

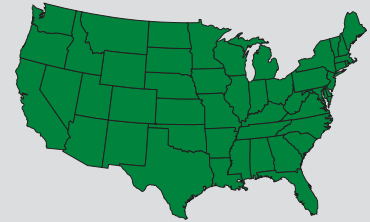
SORGHUM-SUDANGRASS

AS6402

Late Maturity Sorghum-Sudangrass

- Brachytic dwarf characteristic provides high leaf-to-stem ratio
- Superior standability and excellent re-growth
- Superb tonnage under multiple harvest systems
- BMR-6 provides high-quality nutrition

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



■ Primary area of adaptation

CHARACTERISTICS & RATINGS

Late Relative Maturity

70 Days to Boot Stage

BMR-6 Midrib

14-16 Seeds/Lb (1,000) – check seed bag

Yield for Maturity	1
Forage Quality Potential	1
Palatability	1
Digestibility	1
Seedling Vigor	3
Recovery After Cutting	1
Plant Uniformity	3
Standability	1
Downy Mildew	3
Anthracnose	3
<i>Fusarium</i> Wilt	3

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 2

Dry Hay 1

Continuous Grazing 4

Begin Height 18" • Stop Height 4"

Rotational Grazing 1

Begin Height 18" • Stop Height 4"

AS6402 represents the newest generation of hybrid sorghum-sudangrass products. AS6402 has reduced internode length, creating a very compact, leafy and prolific plant. However, it will yield with taller sorghum-sudangrass hybrids due to the standability and tillering attributes of the Brachytic dwarf trait. Producers will have the best of both worlds, excellent forage qualities from BMR-6 and a dependable high-yielding feedstock.

FIELD POSITIONING

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

Observed Suitability and Field-By-Field Positioning

HS = Highly Suitable

S = Suitable

MA = Manage Appropriately

X = Poor Suitability

AS6402



AltaSeeds.com
877-806-7333

Multi-Year Quality Data

Hybrid	%ADF	%CP	DM Yield (lbs/acre)	%IVTD 30 hr	%NDF	%NDFd 30 hr
AS6402	34.95	11.17	15,718	71.49	57.41	50.33
NC+ 44S	41.20	6.70	NR	62.63	62.18	39.91
DK SX17	42.66	7.20	17,118	60.82	65.91	40.57

ADF = Acid Detergent Fiber

CP = Crude Protein

DM = Dry Matter

IVTD = In Vitro True Digestibility

NDF = Neutral Detergent Fiber

NDFd = Neutral Detergent Fiber Digestibility

NR = Not Rated

SORGHUM-SUDANGRASS MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTION GUIDE:

Strengths:

- High yielding product
- Excellent standability from Brachytic dwarf genetics
- Excellent choice for a multicut program
- Excellent heat and drought stress tolerance
- Excellent choice for grazing

Seeding:

- Soil temperature should be at least 60° F.
- Avg. Seeds per Pound: 14,000-16,000 (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:

- 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 4" 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.