

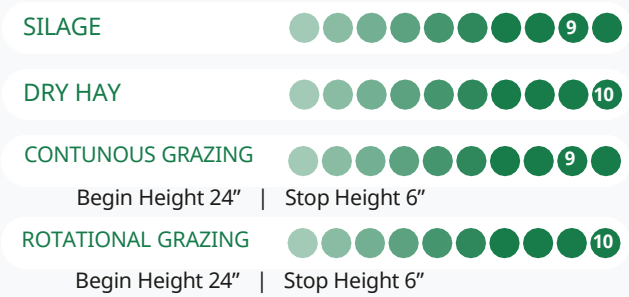


ADV S6501

LATE MATURITY SORGHUM-SUDANGRASS

- ✔ Excellent re-growth after harvest
- ✔ Exceptional drought tolerance
- ✔ BMR-6 provides high-quality nutrition

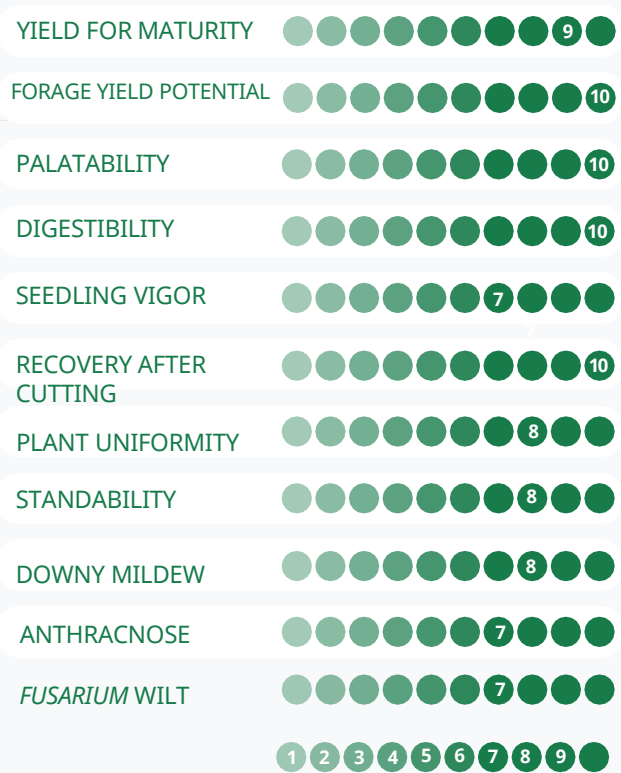
Crop Use



Characteristics & Ratings

RELATIVE MATURITY:	LATE
SEEDS/ LB (1,000)	13-15
DAYS TO BOOT STAGE:	VARIED
MIDRIB	BMR-6

AS6501 is an excellent choice for tough and high-yield dryland conditions. This hybrid has outstanding recovery after cutting and is a great option for rotational grazing. The BMR-6 characteristic of AS6501 increases feedstock utilization and efficiency.



TOUGH DRYLAND	HIGH YIELD DRYLAND
Hs	Hs
LIMITED IRRIGATION	FULL IRRIGATION
S	S
NO - TILL	FUSARIUM PRONE AREA
S	S
POORLY DRAINED SOILS	ANTHRACNOSE PRONE AREA
S	Hs

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

REFERENCE: ▲ Poor ▲ Excellent

Observed suitability and field-by-field positioning

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



ADV S6501

MEDIUM-EARLY MATURITY SORGHUM-SUDANGRASS

SORGHUM-SUDANGRASS MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTON GUIDE

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.
- 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

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

STRENGTHS:

- Excellent heat and drought stress tolerance
- Excellent recovery after cutting
- Wide harvest window

HARVEST:

- AS6501 is usually harvested 70 days after emergence.
- Protein will decline as harvest is delayed, but 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.
- 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 the desired moisture level, and then pick up the wind rows with a silage chopper. (Swath/Wilt/Chop)

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.