



336 Winter Forage Triticale

Primary Uses

- **TriCal® 336 is ideally suited for flag leaf early boot and/or soft dough silage production for lactating or dry cows.**
- **TriCal® 336 will extract and assimilate large amounts of nitrogen making it an excellent tool for managing dairy waste products.**
- **TriCal® 336 is earlier in maturity than TriCal® 102; this makes it a better candidate for double cropping with corn silage rotations where growing degree days will allow.**
- **TriCal® 336 is also a good cover crop variety and while it can also be used for grazing that purpose may be better served by TriCal® 102.**

Key Attributes

- TriCal® 336 is an awned winter annual cereal forage. TriCal® 336 exhibits a very dense canopy of leaves designed to be used in double crop systems that intend to maximize annual forage production.
- TriCal® 336 has a very high leaf-to-stem ratio from strong stooling capabilities.
- TriCal® 336 is most competitive with other TriCal® varieties when silage is harvested at soft dough stage.
- TriCal® 336 is also a good variety for cover crop purposes do to its strong stooling characteristic.

Agronomic

TriCal® 336 is 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® 336 is earlier in maturity than TriCal®102 and also shorter in overall height.

TriCal® 336 is 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 120-140 units per acre with 20 units at planting time. 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® 336 plants have been know to assimilate up to 300 units of nitrogen if the applications are metered uniformly.

Harvest: TriCal® 336 is best suited in a silage triticale /silage corn double crop system when harvested at the soft dough state.

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.