

FORAGE SORGHUM

AF7101

Early Season Silage with Grain

- Harvest 82-85 days after emergence
- Very good early vigor
- Dry stalk for quick dry down
- Versatile product
- Double crop silage option
- BMR-6 provides excellent nutrition

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



■ Primary area of adaptation

CHARACTERISTICS & RATINGS

Early Relative Maturity

82-85 Days to Soft Dough Stage

BMR-6 Midrib

12-15 Seeds/Lb (1,000) – check seed bag

Yield for Maturity	1
Forage Quality Potential	1
Palatability	1
Digestibility	1
Seedling Vigor	2
Recovery After Cutting	4
Plant Uniformity	3
Standability	3
Downy Mildew	2
Anthraco nose	2
<i>Fusarium</i> Wilt	Not Rated

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	1
Dry Hay	3
Continuous Grazing	Not Rated
Rotational Grazing	Not Rated

AF7101 is the earliest maturing forage sorghum in the Alta Seeds lineup. This hybrid is primarily positioned to suit the shorter growing season conditions in the Northern US. This BMR-6 product features high quality forage that is highly digestible and provides producers with top yields. Tremendous seedling emergence coupled with a dry stalk allow AF7101 the versatility to be used in double cropping systems, including those looking for a single-chop harvest with a source of starch.

FIELD POSITIONING

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

Observed Suitability and Field-By-Field Positioning

HS = Highly Suitable

S = Suitable

MA = Manage Appropriately

X = Poor Suitability



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Helping you optimize productivity on every acre!



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FORAGE SORGHUM MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTION GUIDE:

Strengths:

- Highly digestible and consistent form of quality silage
- 40 percent greater IVTD forage quality rating over standard forage sorghum
- Requires approximately 30 to 35 percent less water than corn for similar productivity
- Much improved standability compared to early release BMR products
- Excellent heat and drought stress tolerance
- Performs well on less productive soils
- Potential to equal or exceed corn silage in milk production.

Seeding:

- Soil temperature should be at least 60° F
- Avg. Seeds per Pound: 15,000 - 17,000
Maximum 100,000 plants/Acre
(see bag for details)
- Planting depth should be 1"-1.5"
- Seeding rate is important. Follow recommended plant populations for your area.
- 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.
- Nitrogen fertility should not exceed 100 units per acre including available nitrogen in the soil.
- Potassium levels should be kept up, particularly if the soil pH is lower than 6.2.
- If soil pH is above 7.5, a foliar application of iron may be necessary or Iron Chlorosis (yellowing of the leaves) may be a problem. This can be corrected by foliar feeding iron while plants are still young.

Harvest:

- AF7101 is usually harvested between 82 to 85 days after emergence
- For highest foliage protein levels, cut prior to heading
- Protein levels will decline as harvest is delayed, however energy will increase upon heading. This energy increase is due to continued sugar formation in the sorghum stalks and leaves and carbohydrate deposition in the developing grain.
- Optimum harvest recommendation is when 80 percent or more of heading has occurred to soft dough stage of the grain.

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.