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# SORGHUM *Grower*

Winter 2011

## Sorghum's Sweet Future

*Sweet sorghum is changing the industry*

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*Sweet sorghum's advantage as a biofuel has the sorghum industry buzzing. Learn more about this interesting crop and why companies are investing in its future on p. 8. Read how the pieces to the sweet sorghum puzzle are starting to fall in place on p. 16.*

*Photo by Chris Cogburn & Shelee Padgett*

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4201 North Interstate 27  
Lubbock, Texas 79403  
(806) 749-3478  
FAX (806) 749-9002  
[www.sorghumgrowers.com](http://www.sorghumgrowers.com)

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# Lowering Your Risk



**E**verything in farming is about risk and profitability. What crops you plant, how you market, when you fertilize, when you spray – it is all about risks and trying to lower those risks by the actions you take. I've always thought sustainability could be defined as long-term profit. That is why the Sorghum Checkoff is our long-term risk management tool.

When the National Sorghum Producers board of directors first decided to move forward with a checkoff, I supported it because I knew a checkoff would help lower my risk as a sorghum farmer.

What risk am I talking about? Just think about the role sorghum plays on your farm to help lower your risk.

Do you use sorghum as a rotational crop to help break a weed cycle in your wheat acres? Is sorghum a rotational crop that breaks disease cycles on cotton acres and increases yields the next year? Is it a lower risk crop for you due to less inputs and fewer out-of-pocket expenses? Is it a way to take advantage of abundant summer moisture as a double crop behind wheat? Is it your top cash crop?

For many farmers, the answer is YES to each of these questions depending on their location. Location is very important to sorghum since its growing conditions and marketing are so closely tied to location. The key to the national checkoff, though, is that all sorghum producers participate at the same level – regardless of the location.

What if you could plant your sorghum earlier? What if you could spray post-emergent herbicide to control grass in sorghum? What if you had a better market for your sorghum? All of these questions are being addressed by the national checkoff right now. The answers are not fully known today, but money is being invested and progress is being made to solve these problems. And, answers to these problems will help lower your risk in the future.

As an organization, NSP has taken risks to completely change the way it is funded and what it does to help bring the national checkoff into existence, but we knew it was a long-term investment that we were making. The national checkoff can continue to improve sorghum and lower risk for producers. If we do not invest into sorghum ourselves as farmers, then no one else will.

It is up to us as producers to decide the fate of the Sorghum Checkoff. Lowering my risk as a farmer is important to my operation. I know I will vote YES on the Sorghum Checkoff. The future of our industry depends on it.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Gerald Simonsen".

Gerald Simonsen, NSP Chairman



# SURE DO THEY WORK FOR YOUR OPERATION ACRE?

By Jennifer Blackburn

What is the No. 1 word used to describe the 2008 Farm Bill disaster and revenue assurance programs? –Complex. This word has not only resonated from farmers across the country, but also by Farm Service Agency employees, legislators and many others.

The Average Crop Revenue Election and Supplemental Revenue Assistance programs outlined in the 2008 Farm Bill are designed to provide relief to America's farmers, and even though these programs have paid off in many areas, some headaches have resulted along the way.

Kenneth Rose, a farmer from Keyes, Okla., said disaster programs began long ago as a means to ensure food secu-

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**“The biggest disadvantage of the SURE program is payments come far too late after the actual disaster.”**

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rity and feels there is a continuing need for these types of programs. He said they keep farmers in business and food production progressing.

On the other hand, he expressed discontent for the current programs, saying due to their complexity, it is difficult to assess how much his payments will be and when the payments will come.

“The biggest disadvantage of the SURE program is payments come far too late after the actual disaster,” Rose said. “It is quite the waiting period and meanwhile expenses are ongoing.”

Rose had the same to say for ACRE and said with a substantial delay in payment, it makes these programs questionable when deciding if the programs will work for him.

While there are many provisions of each program, a specific area of concern is the fact that tenants and landowners must sign up jointly for ACRE, giving full discretion to the landowner.

J.B. Stewart, another sorghum farmer from Keyes, Okla., said most people in a landlord position do not understand government programs and simply ask where to sign. While he admitted some of his landowners did not agree with him to sign up for ACRE, he stated it is hard to design a program that pleases everyone and feels administratively Farm Service Agency offices would have a hard time managing the program if this provision was to change.

