



Micro-Clover Planting & Care Guide

LAS VEGAS VALLEY

Thank you for purchasing or considering micro-clover. What we grow at Valley Sod Farms is a patented variety of the original Dutch White Clover — smaller leaves, more compact, and built for Las Vegas.

Micro-clover stays green all year through Las Vegas summers and winters, produces its own nitrogen, and is immune to pet urine. Proper planting and maintenance are essential for long-term success.

- Year-round green
- Self-fertilizing
- Pet urine immune
- Stays compact
- Spreads moderately

1 Planting Process

Micro-clover can be planted any time of year using 2-inch plugs or 5-foot-square sod pieces, both grown at our farm. Ground preparation and proper soil mixtures are critical for success. Micro-clover prefers overhead pop-up sprinklers for irrigation, but also does well with a properly installed subsurface drip system.

SUBSURFACE IRRIGATION (SNWA REBATE)

If seeking an SNWA turf removal rebate, install a subsurface system such as Netafim after removing existing turf. Space irrigation lines 6–12 inches apart — closer spacing speeds up full coverage.

SOIL PREPARATION

Use a good organic soil that wicks moisture evenly from irrigation lines. Sandy soil drains downward rather than spreading laterally, so add compost to improve sideways wicking.

Irrigation lines should be no more than 1 inch below the surface.

⚠ **Before installing plugs:** Run the irrigation to verify complete, even moisture coverage across the entire area. Make corrections now — it's much easier before the clover is in place.

WATERING AFTER INSTALLATION

SOD FORM

Requires daily hand-watering from a hose for 7–10 days until rooting occurs, in addition to the subsurface system.

OVERHEAD SPRAY

If using pop-up sprinklers, supplemental hose watering is not necessary — the overhead system handles initial establishment.

2

Maintenance

ESTABLISHMENT (FIRST TWO WEEKS)

Roots establish within approximately two weeks. Keep soil moist but not soaking — too much water can drown the plants and cause root rot. After 10–14 days, micro-clover is ready for its first mowing.

MOWING

Keep micro-clover between **2 and 3 inches tall**. If allowed to grow too tall, a single mowing removes too much at once, stressing regrowth. Mow at least every two weeks — weekly is ideal. Regular mowing trains the plant to spread laterally and helps discourage insects from establishing.

⚠ **Always bag clippings.** Due to clover's high moisture content, material left on top after mowing can suffocate the plants and cause setbacks. Do not leave clippings on the lawn.

FERTILIZING

Although micro-clover produces its own nitrogen, a balanced fertilizer such as **7-7-7** applied approximately four times per year helps maintain vigor and color.

3 Diseases & Insects

Because clover is a food source for animals, certain insects are attracted to it. Aphids, cutworms, and grubs can cause quick and considerable damage. Frequent mowing is your first line of defense.

Aphids

Appear in early spring and again in July–August. Because of clover's cooling effect, aphids may establish even in summer. Treat with insecticidal soap (Bonide Insecticidal Soap) or horticultural oil (Monterey Horticultural Oil or Bonide All Seasons Dormant Spray Oil). For stronger control, Sevin is effective against aphids and cutworms.

Cutworms & Grubs

Cutworms can be treated with Sevin. Grubs require a separate product specifically labeled for subsurface grub control. Identify the pest before treating and follow all label directions.



If you notice **sudden dieback** that isn't related to irrigation, examine the plants carefully for insect or leaf damage before treating. Correct identification leads to effective treatment.