



ADV S6520

Photoperiod Sensitive Sorghum-Sudangrass

- Industry-leading Aphix™ sugarcane aphid tolerance
- Photoperiod sensitive maturity for maximum harvest flexibility
- BMR-6 for top-end nutrition
- Quick regrowth for multiple cuttings

CHARACTERISTICS & RATINGS

Photoperiod Sensitive Relative Maturity

Varied Days to Boot Stage

BMR-6 Midrib

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	2
Plant Uniformity	1
Standability	2
Downy Mildew	2
Anthrachnose	2
Fusarium Wilt	3

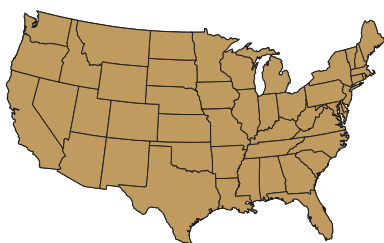
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
Poor Excellent

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

Recommended Seeding Rates:

Vary depending on local growing conditions.

Please see your Alta Seeds retailer for local recommendations.



■ Primary area of adaptation

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"	

ADV S6520 is an all-around elite hybrid. Place this hybrid in high-production environments. The PS maturity allows for excellent multicut management without the risk of having grain production. In systems that focus on single cut management, this product is an excellent tonnage producer and can provide some flexibility in harvest timing. Areas with previous SCA pressure will benefit from elite tolerance levels.

FIELD POSITIONING

Tough Dryland	S
High Yield Dryland	HS
Limited Irrigation	HS
Full Irrigation	HS
No-Till	HS
Poorly Drained Soils	S
Anthrachnose Prone Area	S
Fusarium Prone Area	HS

Observed Suitability and Field-by-Field Positioning

HS = Highly Suitable

S = Suitable

MA = Manage Appropriately

X = Poor Suitability



ADV S6520

SORGHUM-SUDANGRASS MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTION GUIDE

STRENGTHS:

- Excellent yield for maturity and standability.
- Photoperiod sensitive characteristic provides an extended window of harvest and consistent quality in the growing season.
- 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.
- 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 based on the 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 upon 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.