

Triticale is not widely used as a cover crop, but has a place in integrated row crop/grazing systems as well as in winter grazing in pastures. Its biomass and flowering date are intermediate between cereal rye and wheat. If weeds need to be controlled in the cover crop, triticale has more labeled herbicides available than cereal rye.

**Recommended Varieties**

Variety	Reasons Why	Source
NF 201, Trical 342	Recommended forage varieties.	UGA Forages. UGA Statewide Variety Trials.
SS-1414, Gainer-154	Produces well in mountains	NCSU

**Planting Information**

Information	Comments	Source
Drilled Seed Depth (inches) 1 - 2		IPNI Forage Crop Pocket Guide
Drilled Seeding Rate (lbs/acre) 60 - 100	Used rye seeding rates.	
Broadcast Seeding Rate (lbs/acre) 90 - 120		

**Termination Information**

Information	Source
Triticale can be terminated by heavy grazing. Triticale can also be terminated by mowing, rolling & crimping, herbicides, tillage, and combinations of these practices. Termination timing depends on goals.	USDA Cereal Rye Plant Guide
Consult your local Extension and state Pest Management Handbook for herbicide recommendations. Always follow the herbicide label.	

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**Cultural Traits**

Traits	Comments	Source
Typical Dry Matter Range (lbs/acre)	4,000 - 7,000	Texas A&M Forages
Typical Total N Range (lbs/acre)	N/A	
Life Cycle	Cool season annual grain	IPNI Forage Crop Pocket Guide
Growth Habit	Upright	
Preferred Soil pH	5.5 - 7.5	Texas A&M Forages
Relative Seed Cost (\$/acre)	\$\$\$\$	Based on survey of seed costs using maximum price and max seeding rate
Min. Germination Temp (F)	N/A	
Cautions	Consider feeding a high magnesium mineral when grazing. Cool season grasses and grains can contain inadequate levels of magnesium in early spring, which can result in grass tetany.	

**Forage Traits**

Information	Source
Triticale produces high quality forage if grazed or cut in vegetative or early reproductive stages. It matures faster than wheat but slower than rye, and its forage quality declines rapidly after seedhead development. Some varieties are a good option for silage/baleage in dairy rations. Triticale is often preferred over the other small grains for use in dairy ration.	UGA Forages Virginia Cooperative Extension

**Sources:**

IPNI Forage Crop Pocket Guide: <https://store.ipni.net/products/forage-crop-pocket-guide>

Managing Cover Crops Profitably: <https://www.sare.org/Learning-Center/Books>

Texas A&M Forages:

<https://stephenville.tamu.edu/topics/forages/forage-species/cool-season-annuals-perennials/triticale/>

UGA Forages: <https://georgiaforages.caes.uga.edu/species-and-varieties/cool-season/triticale.html>

UGA Statewide Variety Trials: <https://swvt.uga.edu/> Note: recommended varieties change periodically based on new data.

Virginia Cooperative Extension: <https://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/DASC/DASC-93/DASC-93.html>