



ADV S6404

Medium-Late Maturity Sorghum-Sudangrass

- High-yielding multicut sorghum-sudangrass
- Strong nutritional value for feed quality
- Broad adaptability for more uniform acres
- Responds to increased resources
- Brachytic dwarf trait provides stout stalks for excellent standability

CHARACTERISTICS & RATINGS

Medium-Late Relative Maturity

70 Days to Boot Stage

BMR-6 Midrib

14-16 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	2
Downy Mildew	3
Anthraco nose	1
Fusarium Wilt	3

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

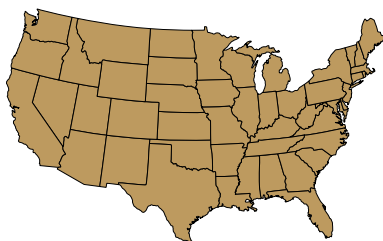
Based on Alta Seeds research trials relative to other Alta Seeds products.

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

ADV S6404 is a high-level sorghum-sudangrass with brachytic dwarf that provides versatility to a producer's forage operation. It has the ability to fill a bunk or a hay bale to meet feed requirements with fewer inputs. A high-quality plant with improved palatability, this elite multicut hybrid will make excellent dry hay.

FIELD POSITIONING

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

Observed Suitability and Field-by-Field Positioning

HS = Highly Suitable

S = Suitable

MA = Manage Appropriately

X = Poor Suitability



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SORGHUM-SUDANGRASS MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTION GUIDE

STRENGTHS:

- High yield potential sorghum-sudangrass.
- Great versatility for multicut operations.
- Excellent heat and drought stress tolerance.
- Produces a quality grazing option for producers.

SEEDING:

- Soil temperature should be at least 60 °F.
- Avg. seeds per pound: 14,000-16,000.
- 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:

- 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 4" 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 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.