MS 202 BMR
SORGHUM-SUDANGRASS

(Sorghum bicolor x Sorghum bicolor)

- Male Sterile
- Significant increase in digestibility
- Significant increase in palatability
- Significant increase in efficiency

MS 202 BMR brand hybrid sorghum-sudangrass with exceptional palatability and the addition of a Brown Midrib gene has shown marked reduction of lignin content in the plant. Lignin is the component of the cell walls that is generally regarded as the primary factor limiting the extent of forage fiber digestion. It offers a premium summer annual hybrid with the same agronomic characteristics you will find in a conventional sorghum x sudangrass such as excellent hay quality, heavy pasturing, superior drought tolerance, and a wide adaptability–plus the increased utilization and efficiency you get from the Brown Midrib gene. MS 202 BMR is male sterile, thus no seed to volunteer, unless pollinated from an outside source.

Disease/Insect/Nematode Ratings:

Downy Mildrew:	MR

Agronomic Traits:

Early Seedling Vigor:	Good
Growth Habit:	Upright
Recovery after Cutting:	Very Good
Maturity:	55-65 days to Boot
Uniformity:	Fair
Plant Color:	Purple
Midrib Type:	Brown

Planting Rates:

Bushel Weight:	56 lbs.
Seeds per Pound:	16,000

Rate (Lbs.)	Dryland	Irrigated
Pounds/Acre:	10-30	12-60
Seeds/Sq. Ft.:	5-14	17-22

Adaptation Ratings:

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

Seeding:

- Soil temperature should be at least 60 F.
- MS 202 BMR is usually planted between April 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 will be a severe problem.

Harvest:

- MS 202 BMR is usually harvested 50-60 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.

Crop Use Information:

Life Cycle:	Annual
Ease of Establishment:	Good
Shade Tolerance:	Poor - Fair
Drought Stress:	Good
Wet Soil:	Fair
Low pH Tolerance:	Moderate
Minimum pH:	6.0
Saline Soils (White Alkali):	Fair
Saline – Sodic Soils (Black Alkali):	Poor - Fair
Hay:	Excellent
Silage:	Excellent
Continuous Grazing:	Do Not Continuous Graze
Rotational Grazing:	Excellent
Palatability:	Excellent
Anti-Quality:	Prussic Acid and Nitrates

Strengths

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

Weaknesses

- Moderate drought tolerance.
- Poor storage - juicy midrib favors bacteria.

Avoid Nitrate and Prussic Acid Poisoning from sorghum:

Avoid large nitrogen applications prior to expected drought periods.
2,4-D can increase Prussic Acid concentration for several weeks after application.
Do not harvest drought-damaged plants within 4 days following a good rain.
Do not green chop within 7 days of a killing frost.
Cut at a higher stubble height, nitrates tend to accumulate in the lower stalk.
Wait 1 month before feeding silage to give Prussic Acid enough time to escape.

farm science genetics®