



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

CONTINUOUS 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

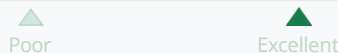
ADV S6404 is a high-level sorghum-sudangrass with brachytic dwarf that provides versatility to a producer's forage operation. It has the ability to fill a bunk or a hay bale to meet feed requirements with fewer inputs. A high-quality plant with improved palatability, this elite multicut hybrid will make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

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
 S = Suitable
 X = Poor Suitable
 Ma = Manage Appropriately
 Mt = Medium Tolerance

REFERENCE:



Observed suitability and field-by-field positioning



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MEDIUM-LATE MATURITY SORGHUM-SUDANGRASS

SUDANGRASS MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTION 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.