AS6201 is an entry level sorghum sudangrass product featuring the BMR 6 characteristics. This original BMR hybrid has shown an 18.9 percent average increase in feed value compared to conventional. It offers a premium summer annual hybrid with the same agronomic characteristics you will find in a conventional sorghum sudangrass hybrid such as excellent hay quality, heavy pasturing, superior drought tolerance and a wide adaptability. AS6201 also features increased utilization and efficiency thanks to the BMR 6 gene.

### Characteristic Ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Relative Maturity</td>
<td>Medium-Early</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Days to Boot Stage</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approx. Seeds/Lb (1,000)</td>
<td>15-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midrib Type</td>
<td>BMR 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yield for Maturity</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forage Quality Potential</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palatability</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digestability</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seedling Vigor</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery After Cutting</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Uniformity</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standability</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downy Mildew</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthracnose</td>
<td>Not Rated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fusarium Wilt</td>
<td>Not Rated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Field Positioning

- Tough Dryland: S
- 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: 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**: 3
- **Dry Hay**: 1
- **Continuous Grazing**: 4
  - Begin Height: 24”
  - Stop Height: 6”
- **Rotational Grazing**: 1
  - Begin Height: 24”
  - Stop Height: 6”

### Recommended Seeding Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seeding Method</th>
<th>Dryland</th>
<th>Irrigated (30”+ rainfall)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drilled</td>
<td>10-25 Lbs./Acre</td>
<td>12-25 Lbs./Acre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
AS6201 Sorghum Sudangrass
Management and Production Guide:

Strengths:
- Good early season vigor and regrowth
- Widely adaptable
- Low water requirement
- Versatile crop usage for hay, silage and grazing

Seeding:
- Soil temperature should be at least 60º 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.
- 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 inches of growth, which ever comes first.
- 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 a desired moisture level, and then pick up the wind rows with a silage chopper.
- 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.

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.

Multi-Year Quality Data — AS6201

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hybrid</th>
<th>%ADF</th>
<th>%CP</th>
<th>DM Yield (lbs/acre)</th>
<th>%IVTD 30 hr</th>
<th>%NDF</th>
<th>%NDFd 30 hr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AS6201</td>
<td>38.82</td>
<td>10.40</td>
<td>16,645</td>
<td>65.98</td>
<td>61.01</td>
<td>44.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grazex 721</td>
<td>27.40</td>
<td>8.10</td>
<td>6,889</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>46.90</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweeter Corn Honey II (BMR)</td>
<td>32.75</td>
<td>14.70</td>
<td>8,370</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>54.40</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK SX17</td>
<td>39.12</td>
<td>7.11</td>
<td>14,489</td>
<td>60.82</td>
<td>59.77</td>
<td>40.57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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.