

# Greengrazer V Sorghum-Sudangrass

- Small-seeded and thin-stemmed type
- Dark green color with Green Top trait
- Anthracnose and Downy Mildew resistant
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Greengrazer V is a new small-seeded three way cross with thin stems that are highly palatable. Regrowth after cutting is very fast. Greengrazer V is a dark green color and also possesses the Green Top trait, which allows for further extension of the plant. Planting Greengrazer V at higher populations per acre will result in a finer stemmed forage. Finer stems will allow the forage to dry faster for higher quality hay than is possible with thick stemmed types.

## Seeding:

- Soil temperature should be at least 60° F
- Greengrazer V is usually planted between June 10 and July 10 in the northern states.
- 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:

- Greengrazer V is usually harvested 63-65 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.



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## TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION



### Sorghum-Sudangrass (Sorghum bicolor x Sorghum sudanense)

## Greengrazer V

- Small-seeded and thin-stemmed type.
- Dark-green color with Green Top Trait.
- Anthracnose and Downy Mildew Resistance.

Greengrazer V is a small-seeded, three-way cross with thin stems that is highly palatable. Re-growth after cutting is very fast. Greengrazer V is a dark-green color and also possesses the Green Top Trait which allows for further extension of the plant. Planting Greengrazer V at higher populations per acre will result in a finer-stemmed forage. Finer stems will allow the forage to dry faster for higher-quality hay than is possible with thick-stemmed types.

#### Disease/Insect/Nematode Ratings:

Downy Mildew:	R
Anthracnose:	R

#### Adaptation Ratings:

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

#### Agronomic Traits:

Early Seedling Vigor	Excellent
Growth Habit:	Upright
Recovery After Cutting:	Excellent
Maturity:	63 days to Boot
Uniformity:	Excellent
Plant Color:	Purple
Midrib Type:	Juicy

#### Crop Use Information:

Life Cycle:	Annual
Ease of Establishment:	Good
Shade Tolerance:	Poor-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):	Poor-Fair
Hay:	Excellent
Silage:	Excellent
Continuous Grazing:	Do Not Continuous Graze
Rotational Grazing:	Excellent
Palatability:	Excellent
Anti-Quality:	Prussic Acid and Nitrogen

#### Planting Rates:

Bushel Weight:	56 lb
Seeds Per Pound:	21,000

	<u>Dryland</u>	<u>Irrigated</u>
Rate (Lbs):	10-30	35-100
Seeds/Sq Ft:	5-14	17-48

#### Strengths:

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|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* High yield potential</li> <li>* Small-seeded type</li> <li>* Green Top Trait</li> <li>* Good overall disease resistance package</li> <li>* Resistant to Anthracnose &amp; Downy Mildew</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Thin-stemmed plant type</li> <li>* Dark-green plant color</li> <li>* Sweet, juicy midrib</li> <li>* Newer genetics</li> </ul> |
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## Quality Data—Greengrazer V Sorghum-

### Texas Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Laboratory 1997 Data

<b>Maturity Stage</b>	<b>Milk</b>
<b>% Crude Protein</b>	10.06
<b>% ADF</b>	41.43
<b>% NDF</b>	74.83
<b>% Fat—Ether Extre</b>	3.89
<b>% TDN</b>	56.99
<b>% NFC</b>	.27
<b>% Calcium</b>	.21
<b>% Phosphorus</b>	.19
<b>% Magnesium</b>	.36

### Greengrazer V Sorghum-Sudan Management & Production Guide:

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### Avoiding Nitrate & Prussic Acid Poisoning from Sorghum:

- Avoid large nitrogen applications prior to expected drought periods.
- 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 one month before feeding silage to give Prussic Acid enough time to escape.