718 Winter Forage Triticale

Primary Uses

- **TRICAL® 718 can be grazed, chopped for silage or put up for hay.**
- **As with other TRICAL triticales it has the ability to consume nitrogen which makes it suited for a dairy waste management system.**
- **TRICAL 718 has stronger dormancy like TRICAL 102. This means that the plant has a little slower growth in the seedling stage. If summer planted for fall grazing, once the plant passes through the early growth stage it catches up with TRICAL 102 by grazing stage. If planted later in the fall, once it breaks dormancy in the spring data shows that it also catches up with other varieties.**

Key Attributes

- TRICAL® 718 primary advantage is its resistance to lodging. When the crop is taken to milk or soft dough stage of harvest for hay or silage, it has the ability to stay standing better than TRICAL 102 or 103BB.
- TRICAL 718 has good winter hardiness similar to TRICAL 102.
- The awnletted characteristic of TRICAL 718 is also similar to TRICAL 102 making it adaptable for hay harvest as well as grazing or silage.
- While 718 starts slower than TRICAL 103BB, once it breaks dormancy in the spring it quickly catches up.

Agronomic

TRICAL® 718 fall growth has a more prostrate growth habit but still covers the ground quickly.

TRICAL® 718 breaks out of winter dormancy about one week later than wheat but is quick to recover and surpass wheat and most other forage cereals with dense green foliage.

TRICAL® 718 will reach a height of four to five feet and make a good hay product.

TRICAL® 718 roots will typically grow deeper and denser than winter wheat crop.

PVP

TRICAL® 718 is Plant Variety Protection contemplated. 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 Time: August to November

Seeding Rates:

- Plant 75-90 pounds per acre, when late summer planting, for fall grazing.
- Plant 100 pounds per acre when early and mid-fall planting, for spring forage.
- Plant 110 -115 pounds per acre, when late fall planting, for spring forage.

Fertility: TRICAL® 718 will usually take 150 pounds of nitrogen to grow the crop to the late boot state. Remember that protein and biomass are a direct function of plant nutrition. Balance other nutrients with amount of nitrogen applied. It is best when fertilizer is split between fall and spring.

Late Boot Harvest: Produces the highest quality forage that is also the most digestible. This is ideal for lactating cows with crude protein ranging from 16-22%.

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.

Soft Dough Harvest: At soft dough harvest TRICAL® 718 yields almost twice the dry tons compared to late boot but at significantly lower nutritional levels. Crude protein at soft dough will be approximately 8-12% and indigestible fiber also increases. This stage of forage development is commonly used for dry dairy cows or beef operations and is fed as hay.

Always test for nitrates before feeding.

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