NEW

Graze It

Medium Maturity Sorghum-Sudangrass

- Ideal for dryland or limited irrigation production
- Thin-stemmed plant type
- Versatile crop usage for hay, silage and grazing

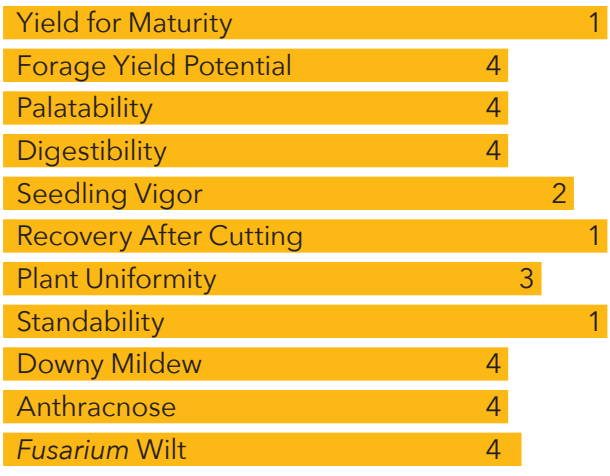
CHARACTERISTICS & RATINGS

Medium Relative Maturity

65 Days to Boot Stage

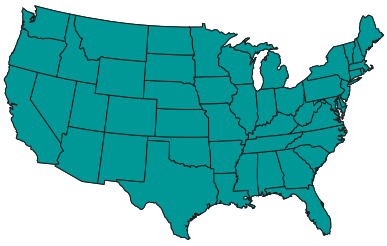
Standard non-BMR-6 Midrib

15–17 Seeds/Lb (1,000) – check seed bag



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	3
Dry Hay	1
Continuous Grazing	4
Begin Height 24" • Stop Height 6"	
Rotational Grazing	1
Begin Height 24" • Stop Height 6"	

Graze It is a versatile hybrid capable of producing a high tonnage of dry matter for grazing, hay, silage, green manure or organic matter. Graze It has exceptional heat and drought stress tolerance and fast regrowth.

FIELD POSITIONING

Tough Dryland	HS
High Yield Dryland	S
Limited Irrigation	S
Full Irrigation	S
No-Till	S
Poorly Drained Soils	S
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

301 S. POLK, STE. 860 • AMARILLO, TX 79101 • 844-529-3420

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Alta seeds Graze It

SORGHUM-SUDANGRASS MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTION GUIDE

STRENGTHS:

- Very good dry matter yield potential
- Excellent early season vigor and regrowth
- Dark green plant color
- Small-seeded product
- Thin-stemmed plant type
- Low water requirement
- Versatile crop usage for hay, silage and grazing

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.

FERTILITY:

- A soil test is highly recommended to establish a baseline of fertility requirements.
- Reduce nitrogen rates for less than optimum growing conditions.
- 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.
- 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:

- 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.

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.