815 Awned Winter Forage Triticale

Primary Uses

- Ideally suited for flag leaf to early boot forage production for lactating cows
- Can extract and assimilate large amounts of nitrogen making it an excellent tool for managing dairy waste products
- Early maturity allows potential double cropping with corn silage rotations where growing degrees will allow
- Grazing and cover crop application will be better served by TriCal® Flex 719

Management Tips

- Primary Planting for Silage: Late August through October 1.
- Seeding Rates: 100-125 lbs./A.
- Planting: Conventional planting equipment is preferred. Place seed 1 inch into moisture in a well prepared bed. Plant 1.5 inches deep in northern New York, New England states and higher elevations.
- Fertility: Total nitrogen needed for silage should be 120-130 actual pounds per acre; recommend at least 20 pounds of the total to be applied at planting. TriCal® 815 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 testing dairy waste for nutrient content so it can be applied properly for the crop. TriCal® 815 triticale can assimilate up to 300 units of available nitrogen through applied manure and lagoon water if the applications are metered uniformly.
- Harvest: TriCal® 815 is best suited in a triticale/silage corn double-crop system. This variety provides some of the best flag leaf to early boot forage quality and the early maturity allows for the best total tonnage between the two forages.

Silage: Ensiling triticale should occur at 65% moisture. A quality liquid inoculant is recommended at manufacturer’s suggest rate. Proper packing is important as with other silages.

Key Attributes

- An awned winter annual forage which exhibits a very dense canopy of long leaves designed for use in double-crop systems that intend to maximize annual forage production.
- With a high leaf to stem ratio at the flag leaf and early boot stages exhibits a high nutritional value.
- Good yield potential during seasons with a cool spring.
- A semi-erect growth habit and sensitivity to grazing make it a secondary choice for intensive grazing.

Agronomic

- Very responsive to good fertility and crop management.
- Early spring management is important due to the variety’s early maturity. Apply spring fertilizer earlier to push the crop out of dormancy for maximum yield and protein. Ample fertilizer is also important.
- Early maturity and relatively short overall plant height.

Always test for nitrates before feeding.