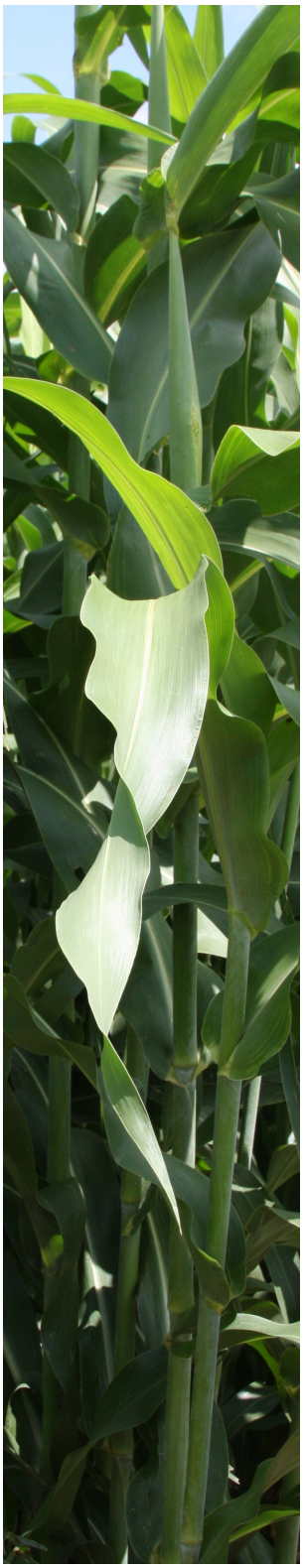
AS6503

Sorghum Sudangrass Hybrid

- Photoperiod sensitive
- Excellent disease package
- High sugar (Brix) in the vegetative state



AS6503 is a photoperiod sensitive (PPS) product which provides a wide window of harvest and consistent quality over the entire growing season – plus the increased utilization and efficiency you gain from the BMR 6 gene. AS6503 is unique in that it can produce high sugar (Brix) readings in the vegetative state. These characteristics coupled with an excellent disease package make AS6503 a great choice for silage, dry hay or grazing. AS6503 will remain in the vegetative state when the plant receives a minimum of 12 hours and 20 minutes of daily sunlight allowing for the greatest harvest flexibility. Once day length falls below this threshold, it goes to a reproductive state.

Characteristic Ratings

Relative Maturity	PPS
Days to Boot Stage	Varies
Approx. Seeds/Lb (1,000) (seed bag for details)	13-15
Midrib Type	BMR 6
Yield for Maturity	1
Forage Quality Potential	1
Palatability	1
Digestability	1
Seedling Vigor	4
Recovery After Cutting	3
Plant Uniformity	3
Standability	2
Downy Mildew	2
Anthracnose	2
Fusarium Wilt	2

Recommended Seeding Rates

	Dryland	Irrigated (30"+ rainfall)
Drilled:	8-25 Lbs./Acre	15-35 Lbs./Acre

Field Positioning

Tough Dryland	S
High Yield Dryland	HS
Limited Irrigation	S
Full Irrigation	HS
High pH Soils Iron Chlorosis	MA
No-Till	MA
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.

BeyondtheYield

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AS6503 Sorghum Sudangrass Management and Production Guide:

Strengths:

Wide harvest window

Excellent disease package

High sugars while vegetative

Seeding:

Soil temperature should be at least 60º F.

Avg. Seeds per Pound: 13,000 - 15,000
(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

AS6503 should be planted after day length reaches 12 hours and 30 minutes.

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 yields under a multi-cut program, harvest at 40 days or 40 inches of growth, whichever comes first.

Protein will decline as harvest is delayed, but 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 -8 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. (Swath/Wilt/Chop).

Avoiding Nitrate and Prussic Acid Poisoning from Sorghum:

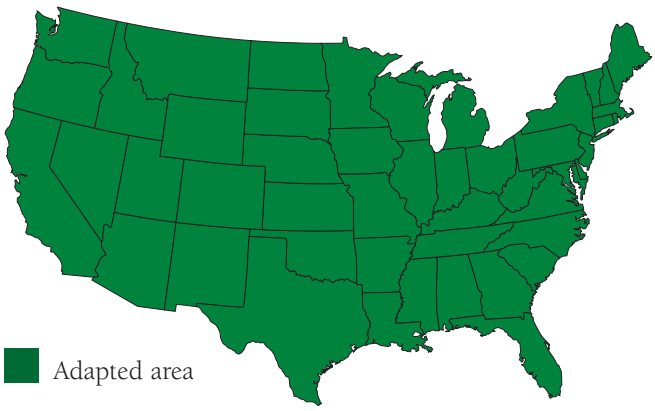
Avoid large nitrogen applications prior to expected drought periods which can increase Prussic Acid concentration for several weeks after application.

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.