Alternatively, Rose said some landlords like to stay away from government programs, which often lock farmers out of compliance.

“If the sign-up is separate, it would be easier for tenants to do what they need to do for their own farm, separate from the landlord,” he said.

Another provision of the ACRE program that has produced varying opinions from many farmers is the trigger level for ACRE. Payments for ACRE are based on a state-wide trigger level.

According to Rose, Oklahoma Panhandle weather and conditions are opposite of that down state, and even though the entire state of Oklahoma benefited in 2008 from ACRE, he

said he would like to see the program move to a county level trigger that is more responsive to local needs. A move to a county level trigger, however, will increase the cost of the program at a time when large budget deficits will make the desired change a long shot in the next farm bill debate.

As Congress approaches 2012 Farm Bill discussions, an expiring SURE program that is one of 37 without baseline funding is alarming to many producers. When a program has no baseline funding, simply continuing the program will be considered an increase in the cost for the next farm bill.

"The story we need to be telling Congress is the fact that we haven't used all the money allocated to agriculture," Rose said. "We use our money conservatively and need to take this important message to the next farm bill discussion."

Despite Rose's concerns, he strongly believes in the need for these programs. As a member of his local bank's board of directors, he said he was pleased to see many producers apply their SURE payment directly to their debt—a small measure to keep their livelihood going.

Stewart too recognizes the need for ACRE and SURE and said if it were not for the help and guidance from FSA directors, he might have missed out on the opportunity to participate—an opportunity farmers must realize is still available before the current farm bill period ends. Even though there are still risks involved by signing up, the reward could be great for the two-year period that remains.

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### **"The story we need to be telling Congress is the fact that we haven't used all the money allocated to agriculture."**

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Francie Tolle, executive director for Oklahoma FSA, said with all the talk about the next farm bill, farmers should not lose sight of the current farm bill and producers need to stay on top of how the ACRE program might work for their individual farming operations.

Chris Cogburn, NSP strategic business director, said the advantage of signing up for ACRE later in the farm bill period is the fact that producers will only have to recover direct payments for crop years 2011 and 2012 because 2009 and 2010 are already in the bank. He also said that because prices have gone up, the ACRE guarantee has gone up, as well.

ACRE Decision Aid is a tool available to assist farm operators and landlords in analyzing the ACRE versus DCP decision. The ACRE Decision Aid tool uses a farms' data and simulates the farm for 500 different possible yields and prices based on historical risk for these variables, as well as the risk for state yields and national prices. This aid can be accessed at <http://www.afpc.tamu.edu/models/acre/>.

Tolle said if farmers sustained crop losses, they need to make certain they are paying attention to SURE sign-up deadlines as well, an additional reason farmers must keep in mind remaining advantages of the current farm bill.

The 2009 SURE sign-up begins Jan. 10, 2011, and can be a significant help to farmers that sustained losses in previous crop years.

For more information on the ACRE and SURE programs, farmers are encouraged to visit local FSA offices or go to [www.fsa.usda.gov](http://www.fsa.usda.gov). 

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# SORGHUM'S SWEET FUTURE

By Lindsay Kennedy

Sweet sorghum isn't your average plant. Sure, its 12 foot height may attract your attention, but the crop's versatility is what has the sorghum industry buzzing.

## WHAT IS SWEET SORGHUM?

Sweet sorghum is a tall, leafy plant that can be grown from as far south as Texas and Florida to as far north as Wisconsin and Oregon. Yields usually depend on where it is grown and the region's climatic conditions, but it can thrive in warm environments.

It is drought tolerant, uses 60 to 70 percent less water than sugarcane, and requires minimal fertilizer. It can also be grown in various soil types and can be easily rotated with other crops.

Sweet sorghum's towering height definitely contrasts the shorter, more commonly recognized grain sorghum, but has a similar look to forage sorghum. In tropical climates, it also has the capability of being harvested, not just once, but as many as three times a year.

While it has been historically grown for table syrup production, many products can be produced from sweet sorghum, including ethanol. Its ability to produce commercially significant yields of both biomass and sugar give it a promising advantage as an energy crop.

