

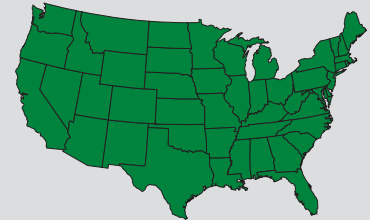
SORGHUM-SUDANGRASS

AS6201

Medium-Early Maturity Sorghum-Sudangrass

- Economically priced BMR-6 sorghum-sudangrass
- Exceptional drought tolerance
- Excellent re-growth for multiple quality cuts

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



■ Primary area of adaptation

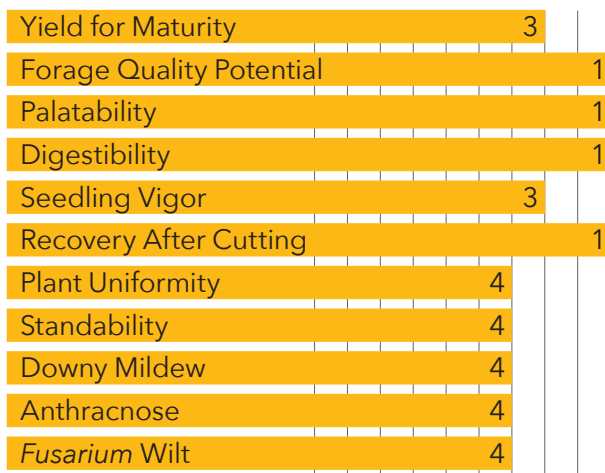
CHARACTERISTICS & RATINGS

Medium-early Relative Maturity

60 Days to Boot Stage

BMR-6 Midrib

15-17 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	3
Dry Hay	1
Continuous Grazing	4
Begin Height 24" • Stop Height 6"	
Rotational Grazing	1
Begin Height 24" • Stop Height 6"	

AS6201 is an easy to manage sorghum-sudangrass product featuring the BMR-6 characteristics. It has shown an 18.9% average increase in feed value compared to conventional forages. AS6201 is a summer-annual hybrid with the same agronomic characteristics found in a conventional sorghum-sudangrass hybrid. It is widely adapted and features increased utilization and efficiency from the BMR-6 gene.

FIELD POSITIONING

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

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



AltaSeeds.com 877-806-7333



AltaSeeds.com
877-806-7333

Multi-Year Quality Data

Hybrid	%ADF	%CP	DM Yield (lbs/acre)	%IVTD 30 hr	%NDF	%NDFd 30 hr
AS6201	38.82	10.40	16,645	65.98	61.01	44.29
Grazex 721	27.40	8.10	6,889	NR	46.90	NR
Sweeter N Honey II (BMR)	32.75	14.70	8,370	NR	54.40	NR
DK SX17	39.12	7.11	14,489	60.82	59.77	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:

- Good early season vigor and re-growth
- Widely adaptable
- Low water requirement
- Versatile crop usage for hay, silage and grazing

Seeding:

- Soil temperature should be at least 60° F.
- Avg. Seeds per Pound: 15,000-17,000 (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.
- 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 a desired moisture level, and then pick up the wind rows with a silage chopper.
- 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.

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.