

# FS1090 Forage Sorghum

## Key Features

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FS 1090 is a semi-dwarf earlier version of the BMR forage sorghums. Under most conditions, it will yield with the fuller season hybrids and has improved standability. Our choice of hybrids under dryland conditions, or where a shorter season hybrid is desired. The increase in standability is an advantage under all conditions. The BMR trait has significantly lower lignin levels for improved palatability and digestibility increasing milk and beef production. Less seed costs per acre, lower nitrogen rates, less water usage, and heat and drought tolerance all make it an attractive option to compliment corn silage on tougher soils and growing conditions.

## Uses

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Grazing  
Silage

## Planting Time

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Late Spring- Early Summer

## Establishment

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Plant FS 1090 at the regular rate; with a lower seeding rate for wide rows, and a heavier rate if planted with a grain drill. Seed in late spring to early summer when soils have reached 65°. It is very important during establishment and early development for soils to be 65° and the soil temperature rising.

## Management Keys

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This forage sorghum is 90-95 days from emergence to harvest. Direct chop forage sorghum at soft dough to optimize quality and starch availability, and to maintain proper moisture levels (65-70%). FS 1095 can also be cut and wilted while in the vegetative growth stage.

Forage sorghum are meant to be a compliment to corn silage and managed as such. FS 1090 should be planted in a timely fashion to have the ability to be harvested while standing.

Do not apply more than 60 lbs of nitrogen pre-plant to reduce the risk of lodging and excessive nitrates. Forage sorghums require 5 lbs of nitrogen per ton of biomass produced per acre at 35% DM. Credit all sources of nitrogen available. Nitrates do not dissipate from harvested forages as prussic acid will.

After times of stress or frost injury forage sorghum will produce prussic acid which will be harmful to livestock. Do not harvest for forage and feed directly to livestock. Either allow the leaves to dry before chopping or cut and wilt the forage before harvest to allow the prussic acid to dissipate.



## Characteristics

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Drought Tolerance	5
Wet Soil	3
Seeding Vigor	5
Baleage	1
Silage	5
Grazing	3

Scale 1-5 (1 = Poor, 5 = Excellent)

## Seeding Rate

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5-9 lbs per acre

100,000 seeds per acre on 30" rows  
120,000 seeds per acre on 15" rows

1" to 1½" Deep into firm seedbed

