

Merlin Awnless Triticale

Primary Uses

Merlin is the first totally awnless spring forage triticale. Awnless springs have been in the development process for six years. Our target has been to exceed the forage quantity and the quality of Trical 2700. Merlin yield is competitive at mid-late boot and has a significant advantage to all competitors at the milk-soft dough stage when combining yield and quality. The awnless trait provides the versatility to fit many applications. Use it both in blends and as a stand alone product. Merlin has higher protein at late boot through the milk stage which is a testament to its ability to utilize nitrogen. These are the genetics we have been waiting for, please call for price and availability and dealer nearest you.

2005 Replicated Yield Trials	Mid-Late Boot		Milk-Soft Dough	
Variety	Tons/acre	Protein	Tons/acre	Protein
Trical Merlin	5.67	16.17	6.73	11.44
Trical 2700	5.91	16.82	7.61*	10.12

^{* 2700} is not recommended for soft dough harvest because of awns and higher fiber.

Key Attributes

- TRICAL® Merlin is the first SPRING awnless forage triticale variety.
- TRICAL® Merlin is an excellent spring forage crop.
- TRICAL® Merlin advantage is as soft dough hay or silage.
- TRICAL® Merlin can be used as a nurse crop for alfalfa.
- TRICAL® Merlin provides the versatility to fit many applications

Agronomic

TRICAL® Merlin is medium in plant height accompanied by good leaf growth..

TRICAL® Merlin has shown to be resistant to the races of stripe rust currently present in the Inland Northwest.

TRICAL® Merlin has Patent Protection

Unauthorized multiplication and sale of seed of TRICAL® Merlin is prohibited by the U.S. Patent Act. The patent (U.S. Patent Number 5,969,219) provides Resource Seeds with the right to deny anyone else the right to use TRICAL® Merlin for any commercial purpose, including for plant breeding or for the multiplication of seed by farmers for own use.

Management Tips

Primary Planting Time: Early spring, (February to April)

Seeding Rates: Plant 100 to 120 pounds per acre on irrigated ground with conventional seeding equipment into a well prepared seed bed. Seedling nutrition is best banded below the seed.

Fertility: Total fertility needs are dependent on the intended use of the crop and the environment. Generally the crop needs 110-140 units of nitrogen (plus balancing the other nutrients) to take it to the late boot stage of development.

Harvest Late Boot: Late boot harvest always produces the highest quality forage product with crude protein ranging from 16%-19% (when fertility is sufficient) plus total digestibility near 85%.

Soft Dough: Merlin yield at milk/soft dough is fully competitive with Trical 2700 but with better quality both from the awnless characteristic and higher protein.

Always test for nitrates before feeding.

