

WESTERN PRAIRIE CLOVER

Dalea ornata (Douglas) Eaton
& Wright

Plant Symbol = DAOR2

Contributed by: USDA NRCS Plant Materials Center,
Pullman, Washington



Kishor Bhattarai, Utah State University

Alternate Names

Blue Mountain prairie clover, showy prairie clover, ornate dalea, *Petalostemon ornatus* Douglas ex. Hook, *Petalostemon ornatum* Douglas, *Kuhnistera ornata* (Douglas) Kuntze, *Petalostemon lagopus* Rydb., *Petalostemon ornatum* fo. *pallidus* H. St. John

Uses

Rangeland revegetation: Western prairie clover can be used in seeding mixes for diversification and revegetation of rangelands.

Forage: Western prairie clover is a non-toxic legume and has the potential for increasing forage production and quality (Bhattarai et al. 2009).

Pollinator habitat: *Dalea ornata* attracts native bee fauna as well as managed agricultural pollinators.

Beautification: This plant is an excellent choice for beautification of roadsides, rest areas and parks.

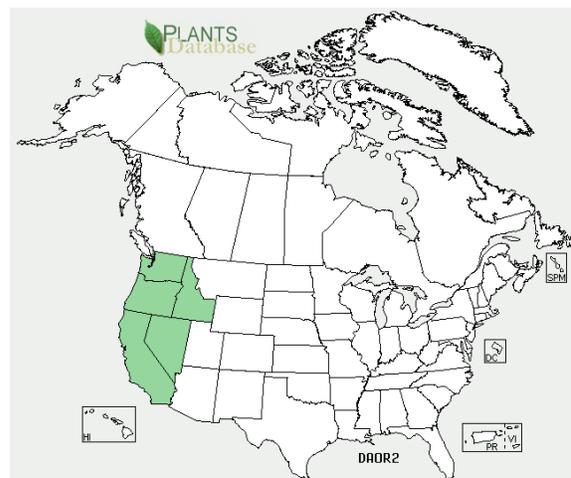
Status

Please consult the PLANTS Web site and your State Department of Natural Resources for this plant's current status (e.g., threatened or endangered species, state noxious status, and wetland indicator values).

Description and Adaptation

General: Legume family (Fabaceae). Western prairie clover is a perennial, herbaceous North American legume that grows to 12 – 24 inches in height. It has a cluster of stems that arise from a taproot. Dried stems are also usually present from previous years. Leaves are alternate and odd-pinnate, comprised of 5 – 7 oval shaped leaflets. Leaves and stems are dotted with tiny glands. Flowers occur in dense, cylinder-shaped spikes, are light pink to purple in color and have 5 petals. The flowers bloom upward along the spike May – July. Seedpods are closed and contain 1 or 2 seeds.

Distribution: Western prairie clover is native to southeastern Washington, western Idaho, eastern Oregon, northern California and northwestern Nevada. It is relatively uncommon.



Western prairie clover distribution from USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database

For updated distribution, please consult the Plant Profile page for this species on the PLANTS Web site.

Habitat: Western prairie clover is found in sagebrush-steppe habitats in the southern Columbia Plateau, the Blue Mountains and the northern Great

Basin. It is adapted to low to moderate elevations and is characteristic of soft clay and sandy soils derived from weathering of basalt and volcanic ash (Barneby 1977).

Establishment

To establish a planting, the seed must first be scarified using sandpaper or a laboratory scarifying device. Seed also can be scarified by soaking in 98% sulfuric acid, rinsed with water and air-dried. The seed should be planted with a drill into a prepared, firm, weed-free seed bed at a depth of ¼ - ½ inch and at a rate of 4 – 5 pounds Pure Live Seed (PLS) per acre. If the seed is planted in a mix, the seeding rate should be adjusted according to the proportion of the mix. If the seed is broadcast, the seeding rate should be doubled. To improve the plant's ability to establish and fix nitrogen, the seed should be inoculated with the proper *Rhizobium* bacteria strain prior to planting.

Management

In all native forb plantings, weeds must be managed for several years to ensure successful establishment. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques such as herbicide use and mowing could be used.

Pests and Potential Problems

Seedlings of *Dalea ornata* may be damaged by rodents and insects.

Environmental Concerns

This plant does not appear to spread aggressively by seed or vegetative means.

Cultivars, Improved, and Selected Materials (and area of origin)

None

References

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