

Red Clover

Habitat Hero

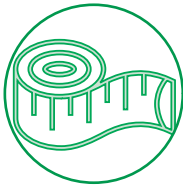


Common Name: Red Clover
Irish Name: Seamair dhearg
Scientific Name: *Trifolium pratense*

Seen in Ireland:

Flower: May – October

Fruit: July– November



Red Clover can reach up to 40cm in height. It has a deep taproot which helps find water in the soil.



Red Clover can be found growing in lots of habitats including grasslands, farmland, gardens, school grounds, and parks. It is often grown by farmers to help the soil and add to silage and grazing. It also grows wild in wastelands and grassy areas along roadsides.

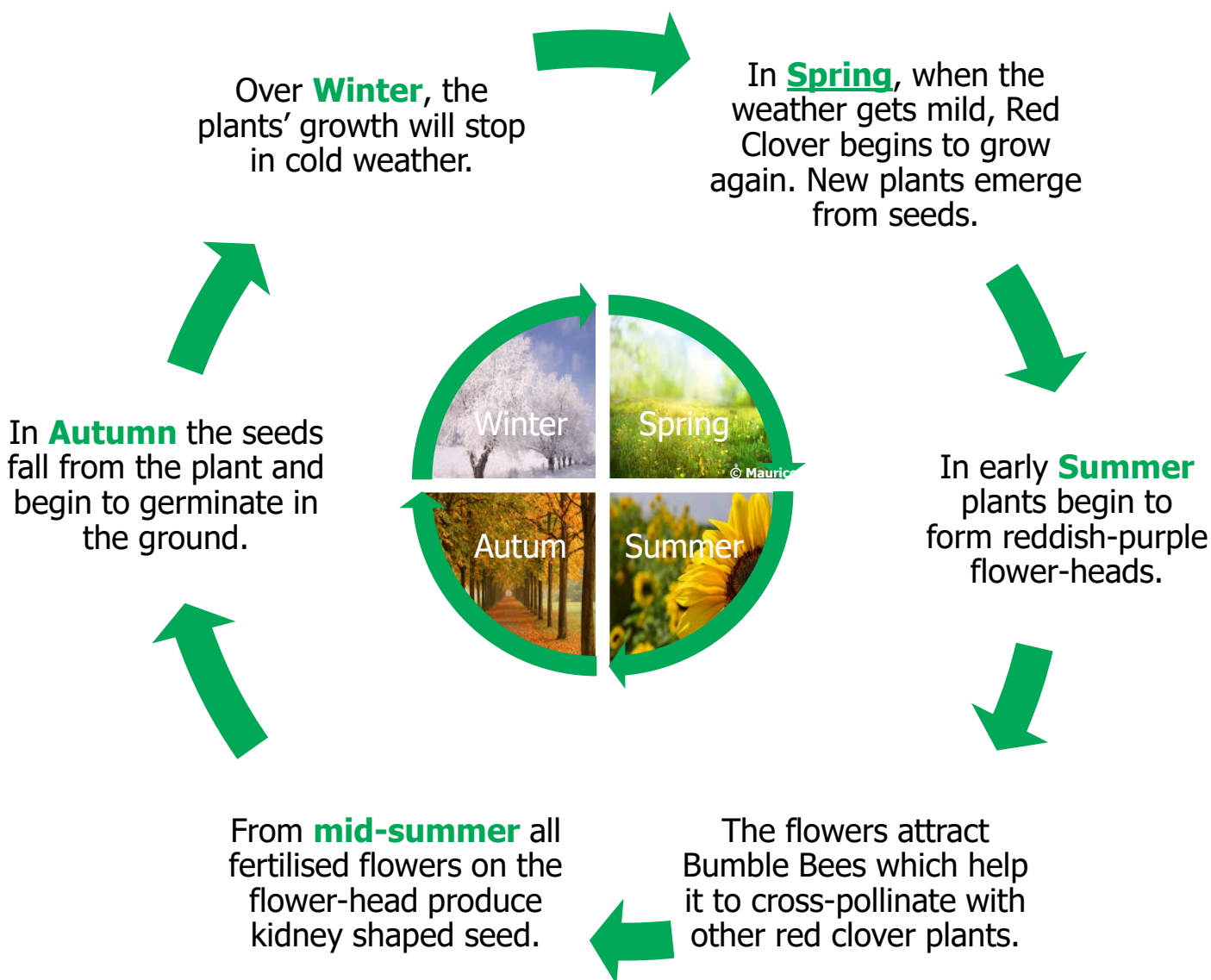


It prefers well drained and slightly acidic soils; however, it will grow in most places unless very wet. Photosynthesis is the process in which green plants use sunlight to make their own food.



Red Clover is a perennial plant which means the above-ground part of the plant dies back in winter, but the plant re-grows from the root in the following spring. This usually happens for 2-4 years.

Red Clover Life Cycle



Red Clover



Some more Facts:

- Red Clover is a native plant which is found growing all over Ireland.
- This plant has a very strong and deep root system.
- It grows in an upright position and its stems are hairy.
- Its leaves are divided into three green leaflets, each with a white v-shape.
- Its dome-shaped flower-head is made up of many small flowers that can range in colour from pink, red or purple.
- After the flower heads spread their seeds. they become brown and paper like.
- This plant is a very important source of nectar and pollen for bumble bees.
- Red Clover is a perennial plant, meaning it can live for several years.
- Red clover is part of the bean family, Fabaceae.
- The flowers can be used to make herbal tea.

