



# HP 120 BMR DW

## Forage Sorghum

*(Sorghum bicolor)*



### Disease/Insect/Nematode Ratings

Downy Mildew:	R
Anthraco nose:	MR

### Agronomic Traits

Yield Potential:	Excellent
Early Seedling Vigor:	Good
Growth Habit:	Upright with Large Head
Recovery After Cutting:	Fair
Maturity:	90 to 95 days to Soft Dough
Uniformity:	Excellent
Midrib Type:	Brown
Standability:	Excellent

### Planting Rates

(Per Acre)	Dryland	Irrigated
Rows:	4 - 8 lbs.	5 - 7 lbs.
Broadcast:	5 - 9 lbs.	6 - 9 lbs.

### Maximum Recommended Plant Population: 100,000 plants per acre

Average Seeds per Pound:	15,000 to 17,000
Bag Weight:	50 lbs.

### Adaptation Ratings

Photosynthetic Type:	Warm Season
Soil Temperature:	Warm (65 F)
Water Requirement:	Very Low

### Crop Use Information

Life Cycle:	Annual
Ease of Establishment:	Good
Shade Tolerance:	Fair
Drought Stress:	Excellent
Wet Soil:	Fair
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:	Do not Graze
Rotational Grazing:	Do not Graze
Palatability:	Excellent
Anti-Quality:	Prussic Acid and Nitrogen Concerns

HP 120 BMR DW is a Brown Midrib hybrid Forage Sorghum type. The lignin content of the stem has been dramatically reduced which significantly improves digestibility by 40 percent over conventional forage sorghums. This improvement in digestibility allows HP 120 BMR DW Forage Sorghum to equal the milk production of corn. The reduced lignin content and the short stature of the HP 120 BMR DW gives it excellent standability and digestibility in comparison to traditional BMR forage sorghums and conventional forage sorghums. The short stature of HP 120 BMR DW and wide leaf surface gives it an advantage over the competitor in yield, quality and standability!

The water requirement of HP 120 BMR DW is 1/3 less than that required to produce an equivalent amount of corn. This high water use efficiency of HP 120 BMR DW makes it ideally suited where water is a major yield-limiting factor.

- Significantly lower stem lignin levels
- Improved digestibility increasing milk production
- Excellent standability
- Uses less water



## HP 120 BMR DW Forage Sorghum Management and Production Guide:

### Strengths

- Highly digestible and consistent form of quality silage.
- 40 percent greater IVTD forage quality rating over standard forage sorghum.
- Requires 33 percent less water than corn.
- Potential to equal or exceed corn silage in milk production.
- Good disease package.

### Seeding

- Soil temperature should be at least 60 F.
- HP 120 BMR DW FS is usually planted between April 10 and July 10.
- Can be no tilled into the stubble of winter and spring crops.
- Seeding rate 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.

### Harvest

- HP 120 BMR DW FS 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.

### Avoiding Nitrate and Prussic Acid Poisoning from Sorghum

- Avoid large nitrogen applications prior to expected drought periods.
- Increased 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.