

AB SNOWCAT

Winter Triticale

QS Exclusive Variety

- Exceptional yield
- Highly digestible
- Excellent winter survival
- Bred to resist snow mold
- Thick, heavy tillered stands

AB SNOWCAT

VARIETY B

QS 2025 trial data

Variety	Wet Tonne per acre	DM Tonne per acre	Milk/Acre
SNOWCAT	9.224	2.484	4,765
Variety B	7.847	2.196	4,096
Variety A	6.246	1.729	3,249

4 research plots using 206 acres

QS 2026 trial data

Variety	Wet Tonne per acre	DM Tonne per acre	Milk/Acre
SNOWCAT	9.08	2.626	4,486
Variety D	8.83	2.527	4,388
Variety B	7.82	2.052	3,593
Variety C	6.50	1.941	3,469
Variety A	6.01	1.873	3,368

5 research plots using 309 acres

Winter Triticale Management Practices

- The optimum time to plant is generally 10 – 14 days earlier than the “optimum planting dates for wheat-for-grain” in a specific area, for more plant tillering, a thicker stand and increased forage yield.
- Seed with a drill into a firm, well-prepared seedbed at 100 lbs per acre, 1-1/4 to 1-1/2 inch deep.
- Starter fertilizer, especially P, is important.
- Applying pre-plant incorporated liquid manure should not significantly delay planting date.
- Scout triticale fields in the spring for snow mould damage.
- Generally, 100 lbs or more of N should be applied at green-up to increase yield and % crude protein. Rule of thumb is 45 lbs N per tonne of expected dry matter yield.
- 1 lb of S for every 8 – 10 lbs N.
- For dairy cow forage quality, it is essential to harvest at the flag-leaf stage.
- Triticale can be difficult to wilt to appropriate storage moistures, and works best in a horizontal bunk silo. Wide swath cutting, or tedding and merging can help.
- After harvest, it is important to completely kill the triticale with glyphosate and/or tillage to eliminate shading and competition for moisture for the following crop. Some tillage is usually required.
- Triticale is most commonly followed by corn silage (with possible reduced yield potential because of delayed planting), soybeans, or sudangrass.
- Winter triticale dry matter yields are often reported in the 2 – 2.5 tonnes per acre when harvested at the flag-leaf stage, but with excellent management (optimal early seeding date, proper N and S fertility, variety selection) the yield potential can be higher.
- At the flag-leaf stage CP levels of 16% are common, but with proper fertility management (N and S), they can exceed 18%. Fibre digestibility (NDFD30 in the high 60's or more), sugar levels, and rates of digestion are high. Relative Forage Quality (RFQ) levels can approach or exceed 200.
- For more information, including optimum plant date map information, refer to www.qualityseeds.ca/high-quality-winter-triticale-forage on the Quality Seeds Blog.