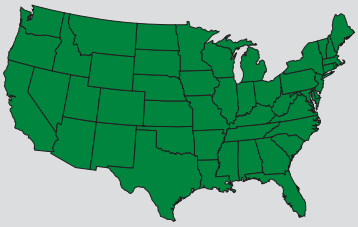
FORAGE SORGHUM

AF7201

Medium-Early Silage with Grain

- Harvest 90-95 days after emergence
- BMR-6 provides excellent nutrition
- Great on Dryland or limited irrigation
- Dry stalk for quick dry down
- Excellent double crop choice

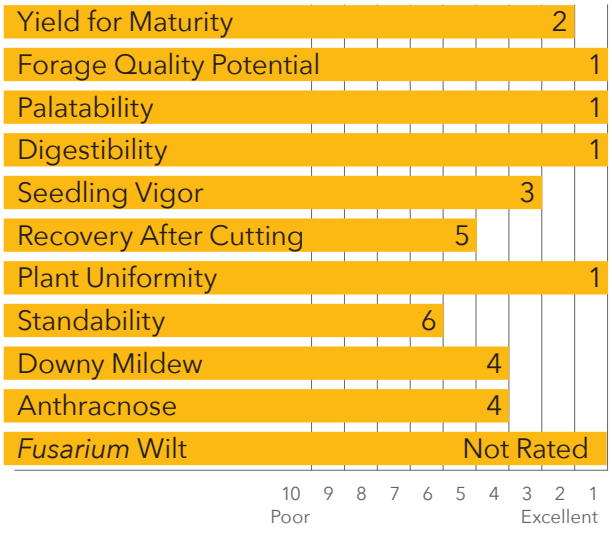
Recommended Seeding Rates: Vary depending on local growing conditions. Please see your Alta Seeds retailer for local recommendations.



Primary area of adaptation

CHARACTERISTICS & RATINGS

Medium-early Relative Maturity
90-95 Days to Soft Dough Stage
BMR-6 Midrib
13-15 Seeds/Lb (1,000) – check seed bag



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

CROP USE

Silage	1
Dry Hay	4
Continuous Grazing	Not Rated
Rotational Grazing	Not Rated

AF7201 is a short-statured, 90-95 day BMR-6 forage sorghum. Under most conditions, AF7201 will yield with full-season hybrids and has good standability. This hybrid performs well under dryland conditions with excellent heat and stress tolerance. Due to its early maturity, AF7201 provides forage production options in areas where most full-season products are unable to mature.

FIELD POSITIONING

Tough Dryland	HS
High Yield Dryland	HS
Limited Irrigation	HS
Full Irrigation	S
High pH Soils Iron Chlorosis	MA
No-Till	MA
Poorly Drained Soils	X
Anthracnose Prone Area	MA
Fusarium Prone Area	MA

Observed Suitability and Field-By-Field Positioning
HS = Highly Suitable
S = Suitable
MA = Manage Appropriately
X = Poor Suitability

Alta seeds™
BeyondtheYield

AltaSeeds.com 877-806-7333

AF7201

AltaSeeds.com
877-806-7333

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 standabilty compared to early release BMR products
- Excellent heat and drought stress tolerance
- Performs well on less productive soils, including soils with high pH.
- Potential to equal or exceed corn silage in milk production.
- Excellent choice for dryland production

Seeding:

- Soil temperature should be at least 60° F
- Avg. Seeds per Pound: 13,000–15,000
  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:

- AF7201 is usually harvested between 90 to 95 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.

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.