Sweet sorghum is crushed and the sugar extracted to produce ethanol while the remaining feedstock fiber, or bagasse, can be burned to create steam for power and heat. The excess power can then be sold to an electrical grid.





The crop has an advantage as a biofuel feedstock because its sugar juice can be readily converted to alcohol using only yeast, which is simpler and less expensive than the enzyme processes required for corn starch conversion.

To make a long story short, the biofuels potential for sweet sorghum could be a sweet deal for the sorghum industry. Not only can the sugars be used to create biofuels, but the bagasse can also be used to generate electricity. In a fuel deficient world, that combination really has its advantages.

## INVESTMENT POTENTIAL

Companies from coast to coast are working with sweet sorghum to tap into the crop's potential as a biofuel. From the West Coast to the East Coast, sweet sorghum is sparking promising interest.

Southeast Renewable Fuels (SRF) in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., is building a biofuel plant capable of producing ethanol from sweet sorghum, which will be the first commercial scale plant of its kind in the U.S. The 20 million gallon ethanol plant is expected to be operable by October 2012.

"Sweet sorghum can make a significant contribution to satisfy our coast to coast U.S. biofuels production needs and provide green electricity for many communities," said Carlos Rionda, SRF president. "We selected sweet sorghum because of its great flexibility."

The SRF plant will be the only ethanol production facility currently in the state of Florida. Rionda said the plant in Hendry County Florida will involve at least 10 growers (large and small) on a total of 25,000 acres, producing a minimum of two crops per acre per year with year-round planting. The total acreage will include both dedicated and rotational acres.

While the range of sweet sorghum maturity ranges from 90 to 120 days from planting to harvest, Rionda said harvesting year-round will be critical for SRF's commitments to its ethanol and power clients.

The crop's fiber quality is critical in steam and power generation. The fiber left after squeezing the biomass is used as a boiler fuel. Power generation is an added benefit of using sweet sorghum as a feedstock and is an important part of SRF's business model to satisfy debt service.

"It enhances the advanced biorefinery by adding a 'green' power plant that makes the facility energy self-sufficient and produces electricity sales revenue at a guaranteed price," Rionda said. SRF negotiated a power purchase agreement with a local utility that has steady pricing per kilowatt hour sold for the next 20 years.

"In the future, a sweet sorghum juice to ethanol facility could be enhanced by adding cellulosic technology of proven commercial viability," Rionda said. "This would convert the excess bagasse into additional ethanol."

BioDimensions, an agricultural business development group based in Memphis, Tenn., has installed a pilot plant in western Tennessee where they are developing commercial capabilities to harvest, crush and process sweet sorghum.

"As an annual crop that can be grown across a wide geographic area of the U.S., sweet sorghum has tremendous potential for the competitive production of ethanol and other fermentation products from the sugars, such as specialty chemicals and polymers," said Randy Powell, BioDimensions sugar platform technical manager.

"Efficient juice extraction can yield 400-600 gallons of ethanol per acre from the juice sugars," Powell said, "while the crushed stalks represent a significant cellulosic feedstock, which can be used for feed, combustion fuel or cellulosic ethanol."

In 2009, the non-profit Memphis Bioworks Foundation in conjunction with BioDimensions completed a comprehensive strategy aimed at highlighting leading agricultural and biobased product opportunities in the Mississippi Delta region. The strategy identified sweet sorghum as the pre-



ferred energy crop feedstock for development because of its proven agronomic suitability for the region, its high sugar content, and its ability to be easily inserted into existing row crop rotation patterns.

"Sweet sorghum very efficiently converts sunlight to sugars and biomass," said Pete Nelson, BioDimensions

principal. "There are many open pollinated varieties with proven agronomics in various regions of the U.S., and new hybrids with enhanced traits are being developed by several leading companies."

Only one sweet sorghum crop per year is possible in the Mid-South Delta region. However, BioDimensions has still been able to establish a harvest and processing window of nearly five months from August to December by using varieties with varying maturities and staggered planting dates.

Just as with grain ethanol production, the conversion of sweet sorghum to ethanol can produce other promising co-products. Nelson said BioDimensions successfully pelleted sweet sorghum bagasse last year to evaluate its potential for use as livestock feed, as well as fuel pellets.

"Based on the bagasse pellet composition, the commercial potential in both markets is encouraging and development work on bagasse pellets is continuing," Nelson said.

