EMPYR™ PREMIER FORAGES

AS9302

Medium Maturity Sudangrass

- Brachytic dwarf trait provides stout stalks for excellent standability
- Excellent for dry hay and rotational grazing
- Dry stalk for quick dry-down
- Exceptional regrowth and BMR-6 for high digestibility

CHARACTERISTICS & RATINGS

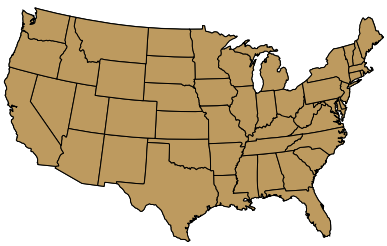
Medium Relative Maturity
55-65 Days to Boot Stage
BMR-6 Midrib
22-25 Seeds/Lb (1,000) – check seed bag

Yield for Maturity	1
Forage Quality Potential	1
Palatability	1
Digestibility	1
Seedling Vigor	2
Recovery After Cutting	1
Plant Uniformity	1
Standability	1
Downy Mildew	4
Anthracnose	4
Wet Soil Tolerance	5

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"	

AS9302 is the first BMR-6, brachytic dwarf hybrid sudangrass to hit the market. The BMR-6 gene adds high digestibility to a plant that has very fine stems and tremendous regrowth. The brachytic dwarf trait adds a much tighter distance between internodes, allowing for a lower cutting/grazing height and better standability. The dry stalk trait allows for quick dry-down, making this one of the most versatile forage products on the market.

FIELD POSITIONING

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

Observed Suitability and Field-by-Field Positioning
HS = Highly Suitable
MA = Manage Appropriately
S = Suitable
X = Poor Suitability

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AS9302

SUDANGRASS MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTION GUIDE

STRENGTHS:

- Stout stalks with excellent standability from brachytic dwarf genetics
- Dry stalk for quick dry-down
- Exceptional regrowth ability
- BMR-6 genetics for high digestibility

SEEDING:

- Soil temperature should be at least 60° F.
- Avg. seeds per pound: 22,000–25,000
- 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 base line 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:

- AS9302 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, which ever 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 4" 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.