Chief

Grain Triticale

Key Attributes:

Dense Canopy

Stooling Capabilities

Bio Crop™ Compatibility

Reduced Lodging

Early Maturity

True Winter Triticale

Yield: Replicated Winter Forage Plot Trials at Boot Stage Harvest

Measured by protein produced per acre on a four year average

	Height	Wet Yield	Dry Matter	Dry Protein	Dry Yield	Protein Yield
	Inches	Tons/Acre	%	%	Tons/Acre	Tons/Acre
Chief	32	22.24	18.38	15.42	4.09	.63
Clayton	41	27.39	17.62	13.83	4.83	.67

Planting: September and October are best for planting in the Pacific Northwest.

Fertility: Chief can utilize dairy waste nutrients for part or all of the plant nutritional needs. Splitting fertility between fall and spring generally yields best results and reduces the risk of nitrogen leaching below the root zone. We recommend that dairy waste be tested for nutrient content so it can be applied properly for the crop.

Forage Harvest: Chief is best suited in a silage triticale/silage corn double crop system when harvested at the boot stage in the Pacific Northwest. It also works well when fall planted and harvested in the spring before planting a late seeded crop like dry beans.

Chief 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. Adequate fertilizer is important to accomplish this.

Chief triticale is earlier in maturity than most all other winter triticale and is also shorter in overall height which can reduce risk of lodging. Ensiling triticale should occur at 65% moisture. As with other forages a quality liquid inoculant is recommended to be applied at inoculant recommended rates. Chief is a well suited fall planted cover crop in California.

Selected and Developed by:

PROGENE PLANT RESEARCH

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