PLANT CHARACTERISTICS

Brachytic dwarf trait provides stout stalks for excellent standability.
Excellent for dry hay and rotational grazing.
Dry stalk for quick drydown.
Exceptional regrowth and BMR-6 for high digestibility.

SSA M32 BMR6 DSBD

www.seedway.com

SSA M32 BMR6 DSBD - BMR Brachytic Dwarf Hybrid Sudangrass

SSA M32 BMR6 DSBD is the first BMR-6, brachytic dwarf hybrid sudangrass to hit the market. The BMR-6 gene adds high digestibility to a plant that has very fine stems and tremendous re-growth. The brachytic dwarf trait adds a much tighter distance between internodes, allowing for a lower cutting/grazing height and better standability. The drystalk trait allows for quick dry down, making this one of the most versatile forage products on the market.

CHARACTERISTICS

Early Seedling Vigor	Excellent
Relative Maturity	Medium
Maturity	55-65 days to soft dough
Uniformity	Excellent
Standability	Excellent
Recovery After Cutting	Excellent
Midrib Type	BMR-6
Downey Mildew	Very Good
Anthracnose	Very Good
Fusarium Wilt	Not Rated
Seedling Vigor	Excellent

SEEDING

Soil Temperature	60°F
Avg. Seed per Pound	22,000 - 25,000

Recommended seeding rates vary depending on local growing conditions.

CROP USE INFORMATION

Yield Potential	Excellent
Drought Stress	Excellent
Tough Dryland	Fair
High Yield Dryland	Excellent
Limited Irrigation	Excellent
Full Irrigation	Excellent
High pH Soils	Fair
Iron Chlorosis	Fair
No-Till	Fair
Poorly Drained Soils	Poor
Low pH Tolerance	Fair
Minimum pH	6.0
Hay	Excellent
Silage	Excellent
Continuous Grazing	Very Good
Rotational Grazing	Excellent
Palatability	Excellent
Digestibility	Excellent
Anti-Quality	Prussic Acid and Nitrate

SEEDWAY EST 1963

HALL, NY (585)526-6391 • SHOREHAM, VT (802) 897-2881 MIFFLINBURG, PA (570) 966-3841 • EMMAUS, PA (800) 225-4131

SSA M32 BMR6 DSBD Brachytic Dwarf Hybrid Sudangrass Management and Production Guide:

Strengths:

- Stout stalks with excellent standability from Brachytic dwarf genetics
- Dry stalk for quick dry down
- Exceptional regrowth ability
- BMR-6 genetics for high digestibility

Seeding:

- Soil temperature should be at least 60° F.
- Avg. Seeds per Pound: 22,000–25,000
- Planting depth should be 1"
- Seeding rate is important. Follow recommended plant populations for your area.
- Do not plant in soils with pH greater than 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 condition.
- 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.

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 plant within four days following a good rain.
- Do not greenchop within seven days of a killing frost.
- Cut at 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.

ADAPTATION RATINGS

Photosynthetic Type	Warm Season
Soil Temperature	Warm (60°F)
Water Requirement	Very Low

Harvest:

- SSA M32 BMR6 DSBD is usually harvested 45 to 55 days after emergence.
- For the best quality and yield under a multi-cut program, harvest at 40 days or 40" of growth, which ever comes first.
- 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 cutting height. For regrowth, 2 nodes or 4" of stubble is optimal. Sharp blades provide for a clean cut and enhance regrowth.