



AS 6401

Sorghum Sudangrass Hybrid

- Medium-late maturing
- Versatile hybrid that can be used for hay, silage or grazing.
- Highly disease resistant
- Superior forage quality with high palatability and forage fiber digestibility for increased animal performance in both dairy and beef cattle

AS6401 has a very long season in the South (approximately 100 days to bloom). This extends the harvest window and can be used where photoperiod sensitive hybrids are not effective. In more northern regions, it is approximately 65 days to bloom. Due to AS6401's tropical genetics, the product has better regrowth in wet or humid conditions.



Characteristic Ratings

Relative Maturity	Medium-Late
Days to Boot Stage North	65/South 100
Approx. Seeds/Lb (1,000)	14-16
(seed bag for details)	
Midrib Type	BMR 6
Yield for Maturity	1
Forage Quality Potential	1
Palatability	1
Digestability	1
Seedling Vigor	3
Recovery After Cutting	1
Plant Uniformity	3
Standability	3
Downy Mildew	2
Anthracnose	2
Fusarium Wilt	2

Recommended Seeding Rates

	Dryland	Irrigated (30"+ rainfall)
Drilled:	10-25 Lbs./Acre	12-30 Lbs./Acre

Field Positioning

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

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

Crop Use

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

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.

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Multi-Year Quality Data — AS6401

Hybrid	%ADF	%CP (lbs/acre)	DM Yield	%IVTD 30 hr	%NDF	%NDFd 30 hr
AS6401	39.00	9.72	16,784	65.24	61.36	43.41
Nutri Plus BMR	29.96	9.37	11,953	67.57	49.26	50.25
4 Ever Green BMR	37.83	6.27	17,457	NR	61.57	NR
DK SX17	39.12	7.11	14,489	60.82	50.72	40.57

ADF = Acid Detergent Fiber
CP = Crude Protein
DM = Dry Matter
IVTD = In Vitro True Digestibility
NDF = Neutral Detergent Fiber
NDFd = Neutral Detergent Fiber Digestibility
NR = Not Rated

AS6401 Sorghum Sudangrass Management and Production Guide:

Strengths:

- Excellent heat and drought stress tolerance
- Adapted to areas where photoperiod-sensitive hybrids are not effective or exceptional disease tolerance is necessary
- Wide window of harvest with consistent high quality over a large growing area

Seeding:

- Soil temperature should be at least 60° F
- Avg. Seeds per Pound: 14,000 - 16,000 (see bag for details)
- Planting depth should be 1"
- Seeding rate is important. Follow recommended plant populations for your area.
- 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:

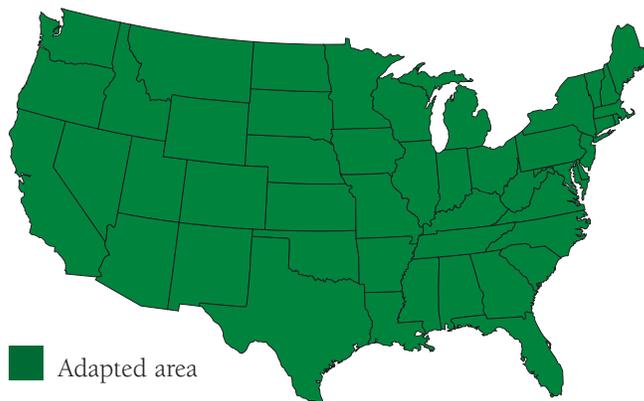
- A soil test is highly recommended to establish a base line of fertility requirements.
- Under favorable growing conditions, apply 1 to 1.25 lbs. of nitrogen per day of planned growth. For example, for a planned 60-day harvest, apply 50 to 75 lbs. of nitrogen; for a subsequent planned 30-day cutting, 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:

- Harvest schedules vary on the basis planting date, geographic location and weather.
- For the best quality and yield under a multi-cut program, harvest at 40 days or 40 inches 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 inches 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 drydown in silage is to swath the crop, allow it to wilt to the desired moisture level, and then pick up the wind rows 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 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.