



23419

Forage Sorghum
(Sorghum bicolor)



P.O. Drawer 2420, Hereford, TX 79045

800-333-9048

www.AdvantaUS.com

- **Early Maturing**
- **Dryland Producer**
- **BMR Quality, Improved Standability, and Reduced Seeding Costs**

New release in BMR 6 Genetics. 23419 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.

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:	Even

RECOMMENDED SEEDING 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:	13,000 to 15,000	
Bag Weight:	50 lbs.	

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:	Fair
Silage:	Excellent
Continuous Grazing:	Do not Graze
Rotational Grazing:	Do not Graze
Palatability:	Excellent
Anti-Quality:	Prussic Acid and Nitrogen Concerns

DISEASE/INSECT/NEMATODE RATINGS

Downy Mildew:	R
Anthrachnose:	MR

QUALITY DATA — 23419 FORAGE SORGHUM

Forage Sorghum Quality Summary - Milk

Hybrid	DM Yield	65%Yield	%CP	%ADF	%NDF	%IVTD	NEL	Milk/ton	Milk/acre
SG 971005	10074	28783	11.5	33.5	60.9	73.45	0.83	1029	4970
23419	10295	29414	12.1	34.3	62.4	71.69	0.82	846	4359
Beef Builder T	9962	28465	9.65	32.85	65.45	71.45	0.81	701.3	3493
Silo Plus BMR	6992	19979	12.7	29.2	63.05	74.9	0.85	988	3454
Dairymaster BMR	6278	17939	9.75	30.15	62.15	71.6	0.82	853	2678
Canex 208	5795	16558	9.9	36.55	65	68.35	0.78	557	1615
DK FS 5	10594	30270	10.4	38.7	68.4	65.7	0.75	269	1426

23419 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:

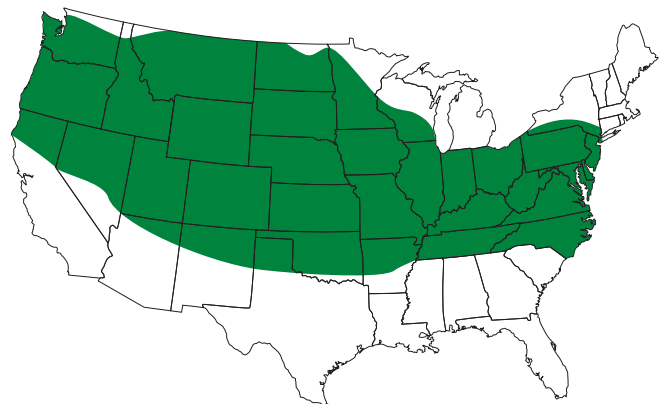
- Soil temperature should be at least 60 F.
- 23419 is usually planted between April 10 and July 10.
- Can be no tilled into the stubble of winter and spring crops.
- Seeding rate is important. Follow recommended plant populations for your area.
- Planting depth should be approximately 1".
- A soil test 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.
- 23419 is an excellent companion with Forage Soybeans or Black Autrey Cowpeas.

Harvest:

- 23419 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.

ADAPTATION RATINGS

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



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.