



ADV F7424



Full-Season BMR-6 with SCA Tolerance

- The top-yielding hybrid in high quality classification
- Combines BMR-6 and Aphix™ for game-changing management options
- Brachytic dwarf to maximize standability

CHARACTERISTICS & RATINGS

Late Relative Maturity

120 Days to Soft Dough Stage

BMR-6 Midrib

18-20 Seeds/Lb (1,000) – check seed bag

Yield for Maturity	1
Forage Quality Potential	1
Palatability	1
Digestibility	1
Seedling Vigor	1
Recovery After Cutting	3
Plant Uniformity	1
Standability	1
Downy Mildew	3
Anthracoese	3

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
Poor Excellent

Based on Alta Seeds research trials relative to other Alta Seeds products.

Recommended Seeding Rates:
Vary depending on local growing conditions. Please see your Alta Seeds retailer for local recommendations.



■ Primary area of adaptation

CROP USE

Silage	1
Dry Hay	Not Rated
Continuous Grazing	Not Rated
Rotational Grazing	Not Rated

An improvement on the legendary AF7401. ADV F7424 brings a jump in yield potential while maintaining everything we loved about its predecessor. Excellent standability, top-notch quality feed, and now featuring our Aphix™ SCA tolerance. This is the benchmark of all high-yielding forage sorghum products in the lineup. If you need a product to push the limits of yield and provide superb agronomics, this is the one to try.

FIELD POSITIONING

Tough Dryland	S
High Yield Dryland	S
Limited Irrigation	HS
Full Irrigation	HS
Early Planting Cold Soils	HS
No-Till	HS
Poorly Drained Soils	MA
Anthracoese Prone Area	HS
Fusarium Prone Area	S

Observed Suitability and Field-by-Field Positioning

HS = Highly Suitable

S = Suitable

MA = Manage Appropriately

X = Poor Suitability



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FORAGE SORGHUM MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTION GUIDE

STRENGTHS:

- Highly digestible and consistent form of quality silage
- High levels of structural carbohydrates in stalks and leaves for overall increased animal performance
- 40 percent greater IVTD forage quality rating over standard forage sorghum
- Requires approximately 30 to 35 percent less water than corn for similar productivity
- Excellent standability from brachytic dwarf genetics
- Excellent heat and drought stress tolerance
- Performs well on less productive soils
- Potential to equal or exceed corn silage in milk production

SEEDING:

- Soil temperature must be at least 60 °F.
- Avg. seeds per pound: 18,000-20,000 maximum 100,000 plants/acre.
- Planting depth should be 1"-1.5".
- Seeding rate is important. Follow recommended plant populations for your area.
- Can be no-tilled into the stubble of winter and spring crops.

FERTILITY:

- A soil test is highly recommended to establish a baseline of fertility requirements.
- Nitrogen fertility should not exceed 115 units per acre including available 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, a foliar application of iron may be necessary or iron chlorosis (yellowing of the leaves) may be a problem. This can be corrected by foliar feeding iron while plants are still young.

HARVEST:

- ADV F7424 is usually harvested 110-115 days after emergence.
- For highest foliage protein levels, cut prior to heading.
- Protein levels will decline as harvest is delayed; however, energy will increase upon heading. This energy increase is due to continued sugar formation in the sorghum stalks and leaves and carbohydrate deposition in the developing grain.
- Optimum harvest recommendation is when 50 percent or more of heading has occurred to soft dough stage of the grain.

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 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 on testing over a number of years in numerous locations. Adverse environmental conditions and planting dates may alter a hybrid's performance, maturity and resistance to certain diseases and insects.