ADVANTA

EMPYR PREMIER FORAGES

ADV S6404

MEDIUM-LATE MATURITY SORGHUM-SUDANGRASS

- High-yielding multicut sorghum-sudangrass
- Strong nutritional value for feed quality
- Broad adaptability for more uniform acres
- Responds to increased resources
- Brachytic dwarf trait provides stout stalks for excellent standability

Crop Use

SILAGE	10
DRY HAY	10
CONTUNOUS GRAZING	8
Begin Height 24" | Stop Height 6"	
ROTATIONAL GRAZING	10
Begin Height 24" | Stop Height 6"	

Characteristics & Ratings

RELATIVE MATURITY:	**MEDIUM - LATE**
SEEDS/ LB (1,000)	**13-25**
DAYS TO BOOT STAGE:	**70**
MIDRIB	**BMR-6**

ADV S6404 is a high-level sorghum-sudangrass with brachytic dwarf that provides versatility to a producer's forage operation. It has the ability to fill a bunk or a hay bale to meet feed requirements with fewer inputs. A high-quality plant with improved palatability, this elite multicut hybrid will make excellent dry hay.

YIELD FOR MATURITY	10
FORAGE YIELD POTENTIAL	10
PALATABILITY	10
DIGESTIBILITY	10
SEEDLING VIGOR	10
RECOVERY AFTER CUTTING	10
PLANT UNIFORMITY	9
STANDABILITY	9
DOWNY MILDEW	8
ANTHRACNOSE	10
Fusarium Wilt	8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

REFERENCE: Poor — Excellent

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

TOUGH DRYLAND	HIGH YIELD DRYLAND
S	Hs

LIMITED IRRIGATION	FULL IRRIGATION
Hs	S

NO - TILL	*FUSARIUM* PRONE AREA
Hs	S

POORLY DRAINED SOILS	ANTHRACNOSE PRONE AREA
S	Hs

Hs = Highly Suitable
X = Poor Suitable
Ht = Highly Tolerance
S = Suitable
Ma = Manage Appropriately
Mt = Medium Tolerance

Observed suitability and field-by- field positioning

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SUDANGRASS MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTON GUIDE

STRENGTHS:

- Dry stalk for less moisture and spoilage
- Game-changing blend of maturity and yield advantages
- Excellent multicut regrowth potential
- Season-long high tonnage production
- BMR-6 characteristic offers excellent nutrition for high-quality forage that is highly digestible

SEEDING:

- Soil temperature should be at least 60° F.
- Avg. seeds per pound: 15,000–17,000.
- 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 baseline 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 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 6" 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 on 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.