# 95 BMR Forage Sorghum

#### • Early maturing dwarf BMR

- High grain yield for maturity
- Excellent leaf disease resistance
- · Widely adapted with excellent standability

#### USES:

- Best suited for one-cut silage systems: 85 95 days to soft dough
- Can be cut for hay, as long as proper management is followed; not suited for grazing environments

## SEEDING

APPROXIMATE SEEDS / LB	14,000 - 17,000
30 INCH ROWS (LBS)	5 - 7
SEEDING NARROW (LBS)	NR
SOIL TEMPERATURE	60°F
PLANTING DEPTH (IN)	<sup>3</sup> ⁄4 - 1

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

## HARVEST

APPROXIMATE HARVEST HEIGHT (FT)	5 - 7	
DAYS TO HARVEST (SOFT DOUGH STAGE)	85 - 95	

## FERTILITY

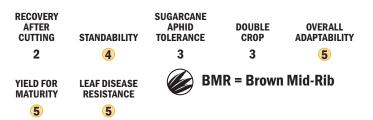
- Under favorable conditions, 1 to 1.25 lbs of nitrogen per day of planned growth should be available for ultimate growth, with little risk for nitrate poisoning. For example, for a planned 95 day harvest, 95 to 118 lbs of nitrogen should be available.
- Exceeding the recommended fertility above may 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 85 to 95 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 1/2")

#### 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



Ratings are based on comparison with other products of like maturity/product use.  $\ensuremath{\texttt{1}}$  = POOR, 5 = EXCELLENT





