

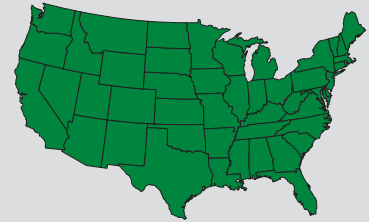
# SUDANGRASS

## AS9302

### Medium Maturity Sudangrass

- Brachytic dwarf trait provides stout stalks for excellent standability
- Excellent for dry hay and rotational grazing
- Dry stalk for quick dry down
- Exceptional re-growth and BMR-6 for high digestibility

**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** Relative Maturity

**55-65** Days to Boot Stage

**BMR-6** Midrib

**22-25** Seeds/Lb (1,000) – check seed bag

Characteristic	Rating
Yield for Maturity	1
Forage Quality Potential	1
Palatability	1
Digestibility	1
Seedling Vigor	2
Recovery After Cutting	1
Plant Uniformity	1
Standability	1
Downy Mildew	4
Anthraco-nose	4
Wet Soil Tolerance	5
<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 2

Dry Hay 1

Continuous Grazing 3

Begin Height 24" • Stop Height 6"

Rotational Grazing 1

Begin Height 24" • Stop Height 6"

AS9302 is the first BMR-6, Brachytic dwarf hybrid sudangrass to hit the market. The BMR-6 gene adds high digestibility to a plant that has very fine stems and tremendous re-growth. The Brachytic dwarf trait adds a much tighter distance between internodes, allowing for a lower cutting/grazing height and better standability. The dry stalk trait allows for quick dry down, making this one of the most versatile forage products on the market.

## FIELD POSITIONING

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

Observed Suitability and Field-By-Field Positioning

HS = Highly Suitable

S = Suitable

MA = Manage Appropriately

X = Poor Suitability



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## SUDANGRASS MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTION GUIDE:

### Strengths:

- Stout stalks with excellent standability from Brachytic dwarf genetics
- Dry stalk for quick dry down
- Exceptional re-growth ability
- BMR-6 genetics for high digestibility

### Seeding:

- Soil temperature should be at least 60° F.
- Avg. Seeds per Pound: 22,000–25,000 (see bag for details)
- 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 base line 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:

- AS9302 is usually harvested 45 to 55 days after emergence.
- For the best quality and yield under a multi-cut 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 re-growth, 2 nodes or 4" of stubble is optimal. Sharp blades provide for a clean cut and enhance re-growth.

## 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.