

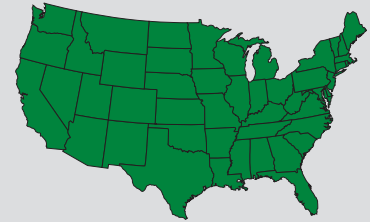
SUDANGRASS

AS9302

Medium Maturity Sudangrass

- Brachytic dwarf trait provides stout stalks for excellent standability
- Excellent for dry hay and rotational grazing
- Dry stalk for quick dry down
- Exceptional re-growth and BMR-6 for high digestibility

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



■ Primary area of adaptation

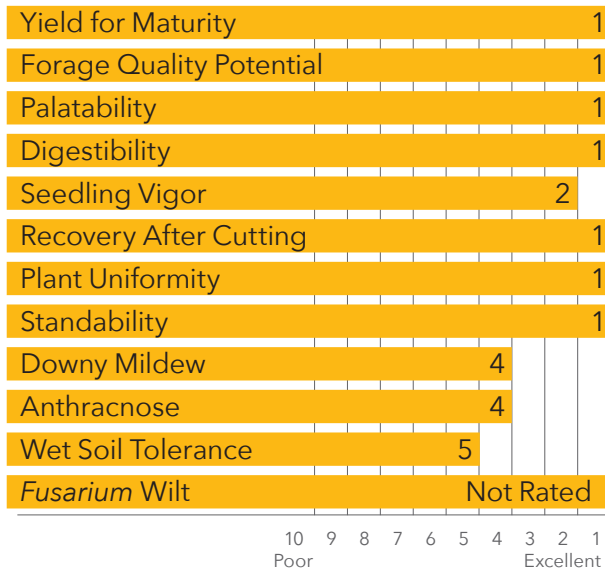
CHARACTERISTICS & RATINGS

Medium Relative Maturity

55-65 Days to Boot Stage

BMR-6 Midrib

22-25 Seeds/Lb (1,000) – check seed bag



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



CROP USE

Silage 2

Dry Hay 1

Continuous Grazing 3

Begin Height 24" • Stop Height 6"

Rotational Grazing 1

Begin Height 24" • Stop Height 6"

AS9302 is the first BMR-6, Brachytic dwarf hybrid sudangrass to hit the market. The BMR-6 gene adds high digestibility to a plant that has very fine stems and tremendous re-growth. The Brachytic dwarf trait adds a much tighter distance between internodes, allowing for a lower cutting/grazing height and better standability. The dry stalk trait allows for quick dry down, making this one of the most versatile forage products on the market.

FIELD POSITIONING

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

Observed Suitability and Field-By-Field Positioning

HS = Highly Suitable

S = Suitable

MA = Manage Appropriately

X = Poor Suitability

AS9302



AltaSeeds.com
877-806-7333

SUDANGRASS MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTION GUIDE:

Strengths:

- Stout stalks with excellent standability from Brachytic dwarf genetics
- Dry stalk for quick dry down
- Exceptional re-growth ability
- BMR-6 genetics for high digestibility

Seeding:

- Soil temperature should be at least 60° F.
- Avg. Seeds per Pound: 22,000-25,000 (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:

- AS9302 is usually harvested 45 to 55 days after emergence.
- 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.

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.