NEW

ADV S6218

Medium-Early Maturity Sorghum-Sudangrass

- Dry stalk for less moisture and spoilage
- Game-changing blend of maturity and yield advantages
- Excellent multicut regrowth potential
- Season-long high tonnage production

CHARACTERISTICS & RATINGS

Medium-Early Relative Maturity

65 Days to Boot Stage

BMR-6 Midrib

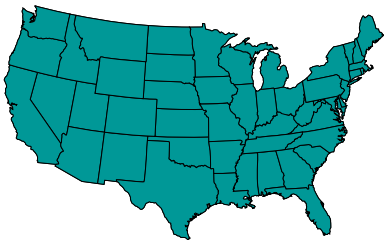
15-17 Seeds/Lb (1,000) – check seed bag

Yield for Maturity	1
Forage Yield Potential	1
Palatability	1
Digestibility	1
Seedling Vigor	2
Recovery After Cutting	1
Plant Uniformity	1
Standability	1
Downy Mildew	2
Anthracnose	2

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Poor Excellent

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	1
Rotational Grazing	2

ADV S6218 brings a new approach to the sorghum-sudangrass lineup, with dry stalk for less moisture, a shorter maturity to help shorten the season and the yield potential to fit every geography. Southern environments will benefit from the advantages of dry stalk and the versatility of a grazing option as well as dry hay production. Northern and short season scenarios will find an advantage as a haylage and baleage option for high-quality, high-moisture feed.

FIELD POSITIONING

Tough Dryland	S
High Yield Dryland	HS
Limited Irrigation	HS
Full Irrigation	S
Early Planting/Cold Soils	HS
No-Till	S
Poorly Drained Soils	MA
Anthracnose Prone Area	HS
Fusarium Prone Area	MA

Observed Suitability and Field-by-Field Positioning

HS = Highly Suitable
S = Suitable
MA = Manage Appropriately
X = Poor Suitability

SUDANGRASS MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTION GUIDE

STRENGTHS:

- Dry stalk for less moisture and spoilage
- Game-changing blend of maturity and yield advantages
- Excellent multicut regrowth potential
- Season-long high tonnage production
- 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: 15,000–17,000.
- 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.
- 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 on the basis 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 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.