



AS9301

Medium Maturity Sudangrass

- Dry stalk for quick dry-down
- Excellent regrowth after harvest
- Exceptional drought tolerance
- BMR-6 for high digestibility

CHARACTERISTICS & RATINGS

Medium Relative Maturity

60 Days to Boot Stage

BMR-6 Midrib

21-24 Seeds/Lb (1,000) – check seed bag

Yield for Maturity	1
Forage Quality Potential	1
Palatability	1
Digestibility	1
Seedling Vigor	1
Recovery After Cutting	1
Plant Uniformity	2
Standability	3
Downy Mildew	3
Anthraco	3

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

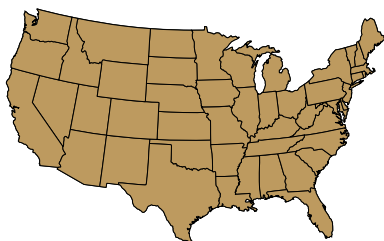
Based on Alta Seeds research trials relative to other Alta Seeds products.

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	2
Begin Height 24" • Stop Height 6"	
Rotational Grazing	1
Begin Height 24" • Stop Height 6"	

AS9301 is a BMR-6 hybrid sudangrass. The BMR-6 characteristic adds high quality to a plant that has fine stems and quick regrowth. This hybrid will dry down fast so it can be used in areas where putting up dry sudangrass hay is difficult.

FIELD POSITIONING

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

Observed Suitability and Field-by-Field Positioning

HS = Highly Suitable

S = Suitable

MA = Manage Appropriately

X = Poor Suitability



AS9301

SUDANGRASS MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTION GUIDE

STRENGTHS:

- Excellent early season vigor and regrowth
- Dark green plant color
- Improved overall disease package

SEEDING:

- Soil temperature should be at least 60° F.
- Avg. seeds per pound: 21,000-24,000.
- 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:

- AS9301 is usually harvested 45 to 55 days after emergence.
- 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.