AF7201

Forage Sorghum

- Medium-early maturity: harvest 90-95 days after emergence
- Dryland or limited irrigation producer
- Excellent double crop choice
- BMR 6 quality and standability

AF7201 is a shorter statured and earlier version of the full season BMR 6 forage sorghums. Under most conditions, AF7201 will yield with the more full-season hybrids and has improved standabilty. AF7201 performs well under dryland conditions due to very good heat and stress tolerance. This shorter season hybrid provides forage production options in areas where most full-season products are unable to mature. The increase in standabilty is an advantage under all conditions. The BMR 6 characteristic has significantly lower lignin levels for improved palatability and digestibility therefore increasing milk and beef production.

Characteristic Ratings

Relative Maturity	Medium-Early
Days to Soft Dough Stage	90-95
Approx. Seeds/Lb (1,000) (seed bag for details)	15-17
Midrib Type	BMR 6
Yield for Maturity	1
Forage Quality Potential	1
Palatability	1
Digestability	1
Seedling Vigor	4
Recovery After Cutting	5
Plant Uniformity	1
Standability	4
Downy Mildew	4
Anthracnose	4
Fusarium Wilt	Not Rated

Recommended Seeding Rates

	Dryland	Irrigated (30"+ rainfall)
Rows:	3-6 Lbs./Acre	4-7 Lbs./Acre
Drilled:	4-6 Lbs./Acre	5-7 Lbs./Acre

Field Positioning

Tough Dryland	HS
High Yield Dryland	HS
Limited Irrigation	HS
Full Irrigation	S
High pH Soils Iron Chlorosis	MA
No-Till	MA
Poorly Drained Soils	X
Anthracnose 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

Crop Use

Silage	1
Dry Hay	4
Continuous Grazing	Not Rated
Rotational Grazing	Not Rated

Rating scale based upon:
Poor 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 Excellent

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

Beyond the Yield

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Multi-Year Quality Data — AF7201

Hybrid	%ADF	%CP	DM Yield lbs/Acre	%IVTD	%NDF	%NDFd 30 hr
AF7201	**29.74**	**6.80**	**14.352**	**71.15**	**47.13**	**38.78**
NK-300	31.39	7.84	19,305	68.26	50.72	34.51
Canex 208 BMR	32.77	7.47	15,925	66.56	52.38	42.11
FS-5	31.89	7.22	20,251	69.12	51.36	39.96

ADF = Acid Detergent Fiber

CP = Crude Protein

DM = Dry Matter

IVTD = In Vitro True Digestibility

NDF = Neutral Detergent Fiber

NDFd = Neutral Detergent Fiber Digestibility

AF7201 Forage Sorghum Management and Production Guide:

Strengths:

Highly digestible and consistent form of quality silage

40 percent greater IVTD forage quality rating over standard forage sorghum

Requires approximately 30 to 35 percent less water than corn for similar productivity

Much improved standabilty compared to early release BMR products

Excellent heat and drought stress tolerance

Performs well on less productive soils, including soils with high pH.

Potential to equal or exceed corn silage in milk production.

Excellent choice for dryland production

Seeding:

Soil temperature should be at least 60º F

Avg. Seeds per Pound: 15,000 - 17,000
Maximum 100,000 plants/Acre
(see bag for details)

Planting depth should be 1”-1.5”

Seeding rate is important. Follow recommended plant populations for your area.

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.

Nitrogen fertility should not exceed 100 units per acre including available nitrogen in the soil.

Potassium levels should be kept up, particularly if the soil pH is lower than 6.2.

If soil pH is above 7.5, a foliar application of iron may be necessary or Iron Chlorosis (yellowing of the leaves) may be a problem. This can be corrected by foliar feeding iron while plants are still young.

Harvest:

AF7201 is usually harvested between 90 to 95 days after emergence

For highest foliage protein levels, cut prior to heading

Protein levels will decline as harvest is delayed, however energy will increase upon heading. This energy increase is due to continued sugar formation in the sorghum stalks and leaves and carbohydrate deposition in the developing grain.

Optimum harvest recommendation is when 80 percent or more of heading has occurred to soft dough stage of the grain.

Avoiding Nitrate and Prussic Acid Poisoning from Sorghum:

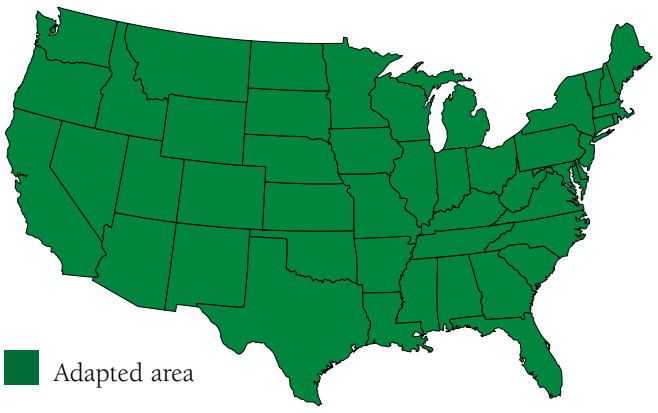
Avoid large nitrogen applications prior to expected drought periods which can increase Prussic Acid concentration for several weeks after application.

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 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.