

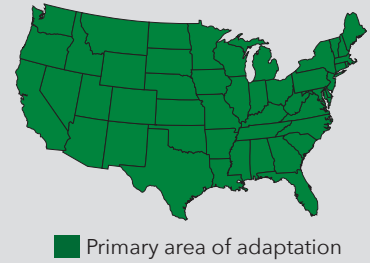
SORGHUM-SUDANGRASS

AS5201

Medium Maturity Sorghum-Sudangrass

- Ideal for dryland or limited irrigation production
- Thin stemmed plant type
- Versatile crop usage for hay, silage and grazing

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



■ Primary area of adaptation

CHARACTERISTICS & RATINGS

Medium Relative Maturity

65 Days to Boot Stage

Standard non-BMR-6 Midrib

15-17 Seeds/Lb (1,000) – check seed bag



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

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

CROP USE

Silage	3
Dry Hay	1
Continuous Grazing	4
Begin Height 24" • Stop Height 6"	
Rotational Grazing	1
Begin Height 24" • Stop Height 6"	

AS5201 is a versatile hybrid capable of producing high tonnage of dry matter for grazing, hay, silage, green manure or organic matter. AS5201 has exceptional heat and drought stress tolerance and fast re-growth.

FIELD POSITIONING

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

Observed Suitability and Field-By-Field Positioning

HS = Highly Suitable

S = Suitable

MA = Manage Appropriately

X = Poor Suitability



AltaSeeds.com 877-806-7333



1828 Freedom Rd.
Suite 101
Lancaster, PA 17601
(717) 687-6224

High Energy Forages and Soil Building Cover Crops



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877-806-7333

SORGHUM SUDANGRASS MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTION GUIDE:

Strengths:

- Very good dry matter yield potential
- Excellent early season vigor and re-growth
- Dark green plant color
- Small-seeded product
- Thin-stemmed plant type
- Low water requirement
- Versatile crop usage for hay, silage and grazing

Seeding:

- Soil temperature should be at least 60° F.
- Avg. Seeds per Pound: 15,000-17,000 (see bag for details)
- Planting depth should be 1"
- Seeding rate is important. Follow recommended plant populations for your area. (see bag for details)
- Do not plant in soils with pH greater 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 multi-cut 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 re-growth, 2 nodes or 6" of stubble is optimal.
- Sharp blades provide for a clean cut and enhance re-growth.

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.



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Note: Ratings are based upon a number of years testing in numerous locations. Adverse environmental conditions and planting dates may alter a hybrid's performance, maturity, and resistance to certain diseases and insects.