



TriCal

syngenta

TRICAL® 141 Awnletted SPRING Forage Triticale

Primary Uses

- TRICAL 141 is an excellent spring forage crop. It is similar to the standout TRICAL 2700 but without the beards.
- TRICAL 141 is much more versatile than other spring forage triticale
 - Boot Stage hay or silage
 - Soft Dough Stage Hay or Silage
 - Nurse Crop to new seeding alfalfa
 - Blend with Forage Peas for Hay or Silage
- Summer planted in blend with winter TRICAL triticale for enhanced fall grazing

Forage Yield Data from 2006-2010 (Soft Dough Harvest Stage)
Replicated Yield Trials in the Pacific Northwest

Variety	Heading (DAP*)	Harvest (DAP*)	Height (inches)	Yield (DM) tons/A	
TRICAL 141	83.4	109.4	62.2	10.17	Awnletted
TRICAL 2700	81.4	107.6	61.0	10.09	Awns
Forerunner	82.5	108.4	59.6	8.81	Awnletted
TRICAL Merlin	77.0	106.0	50.4	8.74	Awnless

*DAP = Days After Planting

Key Attributes

- TRICAL® 141 is a SPRING awnletted forage triticale
- TRICAL® 141 has very high yield capabilities
- TRICAL® 141 grows vigorously as a seedling until the third or fourth teller and then enters a stall phase of five to eight days before resuming very rapid stem elongation and vegetative growth. This adapts it well as a nurse crop for alfalfa.
- Tests have shown that TRICAL® 141 maintains leaf growth much further up the stem than other spring triticale varieties.

Agronomics

TRICAL® 141 has a tall erect growth habit and exhibits a dense canopy of dark green leaves.

TRICAL® 141 has superior tolerance to disease and tough growing conditions compared to other spring forages.

TRICAL® 141 is being evaluated for any facultative characteristics.

PVP

TRICAL® 141 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: Early spring, (February to April)

Seeding Rates: Plant 100 to 120 pounds per acre on irrigated ground with conventional seeding equipment into well prepared seed bed. If banding on starter fertilizer it should be placed below the seed.

Fertility: Total fertility needs are dependent on the intended use of the crop and the environment. Generally the crop needs between 110 and 160 units of nitrogen (plus balancing the other nutrients) to take it to harvest stage.

Harvest Late Boot: Late boot harvest always produces the highest quality forage product with crude protein ranging from 15% to 19% (when fertility is sufficient) plus total digestibility near 85%.

Soft Dough: For Hay harvest at milk/soft dough stage, tonnage will be considerably higher but with proteins generally in the 9% to 11% range.

Silage: Ensiling triticale should occur as near 65% to 68% moisture as possible. As with other forages, a quality liquid inoculant is recommended at manufactures suggest rate. Proper packing is important as with other silages.

Blends: When harvesting blends for hay that contain forage peas, make sure to design the blend to harvest the crop before the peas start to develop seeds in the pod. In baled hay product the pods with seeds can retain moisture and create a white moldy spot. Later maturing peas such as Flex forage pea in a blend will have the best maturity for matching up with triticale at soft dough harvest.

Always test for nitrates before feeding.