

Super Sugar

DELAYED MATURITY

SORGO SORGHUM X
SUDANGRASS



- Higher yielding single or multi-cut
- Increased protein; leafy fine stems
- Wide window of harvestability lowers harvest expenses and increases yield

Super Sugar Delayed Maturity is a higher yielding, increased protein, sweet summer annual forage grass for hay, grazing, baleage, greenchop, or cover-crop. The delayed maturity trait allows this hybrid 25-30 additional growing days to the boot stage. Yield tests and grower comparisons have shown an increase of yield by 50%. When other hybrids would head out and lose up to 50% of the protein and regrowth potential. It has a higher leaf to stem ratio with sweet fine stems making it highly palatable.

Disease / Insect Ratings

Downy Mildew: Resistant
 Anthracnose: Resistant
 Sugar Cane Aphid: Tolerant

Agronomic Traits

Early Season Vigor: Excellent
 Height: 60" - 80"
 Maturity: 80 - 85 Days to Boot
 Regrowth: Excellent
 Midrib Type: Conventional
 Plant Type: Juicy Sweet
 Photoperiod Sensitive: No

Seeding Rates

Seeds Per Pound: 19,000 - 21,000
 Soil Temperature: 62°F

Seeding Method	Harvest Stage	Dryland Lbs / Acre	Irrigated Lbs / Acre
Drilled	Boot	25 - 40	60 - 75
Broadcast	Boot	30 - 45	65 - 80

Crop Use Information

Life Cycle: Annual
 Ease of Establishment: Good
 Double Cropping: Excellent
 Dryland / Irrigated: Both
 Min. / Max. pH: 6.0 - 7.5
 Hay/Baleage Yield Potential: 8 - 11 DM Ton / Acre
 Silage Yield Potential: 25 - 30 Ton / Acre
 Rotational Grazing: Good
 Continuous Grazing: Good
 Cover Crop: Excellent
 Digestibility: Not as good as BMR
 Palatability: Sweet
 Fertilizer: 1-1 ¼ Lbs N per growing day / acre

Harvest

First Cutting: 65 - 85 days
 Second Cutting: 35 - 40 days
 Third Cutting: 25 - 30 days

- Super Sugar Delayed Maturity is harvested between 65-85 inches. Later than most hybrids which adds yield to each cutting
- Cut 6-8 inches above ground level for best regrowth
- Cutting in the boot or pre-boot stage ensures a higher quality of feed and better regrowth
- Following a freeze, extreme drought, or fertilizer application followed by stress. See our guide for how to manage Prussic Acid and Nitrates.