

# Wheat (winter)

Technical Sheet

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Normally, self-pollination occurs, which means wheat plants fertilize themselves with their own pollen before flowers even open.

Good top growth of wheat doesn't necessarily indicate good root development. Most of the roots are in the plow layer, or top 6 inches of soil, but some penetrate as far as 7 feet into the soil.

Extensive distribution of roots through the soil and the large surface area of the root hairs make the wheat plant efficient and drought-resistant. Wheat thrives in moderate dampness, but it does not enjoy being submerged in water.

Wheat is most subject to damage from cold temperatures in the fall before wheat hardens and in the spring after growth starts. Try to plant wheat at a time so seedlings have well established crown roots and three to five tillers before winter dormancy, thereby enabling the plants to minimize winterkill damage.

Seed quality (Certified and weed free) is one of many factors that affects forage production and grain yield and can be very important when planting in poor conditions, such as dry soils, deep planting, or late planting.

Wheat is a good fit with a soybean and corn rotation.

## SEEDING RATE

50 - 90 lb. / acre



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