

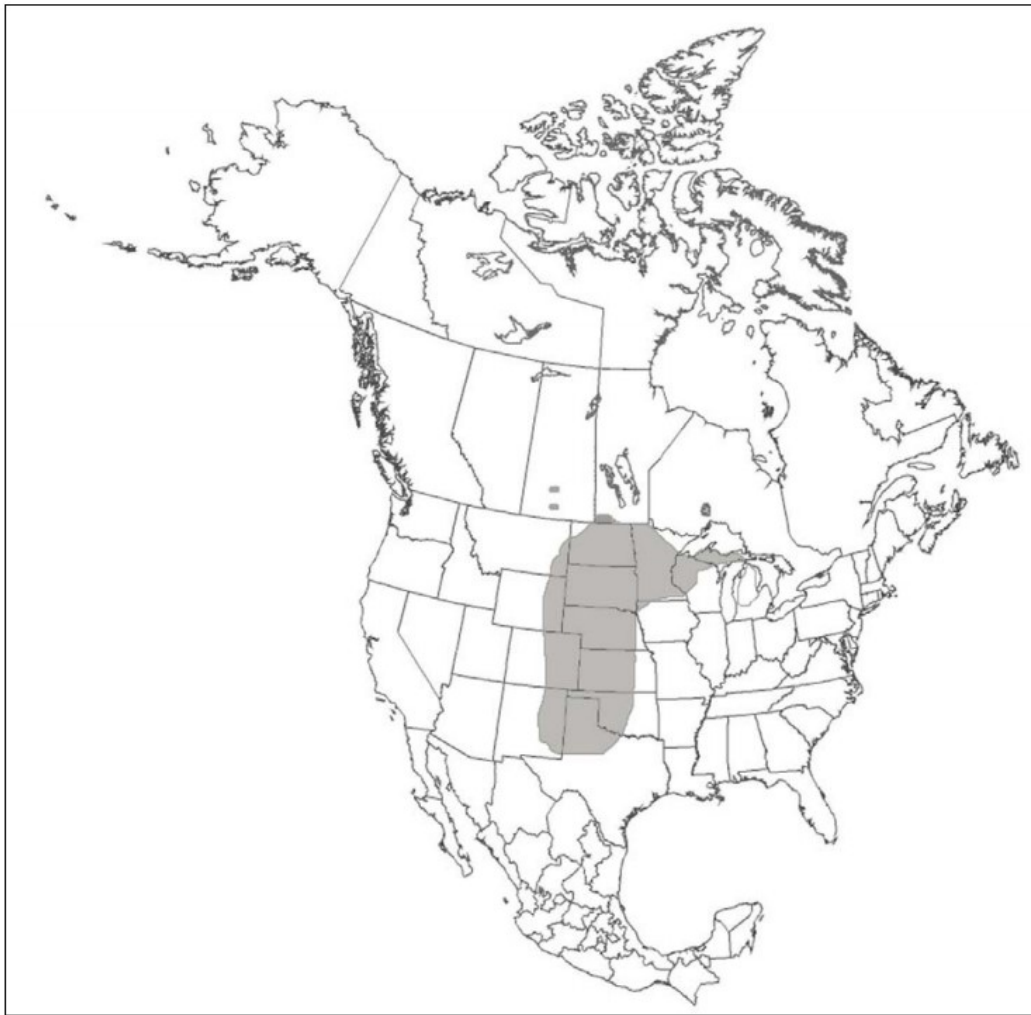


Species at Risk Profile Series: Hairy Prairie-clover



- Hairy Prairie-clover (*Dalea villosa*) is listed as Special Concern in Canada.
- It is a perennial plant with a woody taproot in the pea family (*Fabaceae*).
- It is primarily found growing on active or partially stabilised sand dunes.
- It is able to change nitrogen into a form it and other plants can use, which increases the nutrient richness in the thin, sandy soils it is found in.
- Flowering occurs in July-August, and the seeds are produced in August-September.
- The best pollination results are when insects fertilize flowers with pollen from a different individual.
- When given water, it is able to “resurrect” after a dry period.
- White-tailed and Mule Deer are the main species that feed on this plant, and this does not affect the plant’s survival.
- Wind, rodents, and deer are the primary ways its seeds are spread.





Conservation

- Invasive species, such as Leafy Spurge, are overtaking portions of their habitat.
- Dune stabilization or removal of sand eliminates potential habitat.
- Dune stabilization has been increasing since the early to mid-1900s.
- Hikers or recreational vehicles may trample individual plants.

Get involved

- Read the assessment and status report for Hairy Prairie-clover [here](#).
- If you are hiking on active sand dunes, stick to trails and minimize your impact.

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Range map credit: COSEWIC. 2011. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the hairy prairie-clover *Dalea villosa* var. *villosa* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. 1-21 pp.