815 & 336 Winter Forage Triticale

Primary Uses

- TRICAL® 815 and 336 are ideally suited for early to late boot forage production for lactating cows.
- TRICAL® 815 and 336 will extract and assimilate large amounts of nitrogen making them an excellent tool for managing dairy waste products.
- TRICAL® 815 and 336 are earlier in maturity than TRICAL® 102, this makes them very good candidates for double cropping with corn silage rotations where growing degree days will allow.
- Grazing and cover crop application will be better served by TRICAL® 102

Key Attributes

- TRICAL® 815 and 336 have very similar growth habits. The primary differences in the two varieties are; TRICAL® 336 is about two days earlier to late boot than TRICAL® 815 and TRICAL® 815 has a slightly better yield potential during seasons with a cool spring.
- TRICAL® 815 and 336 are awned winter annual cereal forages. They exhibit a very dense canopy of long leaves designed to be used in double crop systems that intend to maximize annual forage production.
- TRICAL® 815 and 336 have a very high leaf-to-stem ratio and at the mid and late boot stage exhibit a higher nutritional value than TRICAL® 102.
- A semi-erect growth habit and sensitivity to grazing make it a secondary choice for intensive grazing.

Agronomic

TRICAL® 815 & 336 are very responsive to good fertility and crop management. With the earlier maturity of these varieties the early spring management is important. Apply spring fertilizer earlier to push the crop out of dormancy for maximum yield and protein. Ample fertilizer is also important.

TRICAL® 815 and 336 are earlier in maturity than Trical®102 and also shorter in overall height.

TRICAL® 815 and 336 are Plant Variety Protected. Unauthorized seed multiplication, sales, delivery, advertising or offering of seed is strictly prohibited by the U.S Plant Variety Protection Act.

Management Tips

Primary Planting for Silage: Late September through October (Oct 1st to 15 is best)

Seeding Rates: Seeding rates in early fall (Sept /early Oct) should be 90-100 pounds of seed per acre. Mid October to Mid November seeding rates should be 100-115 pounds per acre because of the lack of degree days associated with tillering.

Planting: Conventional planting equipment is preferred, place seed one inch into moisture in a well prepared seed bed.

Fertility: Total nitrogen needed for late boot silage should be 130-170 units per acre. These varieties can utilize dairy waste nutrients for part or all of the plant nutritional needs. Splitting fertility between fall and spring generally yields best results. We recommend that dairy waste be tested for nutrient content so it can be applied properly for the crop. When available through applied manure and lagoon water, TRICAL® 815 and 336 plants have been known to assimilate up to 300 units of nitrogen if the applications are metered uniformly.

Harvest: TRICAL® 815 and 336 are best suited in a triticale /silage corn double crop system. These varieties provide some of the best early to late boot quality and their earlier maturity allow for the best total tonnage between the two forages.

Silage: Ensiling triticale should occur at 65% moisture. As with other forages a quality liquid inoculant is recommended to be applied at a minimum of 100,000 CFU (colony forming units) per gram of silage. This will help prevent harmful yeasts and molds from occurring and by lowering the pH of the forage prevent heating and help preserve a quality product.

Always test for nitrates before feeding.