

Sweet Forever BMR PPS

SORGO SORGHUM X
SUDANGRASS



- **Decreased lignin, high stem sugar content**
- **Small stem type; excellent forage**
- **Wide window of harvestability lowers harvestability increases yield and lowers harvest inputs**
- **Prolonged grazing**

Sweet Forever BMR is a photoperiod sensitive summer annual forage grass. With the ability to produce more tonnage by growing it an additional 25-30 days. Silage yields of 25-35 tons/acre are not unusual. Yields on hay have been from 7 – 10 tons/acre dry matter. It has excellent drought & heat tolerance when compared to other hybrids. With this hybrid growers can increase profitability due to making higher yields per cutting and less frequently. Sweet Forever BMR has lower lignin which increases the digestibility and daily gains of livestock.

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: BMR
 Plant Type: Juicy Sweet
 Photoperiod Sensitive: Yes

Seeding Rates

Seeds Per Pound: 15,000 - 17,000
 Soil Temperature: 62°F

Seeding Method	Harvest Stage	Dryland Lbs / Acre	Irrigated Lbs / Acre
Drilled	65" - 85"	20 - 35	40 - 75
Broadcast	65" - 85"	25 - 40	45 - 80

Crop Use Information

Life Cycle: Annual
 Ease of Establishment: Good
 Double Cropping: Excellent
 Dryland / Irrigated: Excellent on 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: Excellent
 Cover Crop: Excellent
 Digestibility: Good IVTD, NDFD, TDN %
 Palatability: Sweet & leafy
 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

- Sweet Forever BMR 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.