

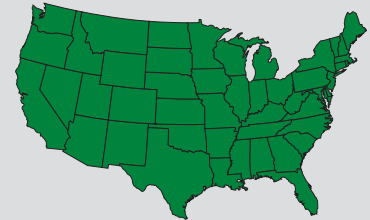
SORGHUM-SUDANGRASS

ADV **S6504**

Photoperiod Sensitive Sorghum-Sudangrass

- Exceptional re-growth after harvest
- Superb yield potential
- Extended harvest window
- BMR-6 provides high quality nutrition
- High sugar content

Recommended Seeding Rates:
Vary depending on local growing conditions. Please see your Alta Seeds retailer for local recommendations.



■ Primary area of adaptation

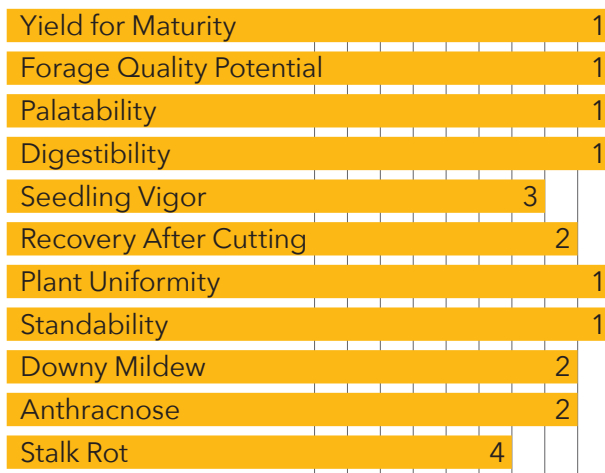
CHARACTERISTICS & RATINGS

Photoperiod Sensitive Relative Maturity

Varied Days to Boot Stage

BMR-6 Midrib

13-15 Seeds/Lb (1,000) – check seed bag



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
Poor Excellent

Based on Alta Seeds research trials relative to other Alta Seeds products.



CROP USE

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Silage | 3 |
| Dry Hay | 1 |
| Continuous Grazing | 3 |
| Begin Height 24" • Stop Height 6" | |
| Rotational Grazing | 1 |
| Begin Height 24" • Stop Height 6" | |

ADV S6504 has excellent yield for maturity, and standability. The BMR-6 characteristic offers excellent nutrition for high quality forage that is highly digestible. The photoperiod sensitive characteristic provides an extended window of harvest and consistent quality in the growing season. Outstanding re-growth makes this hybrid a top selection for rotational grazing.

FIELD POSITIONING

| | |
|----------------------------|----|
| Tough Dryland | S |
| High Yield Dryland | HS |
| Limited Irrigation | HS |
| Full Irrigation | HS |
| No-Till | HS |
| Poorly Drained Soils | S |
| Anthraco-nose Prone Area | HS |
| <i>Fusarium</i> Prone Area | S |

Observed Suitability and Field-By-Field Positioning

HS = Highly Suitable

S = Suitable

MA = Manage Appropriately

X = Poor Suitability

ADV S6504



AltaSeeds.com
877-806-7333

SORGHUM-SUDANGRASS MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTION GUIDE:

Strengths:

- Excellent yield for maturity, and standability
- Photoperiod sensitive characteristic provides an extended window of harvest and consistent quality in the growing season
- BMR-6 characteristic offers excellent nutrition for high quality forage that is highly digestible

Seeding:

- Soil temperature should be at least 60° F.
- Avg. Seeds per Pound: 13,000-15,000 (see bag for details).
- Planting depth should be 1".
- Seeding rate is important. Follow recommended plant populations for your area.
- Do not plant in soils with pH greater than 7.5-8.0 as Iron Chlorosis can be a severe problem.
- Can be no-tilled into the stubble of winter and spring crops.

Fertility:

- A soil test is highly recommended to establish a base line of fertility requirements.
- Under favorable growing conditions, apply 1 to 1.25 lbs. of nitrogen per day of planned growth. For example, for a planned 60-day harvest, apply 50 to 75 lbs. of nitrogen; for a subsequent planned 30-day cutting, reapply 30 to 37 lbs. of nitrogen.

- Reduce nitrogen rates for less than optimum growing conditions.
- Potassium levels should be kept up, particularly if the soil pH is lower than 6.2.
- If soil pH is above 7.0, a foliar application of iron may be necessary or Iron Chlorosis (yellowing of the leaves) may be a problem. This can be reduced by foliar feeding iron while plants are still young.

Harvest:

- Harvest schedules vary on the basis planting date, geographic location and weather.
- For the best quality and yield under a multi-cut program, harvest at 40 days or 40" of growth, whichever comes first.
- Protein will decline as harvest is delayed. Energy will increase upon heading due to continued sugar formation in the sorghum stalks and leaves, and carbohydrate deposition in the developing grain.
- Careful attention should be paid to the cutting height. For re-growth, 2 nodes or 6" of stubble is optimal. Sharp blades provide for a clean cut and enhance re-growth.
- Sorghum species dry slowly because of their drought tolerance. One method of managing drydown in silage is to swath the crop, allow it to wilt to the desired moisture level, and then pick up the wind rows with a silage chopper.

AVOIDING NITRATE AND PRUSSIC ACID POISONING FROM SORGHUM:

- Avoid large nitrogen applications prior to expected drought periods which can increase Prussic Acid concentration for several weeks after application.
- Do not harvest drought-damaged plants within four days following a good rain.

- Do not greenchop within seven days of a killing frost.
- Cut at a higher stubble height, nitrates tend to accumulate in the lower stalk.
- Wait one month before feeding silage to give Prussic Acid enough time to escape.

Note: Ratings are based upon a number of years testing in numerous locations. Adverse environmental conditions and planting dates may alter a hybrid's performance, maturity, and resistance to certain diseases and insects.