AF7101
Early Season Silage with Grain
- Harvest 82-85 days after emergence
- Very good early vigor
- Dry stalk for quick dry down
- Versatile product
- Double crop silage option
- BMR-6 provides excellent nutrition

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

CHARACTERISTICS & RATINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Relative Maturity</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-85 Days to Soft Dough Stage</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMR-6 Midrib</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-15 Seeds/Lb (1,000)</td>
<td>check seed bag</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yield for Maturity: 1
Forage Quality Potential: 1
Palatability: 1
Digestibility: 1
Seedling Vigor: 2
Recovery After Cutting: 4
Plant Uniformity: 3
Standability: 3
Downy Mildew: 2
Anthracnose: 2
Fusarium Wilt: Not Rated

CROP USE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Silage</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Hay</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuous Grazing</td>
<td>Not Rated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotational Grazing</td>
<td>Not Rated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AF7101 is the earliest maturing forage sorghum in the Alta Seeds lineup. This hybrid is primarily positioned to suit the shorter growing season conditions in the Northern US. This BMR-6 product features high quality forage that is highly digestible and provides producers with top yields. Tremendous seedling emergence coupled with a dry stalk allow AF7101 the versatility to be used in double cropping systems, including those looking for a single-chop harvest with a source of starch.

FIELD POSITIONING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Positioning</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tough Dryland</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Yield Dryland</td>
<td>HS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited Irrigation</td>
<td>HS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Irrigation</td>
<td>HS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No-Till</td>
<td>HS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poorly Drained Soils</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthracnose Prone Area</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fusarium Prone Area</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Observed Suitability and Field-By-Field Positioning:
HS = Highly Suitable
S = Suitable
MA = Manage Appropriately
X = Poor Suitability
AF7101

FORAGE SORGHUM MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTION GUIDE:

Strengths:
- Highly digestible and consistent form of quality silage
- 40 percent greater IVTD forage quality rating over standard forage sorghum
- Requires approximately 30 to 35 percent less water than corn for similar productivity
- Much improved standability compared to early release BMR products
- Excellent heat and drought stress tolerance
- Performs well on less productive soils
- Potential to equal or exceed corn silage in milk production.

Fertility:
- A soil test is highly recommended to establish a base line of fertility requirements.
- Nitrogen fertility should not exceed 100 units per acre including available nitrogen in the soil.
- Potassium levels should be kept up, particularly if the soil pH is lower than 6.2.
- If soil pH is above 7.5, a foliar application of iron may be necessary or Iron Chlorosis (yellowing of the leaves) may be a problem. This can be corrected by foliar feeding iron while plants are still young.

Seeding:
- Soil temperature should be at least 60º F
- Avg. Seeds per Pound: 15,000 - 17,000
  Maximum 100,000 plants/Acre
  (see bag for details)
- Planting depth should be 1”-1.5”
- Seeding rate is important. Follow recommended plant populations for your area.
- Can be no-tilled into the stubble of winter and spring crops

Harvest:
- AF7101 is usually harvested between 82 to 85 days after emergence
- For highest foliage protein levels, cut prior to heading
- Protein levels will decline as harvest is delayed, however energy will increase upon heading. This energy increase is due to continued sugar formation in the sorghum stalks and leaves and carbohydrate deposition in the developing grain.
- Optimum harvest recommendation is when 80 percent or more of heading has occurred to soft dough stage of the grain.

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 green chop 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.