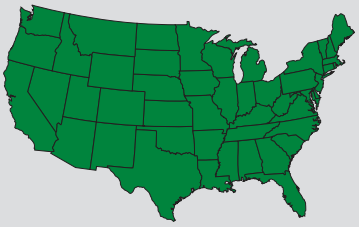
SORGHUM-SUDANGRASS

AS6401

Late Maturity Sorghum-Sudangrass

- Versatile hybrid for hay, silage or grazing
- Highly disease resistant
- Superior forage quality with high palatability and forage fiber digestibility

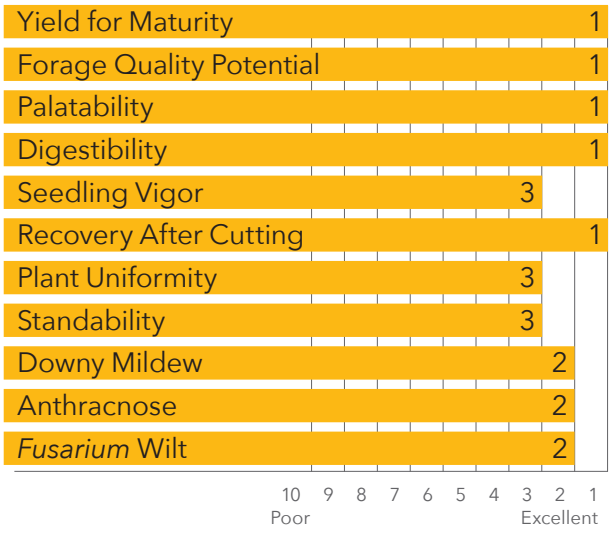
Recommended Seeding Rates: Vary depending on local growing conditions.



Primary area of adaptation

CHARACTERISTICS & RATINGS

Medium-late Relative Maturity
100 Days to Boot Stage
BMR-6 Midrib
14-16 Seeds/Lb (1,000) – check seed bag



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

CROP USE

Silage	1
Dry Hay	1
Continuous Grazing	4
Begin Height 24" • Stop Height 6"	
Rotational Grazing	1
Begin Height 24" • Stop Height 6"	

AS6401 has a long season in the South (100 days to bloom). This extends the harvest window and allows AS6401 to be used where photoperiod sensitive hybrids are not effective. In northern regions, AS6401 will bloom at approximately 65 days. Due to its tropical genetics, AS6401 has better re-growth in wet or humid conditions.

FIELD POSITIONING

Tough Dryland	MA
High Yield Dryland	S
Limited Irrigation	S
Full Irrigation	S
No-Till	S
Poorly Drained Soils	S
Anthracnose Prone Area	HS
Fusarium Prone Area	HS

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

AltaSeeds.com **877-806-7333**

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Multi-Year Quality Data

Hybrid	%ADF	%CP	DM Yield (lbs/acre)	%IVTD 30 hr	%NDF	%NDFd 30 hr
AS6401	**39.00**	**9.72**	**16,784**	**65.24**	**61.36**	**43.41**
Nutri Plus BMR	29.96	9.37	11,953	67.57	49.26	50.25
4 Ever Green BMR	37.83	6.27	17,457	NR	61.57	NR
DK SX17	39.12	7.11	14,489	60.82	50.72	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:

- Excellent heat and drought stress tolerance
- Adapted to areas where photoperiod-sensitive hybrids are not effective or exceptional disease tolerance is necessary
- Wide window of harvest with consistent high quality over a large growing area

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:

- 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, which ever 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.