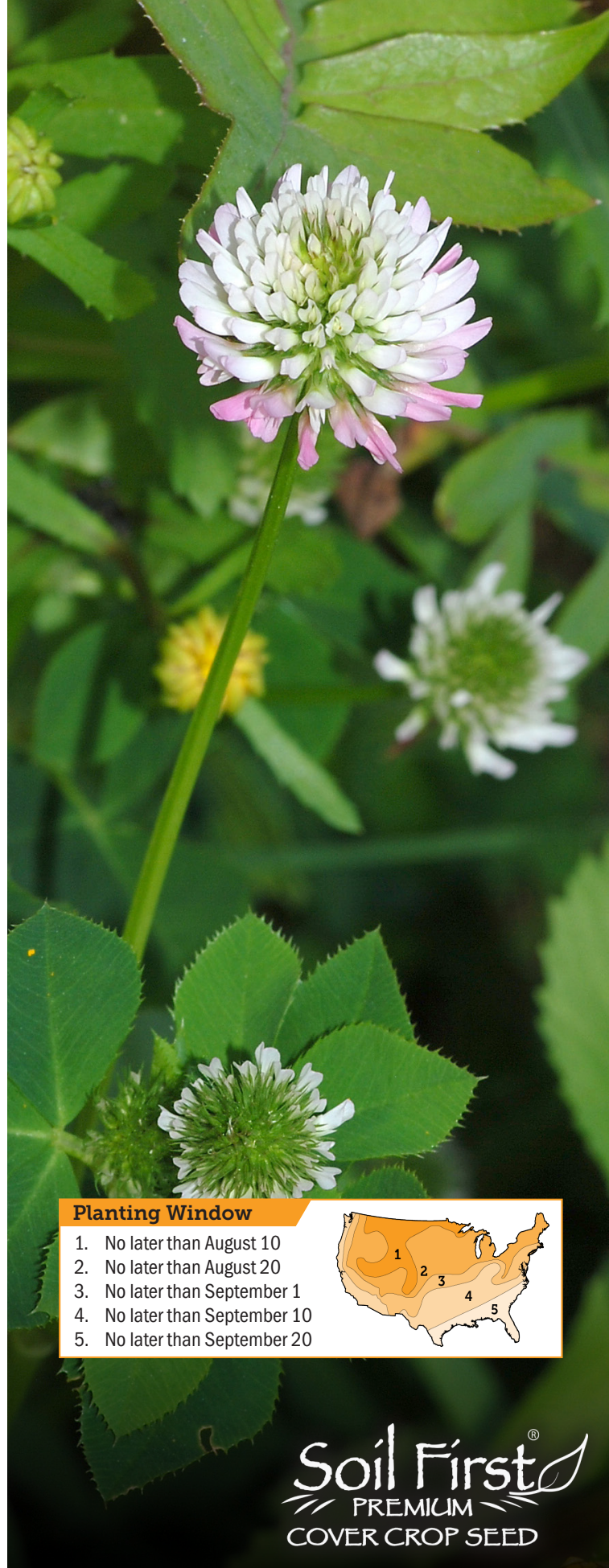
Germination Soil Temp.: 40 F

USDA Hardiness Zone: 8

Days to Emergence: 5-8

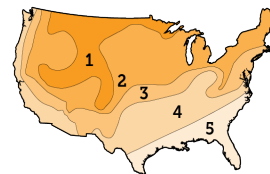
Considerations:

- Berseem clover is sensitive to weed competition and as a result should only be sown on clean, well-prepared seed beds.
- At 18-28% protein, young berseem clover is comparable to or better than crimson clover or alfalfa as feed. No cases of bloat from grazing berseem clover have been reported. Forage quality remains acceptable until the onset of seed production.



Planting Window

1. No later than August 10
2. No later than August 20
3. No later than September 1
4. No later than September 10
5. No later than September 20



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