

AF7102

Early Maturity Forage Sorghum

- Harvest 85-89 days after emergence
- Short stature genetics provide stout stalks for excellent standability
- Excellent for silage
- Double crop silage option



CHARACTERISTICS & RATINGS

Early Relative Maturity

85-89 Days to Soft Dough

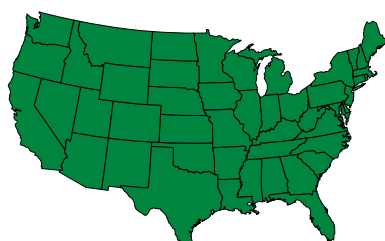
BMR-6 Midrib

17-19 Seeds/Lb (1,000) – check seed bag

Yield for Maturity	2
Forage Yield Potential	1
Palatability	1
Digestibility	2
Seedling Vigor	2
Recovery After Cutting	4
Plant Uniformity	2
Standability	2
Downy Mildew	1
Anthraco	2

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

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



■ Primary area of adaptation

CROP USE

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

AF7102 is an early BMR-6 forage sorghum with great standability. Northern producers are able to reach high yield potential with tremendous forage quality of a BMR-6 without the issues of lodging. This hybrid works best in areas north of I-70 where humidity and the shorter growing season tend to be a challenge. AF7102 can be used in southern states for late planting or early harvest situations. The tillering capabilities of this hybrid are unsurpassed, allowing for increased yields and ground cover.

FIELD POSITIONING

Tough Dryland	S
High Yield Dryland	HS
Limited Irrigation	HS
Full Irrigation	HS
No-Till	HS
Poorly Drained Soils	MA
Anthraco	S
Fusarium	N/A

Observed Suitability and Field-by-Field Positioning

HS = Highly Suitable

S = Suitable

MA = Manage Appropriately

X = Poor Suitability



AF7102

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 standability 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.
- Average seeds per pound: 17,000–19,000. 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:

- AF7102 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 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.