## **"Sweet sorghum very efficiently converts sunlight to sugars and biomass."**

While the future looks bright for sweet sorghum in the U.S., two factors have limited adoption of the crop as a feedstock in this country,

namely the availability of harvesting equipment and the demonstration of the techniques necessary to integrate the various unit operations of sweet sorghum ethanol production on a commercial scale.

"The identification and proof of mechanized harvest, juice extraction, fermentation and distillation equipment at the right scale and price has been the challenge," Powell said. "On the other hand, sweet sorghum presents an excellent opportunity to repurpose idle rural production infrastructure."

The BioDimensions pilot plant was installed in a former cotton gin facility with existing utilities, a processing building and truck scales.

Both Case IH and John Deere have developed prototype sweet sorghum harvesters. SRF and BioDimensions have

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successfully used both modified and standard sugarcane harvesters for sweet sorghum.

### SWEET SORGHUM INCENTIVES

Two programs established by the 2008 Farm Bill are encouraging the use of sorghum for ethanol production.

Through the Bioenergy Program for Advanced Biofuels (Section 9005 in the Farm Bill Energy Title), ethanol plants classified as advanced biofuel producers can receive incentives for producing fuels derived from renewable biomass, including sugars and starches other than corn. NSP has and will continue to work tirelessly to ensure sorghum's status as an advanced biofuel to boost markets and encourage the crop's use in biofuel production.

The Biomass Crop Assistance Program assists with the collection, harvest, transportation and storage of biomass crops for bioenergy production, which could help establish sweet sorghum production as a feedstock. Lower input costs and program incentives could give growers and ethanol producers a big advantage if they use sweet sorghum. If Congress chooses to continue these programs, they will be essential in supporting the development of the sweet sorghum industry.

"We need the EPA to approve sweet sorghum as a feedstock for ethanol hopefully in 2011 so we can sell sweet sorghum ethanol in 2012," Rionda said. "The infrastructure in southern Florida is already in place for the growers and the advanced biorefinery."

Rionda said meeting the 10 percent ethanol blending needs for gasoline requires 900 million gallons of ethanol per year. Florida uses 9 billion gallons of gasoline per year.

### NSP IS TAKING ACTION

In November, NSP announced a formal collaborative agreement with the Sweet Sorghum Ethanol Association. SSEA is a global organization focused on promoting and developing the use of sweet sorghum as a renewable and sustainable resource.

The new collaborative agreement will allow both organizations to expand their efforts to develop and expand the sweet sorghum industry. The collaboration aims to increase the two organizations' advocacy efforts for sweet sorghum and its inclusion as an advanced biofuel feedstock with the petition process of the Renewable Fuels Standard 2. NSP has been actively working with the EPA for three years to ensure a successful future for sweet sorghum and its place in the sorghum industry. 🌿



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# Sorghum Odor: A Costly Issue

By JoAnna Elliott

**A**ll sorghum has a natural odor. However, sorghum does not smell the same at harvest as it does after being stored. To ensure that exported sorghum maintains a certain standard, the Federal Grain Inspection Service inspects the sorghum and grades it based on the inspector's sense of the odor. Sorghum odors are graded on a scale of OK, musty or sour. The profit of producers and elevators and their ability to sell their grain is a direct result of their given grade.

Inconsistent odor grading is negatively affecting sorghum producers' profits. The inconsistencies are causing extreme, yet preventable, losses to the industry and decreasing stability and further expansion of international trade opportunities.

Nick Pinkston of Sinton, Texas, grows grain sorghum north of Corpus Christi. Pinkston has had several trucks rejected, costing him profit on the grain, plus freight to the port and back.

"We went straight from the field to the port with several trucks, and our sorghum was rejected for being musty and

sour," Pinkston said. "We did not stop at an elevator, our grain had not been stored, and it was graded as musty."

## When sorghum is graded

The grain is graded upon reaching export. Normally, the sorghum is harvested from the field, taken to the elevator for storage and transported to the port. At each transition, the sorghum is susceptible to many different variables, which may alter its odor far past the control of the producer.

FGIS has an impressive 96 percent consistency rate

between certified labs. However, many believe FGIS is consistently grading good grain as musty.

