



# HIGH SILAGE YIELDS.

<b>Intended Use</b>	Whole crop cereal silage
<b>Resistance to stripe rust</b>	Moderate
<b>Planting Time</b>	Autumn for grazing, or in Southland sow late winter until early spring, North Island/ Canterbury mid winter to spring
<b>Sowing Rate (kg/ha)</b>	170-180 kg Based on a 52 g 1000 seed weight

- Improved resistance to stripe rust and leaf rust
- High silage yields
- High energy and carbohydrate levels
- Very good cool season growth
- Sowing time flexibility

## PRODUCT USAGE

**Kudos** delivers flexibility to farmers as it can be sown from autumn through to early spring. **Kudos** can be grazed once when 2.5 t DM/ha has been reached, then left for WCCS. Careful management should be applied to avoid overgrazing and affecting regrowth. Spring sown **Kudos** results in high quality green chop or WCCS and is the preferred option for spring WCCS production. Spring sown triticale is not a difficult crop to grow and has a wide harvest window (compared with barley). When harvested at the recommended stage (approximately 130 days from August sowings in Canterbury), silage has a good energy level and is sought after by dairy farmers. The variety **Prophet** is also used for silage production, but is generally planted in autumn primarily for winter grazing and spring silage.

## SOWING

WCCS, **Kudos** can be sown from autumn to early spring (February-September) in the North Island and Canterbury, or autumn to early spring (February-September) in Southland. The recommended sowing rate is 170-180 kg/ha to achieve 250-300 plants/m<sup>2</sup>, but this will vary with seed size and sowing date (increase populations from 250 to 300 plants/m<sup>2</sup> for later sowings). Weed and aphid management is similar to cereals grown for grain.

**Figure 18. Yields of Spring Triticale Cultivars, Multi-Site Mean of all NZ Trials**

