

Flash Triticale

This quick growing variety is facultative, meaning that it does not need to go through a cold period to be productive. Flash can be planted fall or spring. Produces a high yield of a quality silage that is tall, erect and medium early maturity. Flash can also be used as a spring nurse crop. In addition, a spring planting can be good for head straw.

Fertility: Nitrogen & Sulfur– The plant will use 50lbs of Nitrogen and 10 units of sulfur per ton of dry matter to make 16% protein. For example, high yielding (4 tons of dry matter per acre.) triticale will uptake 200 units of Nitrogen and 40 units of Sulfur. Apply up to 50 units of Nitrogen at planting, followed by 100 plus units of Nitrogen at green up. Manure and legume credits can be applied but spring release of Nitrogen and Sulfur is every limited during cool weather. Follow soil test guidelines for other nutrients.

Harvest Management

Wide-swath for best drying and ensile at 65%-70% moisture. The “haylage in a day” model is recommended for best fermentation and sugar preservation. For best results, cut prior to boot stage. Triticale’s window of harvest is wider than most other small grains, so it maintains quality longer. Always test for nitrates before feeding.

A Note From Our Research Farm:

Due to its rapid establishment and early growth avoid seeding too early in the fall planting window.

At A Glance:

- ◇ Medium Early Maturity
- ◇ Can be Fall or Spring planted
- ◇ Fast, leafy, erect growing triticale
- ◇ A tall showy variety
- ◇ Fully Awned

Best Use:

Haylage, Baleage, and Managed Grazing

Establishment:

Seeding rate: 125-150 lbs/A

Seeding Depth: 1”, Large box

Planting Dates:

For mid spring harvest it is recommended to seed during wheat dates.

For late spring harvest it is recommended to seed as the soil is fit in late winter to early spring.

For Nurse Crop: 35-60lbs/ acre



Forage Tech Sheet