

## HP 95 BMR Forage Sorghum



### Agronomic Traits

Yield Potential:	Excellent
Early Seedling Vigor:	Good
Growth Habit:	Upright with Large Head
Recovery After Cutting:	Fair
Maturity:	Medium
Uniformity:	Excellent
Leaf Type:	Soft
Standability:	Excellent

### Planting Rates

(Per Acre)	Irrigated	Dryland
Seeding Rate:	5-9 lbs.	4-8 lbs.
Average Seeds per Pound:	14,000	
Bag Weight:	50 lbs.	

### Adaptation Ratings

Photosynthetic Type:	Warm Season
Soil Temperature:	Warm (65° F)
Water Requirement:	Medium

### Crop Use Information

Life Cycle:	Annual
Ease of Establishment:	Good
Shade Tolerance:	Poor
Drought Stress:	Good
Wet Soil:	Good
Low pH Tolerance:	Moderate
Minimum pH:	6.0
Saline Soils (White Alkali):	Fair
Saline – Sodic Soils (Black Alkali):	Fair
Hay:	Good
Silage:	Excellent
Continuous Grazing:	Fair
Rotational Grazing:	Fair
Palatability:	Excellent

**HP 95 BMR Forage Sorghum** is a shorter earlier version of the BMR forage sorghums. Under most conditions, it will yield with the more full-season hybrids and has improved standability. Our choice of hybrids under dryland conditions, or where a shorter season hybrid is desired. The increase in standability is an advantage under all conditions. BMR trait has significantly lower lignin levels for improved palatability and digestibility increasing milk and beef production.

**HP 95 BMR Forage Sorghum** is a highly digestible and consistent form of quality silage with a 40% greater IVTD forage quality rating over standard forage sorghum. **HP 95 BMR Forage Sorghum** requires 33% less water than corn. It has the potential to equal or exceed corn silage in milk production and has good disease package.

**HP 95 BMR Forage Sorghum** should be planted when the soil temperature is at least 60°F, usually between April 10 and July 10. It can be no tilled into the stubble of winter and spring crops. The seeding rate of **HP 95 BMR Forage Sorghum** is important. Follow recommended plant populations for your area. Planting depth should be approximately 1". A soil test is highly recommended. Nitrogen fertility should not exceed 110 units per acre including nitrogen in the soil. Potassium levels should be kept up, particularly if the soil pH is lower than 6.2. If soil pH is above 7.5, foliar application of iron may be necessary or Chlorosis can be a problem. **HP 95 BMR Forage Sorghum** is an excellent companion with Forage Soybeans or Black Autrey Cowpeas.

**HP 95 BMR Forage Sorghum** is usually harvested between 90 to 95 days after emergence. For highest possible foliage protein, cut prior to heading. Protein will decline as harvest is delayed, but energy will increase upon heading because of continued sugar formation in the sorghum stalks and leaves, and carbohydrate deposition in the developing grains.

It is recommended with **HP 95 BMR Forage Sorghum** to avoid large nitrogen applications prior to expected drought periods. Increase Prussic Acid concentration for several weeks after nitrogen application. Do not harvest drought-damaged plants within four days following a good rain. Do not green chop 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.