## **SUDANGRASS**

## Medium Maturity Sudangrass

- Dry stalk for quick dry down
- Excellent re-growth after harvest
- Exceptional drought tolerance
- BMR-6 for high digestibility

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



# **CHARACTERISTICS & RATINGS**

**Medium** Relative Maturity 60 Days to Boot Stage BMR-6 Midrib 21-24 Seeds/Lb (1,000) - check seed bag

Yield for Maturity									1
Forage Quality Potentia	d								1
Palatability									1
Digestibility									1
Seedling Vigor									1
Recovery After Cutting									1
Plant Uniformity								2	
Standability						3			
Downy Mildew						3			
Anthracnose						3			
Fusarium Wilt					Ν	lot	Ra	ate	d
10	0	0	7	6	5		2	2	1

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 Poor Excellent

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

Poor



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# 877-806-7333

## **CROP USE**



AS9301 is a BMR-6 hybrid sudangrass. The BMR-6 characteristic adds high quality to a plant that has fine stems and quick re-growth. This hybrid will dry down fast so it can be used in areas where putting up dry sudangrass hay is difficult.

## FIELD POSITIONING

Tough Dryland	MA
High Yield Dryland	HS
Limited Irrigation	HS
Full Irrigation	HS
High pH Soils Iron Chlorosis	MA
No-Till	MA
Poorly Drained Soils	Х
Anthracnose Prone Area	MA
Fusarium Prone Area	Х
Observed Suitability and Field-By-Field Positioning	

HS = Highly Suitable S = Suitable X = Poor Suitability MA = Manage Appropriately



Helping you optimize productivity on every acre!





SUDANGRASS MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTION GUIDE:

## Strengths:

- Excellent early season vigor and re-growth
- Dark green plant color
- Improved overall disease package

### Seeding:

- Soil temperature should be at least 60° F.
- Avg. Seeds per Pound: 21,000-24,000 (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:

- AS9301 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, 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.

# 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.

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