NEW

GREEN GRAZE

Medium Maturity Sorghum-Sudangrass

- Excellent yield potential
- Good early seedling vigor
- BMR-12 for excellent digestibility
- Good drought tolerance and heat stress resistance

CHARACTERISTICS & RATINGS

Medium Relative Maturity

N 65 / S 100 Days to Boot Stage

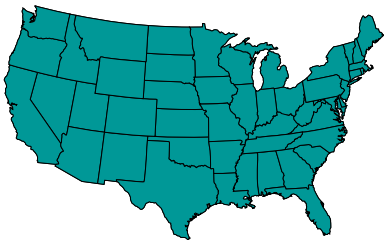
BMR-12 Midrib

14-16 Seeds/Lb (1,000) – check seed bag

Yield for Maturity	2
Forage Quality Potential	2
Palatability	2
Digestibility	2
Seedling Vigor	3
Recovery After Cutting	2
Plant Uniformity	3
Standability	1
Downy Mildew	2
Anthracnose	2
Fusarium Wilt	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
Begin Height 24" • Stop Height 6"	
Rotational Grazing	3
Begin Height 24" • Stop Height 6"	

Green Graze is a sorghum-sudangrass hybrid with excellent yield potential and good medium-season seedling vigor. This hybrid can be grown throughout the United States and will be ready for harvest at 40 days or 40 inches, whichever comes first. It has good drought tolerance and heat stress resistance to weather's hot, dry conditions. Green Graze has a very uniform stand. This hybrid features BMR-12 genetics for excellent digestibility and palatability, in addition to a solid disease resistance profile. Green Graze is an excellent economic choice for producers wanting a good quality feed.

FIELD POSITIONING

Tough Dryland	HS
High Yield Dryland	S
Limited Irrigation	S
Full Irrigation	S
Early Planting / Cold Soils	S
No-Till	S
Poorly Drained Soils	MA
Sugarcane Aphid*	X

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

GREEN GRAZE

SORGHUM-SUDANGRASS MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTION GUIDE

STRENGTHS:

- Superb balance of economical and high-quality feed.
- Strong drought tolerance for reduced water usage.
- Good yield potential in tough growing conditions.

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.

SEEDING:

- Soil temperature should be at least 60 °F.
- Green Graze can be no-tilled into the stubble of winter and spring crops.
- Planting depth should be ¾"–1".
- Do not plant in soils with pH greater than 8.0.
- Chlorosis can be a severe problem.

HARVEST:

- 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, 2 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.