EMPYR™ PREMIER FORAGES

AS6402

Late Maturity Sorghum-Sudangrass

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

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
Fusarium 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.

Recommended Seeding Rates: Vary depending on local growing conditions.



Primary area of adaptation

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
Fusarium Prone Area	S

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



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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
- 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 multicut 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 regrowth, two nodes or 4" of stubble is optimal. Sharp blades provide for a clean cut and enhance regrowth.
- Sorghum species dry slowly because of their drought tolerance. One method of managing dry down in silage is to swath the crop, allow it to wilt to the desired moisture level, and then pick up the windrows 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 testing over a number of years in numerous locations. Adverse environmental conditions and planting dates may alter a hybrid's performance, maturity, and resistance to certain diseases and insects.