Grass
Triticale, Winter
X Triticosecale

PLANT HARDINESS ZONE 5 DATASET

COVER CROP DESCRIPTION

A cross between rye and wheat, with characteristics intermediate between the two. Fall growth is upright, similar to wheat, so it is slower to provide ground cover and weed suppression than rye. High biomass yield potential is slightly higher than wheat in the fall and similar to rye. Matures later than rye, a little later than wheat. Plant height at heading is shorter than rye. Therefore, spring residue is easier to manage than rye and (assuming same kill date), C:N ratio will be slightly lower than rye. Triticale feed quality is generally better than rye, but not as good as wheat (i.e. chop triticale for silage at boot stage). Winter kill is more likely if planted early in plant hardiness zone 5. Due to its later flowering and plant height it is better in a mix with legumes than cereal rye when nitrogen fixation in the spring is the prime objective. Winter triticale varieties typically require vernalization (overwintering) to flower and may stay short and not produce seed if planted in the spring. Spring triticale varieties do not require vernalization (overwintering) to flower and may be less cold hardy than winter triticale varieties if planted in the fall.


Triticale, Winter - Salon [2020]


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GOALS

Growing Window	Long	Penetrates Plow Pan	
Nitrogen Scavenging		Reduces Surface Compaction	
Lasting Residue		Improve Soil Organic Matter	
Prevent Fall Soil Erosion		Increase Soil Aggregation	
Prevent Spring Soil Erosion		Good Grazing	
Forage Harvest Value		Pollinator Food	

WEEDS

Residue Suppresses Summer Annual Weeds	
Outcompetes Summer Annual Weeds	
Suppresses Winter Annual Weeds	
Persistence	
Volunteer Establishment	

ENVIRONMENTAL TOLERANCES

Low Fertility	
Drought	
Heat	
Shade	
Flood	
Salinity	

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Growth Traits

Duration	Annual
Zone Use	Common
Shape And Orientation	Erect
Dry Matter (Lbs/A/Yr)	2000 - 6000
Soil Texture	Coarse Medium
Soil pH	5.5 - 8
Soil Moisture Use	Medium
Hessian Fly Free Date?	No
Ease Of Establishment	
Establishes Quickly	
Early Spring Growth	
Flowering Trigger	Vernalization
Root Depth	Medium

Soil Drainage

- Very Poorly Drained
- **Poorly Drained**
- **Somewhat Poorly Drained**
- **Moderately Well Drained**
- **Well Drained**
- **Excessively Drained**
- Saturated Muck
- **Well Drained Muck**

Planting

Seeds Per Lb	12000
Seed Price Per Lb	$ $ $
Base Seeding Rate (Lbs/A)	50 - 120
Drilled Depth	0.75" - 1.5"
Can Aerial Seed?	No
Can Frost Seed?	No
Min Germination Temp (°F)	38

Termination

Tillage At Vegetative	
Tillage At Flowering	
Freezing At Vegetative	
Freezing At Flowering	
Chemical At Vegetative	
Chemical At Flowering	
Mow At Flowering	
Roller-Crimp At Flowering	

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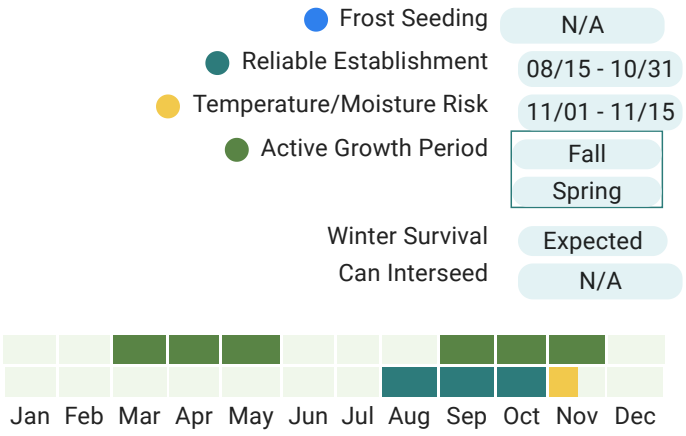
Planting and Growth Windows



Extended Comments

Basic Agronomics: Biomass if driven by terminaton timing.

Forage and Grazing: Let it go through til May and you get decent silage yields. Not quite as high as fall rye, but spring conditions are typically better for harvest by then (2 weeks after rye is ready).

References & Resources

2016 Cover Crop Mix in Corn Silage Trial, University of Vermont Extension
2015 Cover Crop Mix in Corn Silage Trial, University of Vermont Extension
2014 Summer Cover Crop Mix, University of Vermont Extension
2014 Early Fall Cover Crop Trial, University of Vermont Extension
Cover Cropping Costs and Benefits, University of Vermont Extension
Under Cover – Integrating Cover Crops into Silage Corn Systems, University of Vermont Extension
Pasture Production of Selected Forage Species, University of New Hampshire Cooperative Extension
Cover Cropping for Success, University of Maine Cooperative Extension
Spring Management of Overwintering Cover Crops – Don't Wait!, Cornell University Cooperative Extension