**A need for a standard**

## Many in the industry believe FGIS's interpretation of the sorghum odor line is too restrictive and is causing uncertainty in the marketplace while costing producers money.

Currently, there are no physical reference standards for determining sorghum odor during the grading process, making it difficult to train graders to recognize certain odors.

There is a great need for a standardized sorghum odor program that works for end-users, elevators and producers. Because the grading is completely based on sense of smell, grading results have varied tremendously.

For example, at the Port of Corpus Christi all incoming loads of grain are graded by a private inspection laboratory. All shipments being loaded onto boats are then graded by FGIS inspectors. The two different inspection agencies were grading the sorghum differently, and the inconsistencies were costing producers and elevators as a result.

Oftentimes, storage odor has been incorrectly determined as a musty odor. There have been instances where odor determinations between origin and destination have changed, and it is unlikely the quality changed while

**"We did not stop at an elevator, our grain had not been stored, and it was graded as musty."**



Sorghum odor grading inconsistencies have been costly for many producers in Texas and across the Sorghum Belt.



en route to its destination with the absence of any time or weather delays.

The uncertainties of whether grain has a musty odor is causing the certified and private labs to grade incoming grain as musty to protect the shipper because it is not known how the FGIS labs will grade for odor. This is causing inland and terminal elevators to grade grain bought from producers as musty when it is actually sound. Some elevators have considered not handling sorghum in the future due to the uncertainties and differences between grading standards.

### Taking action


NSP and the Sorghum Checkoff are currently working with industry leaders to resolve the problem at hand. In 2008, FGIS, NSP and industry leaders began meeting to resolve the issue. As a result of the meetings, FGIS implemented a research project with Kansas State University's Dr. Edgar Chambers. The goal of the research is to develop a liquid sample that may be used in assessing sorghum grain quality using sensory and chemical analyses by studying physical and chemical variations between sound, musty and sour grain.

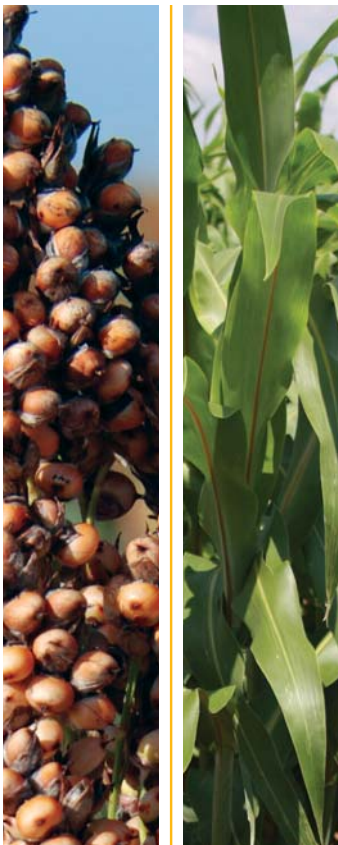
Chambers has completed his first year's results and hopes to create an instrument to help inspectors determine odor.

On Nov. 2, 2010, the Sorghum Checkoff and NSP hosted a fact-finding meeting in Corpus Christi addressing the issue of sorghum odor determination. Seventy people, including regional representatives from FGIS, local elevators, private investigators and producers, attended the meeting in hopes to resolve the issue.

As a result of the meeting, steps have been taken to fix the grading process. FGIS has placed a certified inspector with the private inspection service to make the grading process more reliable.

"The Checkoff and NSP did a great job getting all the officials into one room and talking about where this grading issue is going," said Brian McQuiston, general manager for Planters Grain Coop in Odem, Texas.

NSP and the Sorghum Checkoff will continue to explore all options to quickly solve this issue for the benefit of all sorghum growers. Research will be the key to a physical reference standard and more consistent grading. 



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# SORGHUM SHORTCUTS

## Farewell to NSP Research Director Dr. Jeff Dahlberg

**N**ational Sorghum Producers would like to express its sincere gratitude to NSP Research Director Dr. Jeff Dahlberg for his 11-year tenure of service and significant contribution to the NSP team and the sorghum industry. The staff and board wish him the very best as he embarks on a new and exciting endeavor.

Dahlberg will start in his new position January 2011 as the director of research at the University of California's Kearney Research and Extension Center in Parlier, Calif. The center is California's largest agricultural research facility.

