



CHAMP II

Sorghum - Sudangrass (Sorghum bicolor x Sorghum sudanense)

Full-Season

High Yield, Adapatability, High Quality, Recoverability After Cutting

Hybrid Sorghum-Sudangrass that is an exceptionally drought-tolerant three-way cross with exceptional palatability. A high leaf to stem ratio, and adapted throught the U.S. It has fast regrowth and tillers very well.

AGRONOMIC TRAITS

Early Seedling Vigor:	Good
Growth Habit:	Upright
Recovery After Cutting:	Excellent
Maturity:	Changes N to S
Uniformity:	Good
Plant Color:	Purple
Midrib Type:	Standard

RECOMMENDED SEEDING RATES

Bushel Weight:	56 lbs.	
Average Seeds per Pound:	13,000 to 15,000	
	<u>Dryland</u>	<u>Irrigated</u>
Rates (lbs.):	10 - 30	12 - 60
Seeds/Sq. Ft	5 - 10	17 - 22

QUALITY DATA

<u>Maturity Stage:</u>	<u>Boot</u>
% ADF	35.1
% NDF	48.7
% IVTD	78.5
% CP	11.1

CROP USE INFORMATION

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

DISEASE/INSECT/NEMATODE RATINGS

Downy Mildew:	R
Anthracoese:	R

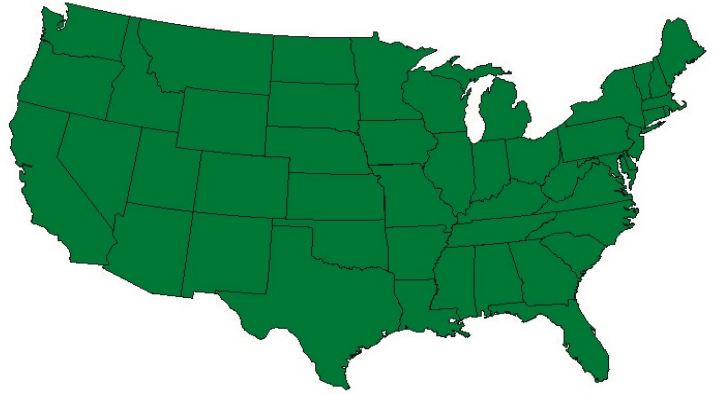
ADAPTATION RATINGS

Photosynthetic Type:	Warm Season
Photoperiod:	Insensitive
Soil Temperature:	Warm (60 F)
Water Requirement:	Very Low

Sorghum-Sudan Management and Production Guide:

Strengths

High yield potential.
Highly palatable.
Limited Downy Mildew resistance.
Low water requirement.
Short maturity requirement – 60 days.



Seeding

Soil temperature should be at least 60 F.
Usually planted between March 10 and July 10
Can be no-tilled into the stubble of winter and spring crops.
Planting depth should be 1".
Do not plant in soils with pH greater than 7.5 to 8.0.
Chlorosis can be a severe problem.

Harvest

Usually harvested 40-60 days after seeding.
Protein will decline as harvest is delayed, but energy will increase upon heading due to continued sugar formation in the sorghum stalks and leaves, and carbohydrate deposition in the developing grains.

Avoiding Nitrate and Prussic Acid Poisoning from Sorghum:

Avoid large nitrogen applications prior to expected drought periods.
Can increase Prussic Acid concentration for several weeks after application.
Do not harvest drought-damaged plants within four days following a good rain.
Do not greenchop 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.

Note: Ratings are based upon a number of years testing in numerous locations. Adverse environmental conditions and planting dates may alter a hybrid's performance, maturity, and resistance to certain diseases and insects.