

95 BMR BD Forage Sorghum

CHARACTERISTICS:

- Brachytic Dwarf for enhanced efficiency & flexibility – higher leaf to stem ratio for increased digestibility
- Improved standability & tillering
- BMR for improved quality
- Good resistance to downy mildew

USES:

- Best suited for one-cut silage systems: 105 - 115 days to soft dough
- Can be cut for hay, as long as proper management is followed; not suited for grazing environments

SEEDING

APPROX. SEEDS /LB	15,000 - 20,000
SOIL TEMPERATURE	60°F
PLANTING DEPTH	¾ - 1"
DAYS TO HARVEST (SOFT DOUGH STAGE)	105 - 115
APPROX. HARVEST HEIGHT	6 - 8'
DRYLAND SEEDING LBS/ACRE	4 - 8
IRRIGATION/HI-RAIN SEEDING LBS/ACRE	7 - 12

- Can be no-tilled into the stubble of winter and spring crops
- Do not plant in soil with pH greater than 7.5 as Iron Chlorosis can be a problem

FERTILITY

- Under favorable conditions, 1 to 1.25 lbs of nitrogen per day of planned growth should be available for ultimate growth, with little risk for nitrate poisoning. For example, for a planned 95 day harvest, 95 to 118 lbs of nitrogen should be available.
- Exceeding the recommended fertility above may have negative lodging results
- Potassium levels should be maintained similar to that of corn
- If soil pH is greater than 7.2, an application of iron may be necessary to prevent Iron Chlorosis

HARVEST & MANAGEMENT TIPS

- Usually harvested about 110 days after planting
- Harvest prior to heading for higher protein levels; energy levels will increase upon heading
- Dry hay and/or baleage are applicable where and when paper harvest management is followed. Dry hay is suited for areas with less moisture and humidity; baleage offers more flexibility in all other areas
- Harvest at proper moisture (yield and quality are maximized between 60% and 72%)
- Wide windows are required for baleage products to ensure rapid dry down.
- For silage, keep chop length uniform (around ½")

AVOIDING NITRATE POISONING & PRUSSIC ACID POISONING

- Do not harvest drought stricken plants within four days following a heavy rain
- Do not apply nitrogen prior to expected drought periods
- If in doubt, cut at higher stubble height as nitrates tend to accumulate in the lower stalk
- If high prussic acid is found, wait one month prior to feeding. Unlike excessive nitrates, prussic acid will escape from the plant over time
- When questions about livestock safety remain, get forage tested promptly

RECOVERY AFTER CUTTING	DOUBLE CROP	SUGARCANE APHID TOLERANCE	STANDABILITY	LEAF DISEASE TOLERANCE
3	2	1	5	4

Ratings are based on comparison with other products of like maturity/product use.
1 = POOR 5 = EXCELLENT



BMR 6



BD

**SUMMER
SELECT™**
SUMMER ANNUALS



BD = Brachytic Dwarf



BMR = Brown Mid-Rib

