

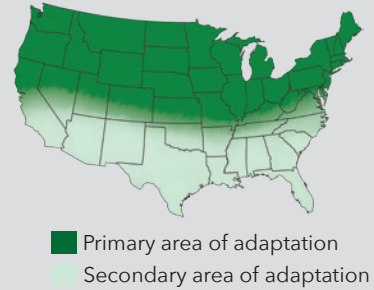
FORAGE SORGHUM

AF7102

Earliest BMR-6 Brachytic Dwarf

- Harvest 85-89 days after emergence
- Brachytic dwarf genetics provide stout stalks for excellent standability
- Outstanding digestibility from BMR-6
- Excellent for silage
- Double crop silage option

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



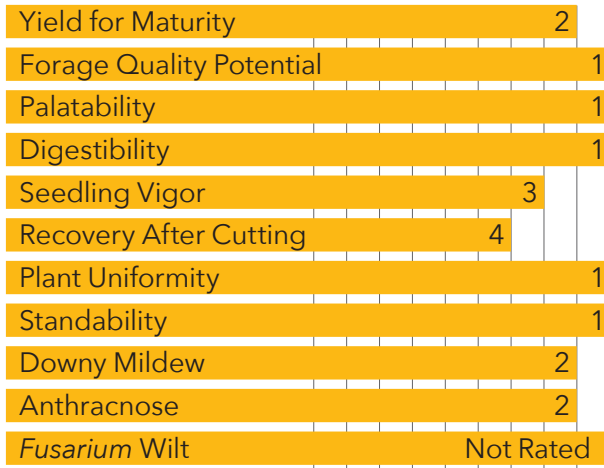
CHARACTERISTICS & RATINGS

Early Relative Maturity

85-89 Days to Soft Dough Stage

BMR-6 Midrib

17-19 Seeds/Lb (1,000) – check seed bag



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	1
Dry Hay	4
Continuous Grazing	Not Rated
Rotational Grazing	Not Rated

AF7102 is the earliest BMR-6 Brachytic dwarf forage sorghum on the market. Northern producers are finally able to reach high yield potential with tremendous forage quality of a BMR-6 without the issues of lodging. This hybrid works best in areas north of I-70 where humidity and the shorter growing season tend to be a challenge. AF7102 can be used in southern states for late planting or early harvest situations.

FIELD POSITIONING

Tough Dryland	S
High Yield Dryland	HS
Limited Irrigation	HS
Full Irrigation	HS
High pH Soils Iron Chlorosis	MA
No-Till	HS
Poorly Drained Soils	X
Anthraco-nose 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



AltaSeeds.com 877-806-7333



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877-806-7333

FORAGE SORGHUM MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTION GUIDE:

Strengths:

- Highly digestible and consistent form of quality silage
- High levels of structural carbohydrates in stalks and leaves for overall increased animal performance
- 40 percent greater IVTD forage quality rating over standard forage sorghum
- Requires approximately 30 to 35 percent less water than corn for similar productivity
- Excellent standability from Brachytic dwarf genetics
- Excellent heat and drought stress tolerance
- Performs well on less productive soils
- Potential to equal or exceed corn silage in milk production

Seeding:

- Soil temperature must be at least 60° F
- Avg. Seeds per Pound: 17,000-19,000
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

Fertility:

- A soil test is highly recommended to establish a base line of fertility requirements.
- Nitrogen fertility should not exceed 115 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.

Harvest:

- AF7102 is usually harvested 85-89 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% 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 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.