"While the organization will miss him, we can be sure Jeff will never leave his love for sorghum," said NSP Research

Advisor Bruce Maunder. "Certainly in the past two years, Jeff was critical to the many successes of the newly formed checkoff program."

NSP CEO Tim Lust said Jeff has been a committed employee, passionate about the value and future potential of sorghum.

"Jeff has been an essential member of our team," Lust said. "He has brought a wealth of knowledge to our staff and the industry as a whole. Though we will miss him, we know this is a great opportunity for Jeff."

Dahlberg, a world expert on sorghum germplasm, has strengthened many aspects of the commodity through his leadership and participation with the National Sorghum Foundation, the Sorghum Improvement Conference of North America, the Whole Grains Council, and the Sorghum and Millet Germplasm Committee. He also promoted the growth of NSP's *Sorghum Grower* magazine.

"In essence, Jeff has become the spokesperson and leader for the sorghum industry – a position of influence so critical to progress," Maunder said. "He has the ability to grasp a wide range of subjects from biofuels to health opportunities with sorghum and be able to explain them at the public level."

Dahlberg expressed his sincere gratitude for the opportunities that NSP has provided him and is eager to continue his career in California.

"It has been a privilege to work for this organization that has been an advocate for sorghum farmers," Dahlberg said. "The friends I have made among the various boards and here at the office will always be in my heart."

"Sorghum has been and will continue to be a priority crop for me, and I plan to work to introduce more sorghum acres to California. In a state battling over water and wanting to lead in renewable energy, sorghum seems a logical step, and I will carry the fight forward." 🌾





## New Folks are Coming to Town

By Hannah Lipps

**J**ust two years after President Barack Obama's rise to the presidency on the banner of change, another kind of change is coming to Washington, D.C.

Republicans pulled off an unprecedented landslide in the House in the November elections and affected some change in the Senate, as well.

Agriculture, in particular, will see a lot of change on the House side. The House will welcome 94 new members in January. Of the 45 members on the ag committee, 16 members were defeated or moved on of their own accord. Many of the new members have never held an elective office. The 16 new Republican committee members were announced Dec. 17. It is safe to say the first few months of this 112th Congress will focus largely on new members of the ag committee learning how committee hearings work, which elevators reach which floors and how to build an effective staff.

### Leadership shifts

Rep. Frank Lucas (R-OK), former ranking member, will assume the helm of the ag committee while former chairman Collin Peterson (D-MN) steps to ranking member. Subcommittee chairmanships depend on a complex matrix of seniority and interest.

Lucas has made clear that, as chair of agriculture, he will not take up farm bill consideration in 2011, instead pushing reauthorization of the package most important to farmers to 2012. When the bill expires in August of 2012, Lucas wants to conduct more field hearings on the farm bill and focus the early

hours of the 112th Congress on scrutinizing what is seen as the massive overreach of administrative agencies like the Environmental Protection Agency.

In the Senate, the only member of the ag committee who was defeated was Chairman Blanche Lincoln (D-AR). While seniority allowed Sen. Kent Conrad of North Dakota to have first dibs on the chairmanship, he ceded to Sen. Debbie Stabenow (D-MI). At printing, the Senate ag ranking member had not been announced.

### Education is king

Agriculture's task in 2011 has been clearly charted. While we don't know exactly what bills will come to the floor, what amendments will be offered, and what laws will ultimately reach the president's desk, we know that our job will be focused on education.

After the elections two years ago, NSP evaluated the *Sorghum Grower* mailing

list. At that time, we mailed our magazine to the offices of 338 members of Congress who represented rural districts. There were 56 new rural members then, and we thought we faced a large hurdle in reaching all of them with sorghum's message. This issue of *Sorghum Grower* will reach the offices of 81 new rural members of the House.

In March, NSP will lead a group of farmers and industry representatives to Washington, D.C., for its annual D.C. Fly-In. This group will be tasked with visiting as many offices as possible, shaking hands with young staffers, and telling rural members of Congress that sorghum is a water sipping crop grown from coast to coast for food, export, feed and fuel. Congress will be fortunate to welcome a few members with strong backgrounds in agriculture. The sorghum industry and other agriculture industries alike will be working to quickly educate the rest. 🌾



Rep. Frank Lucas of Oklahoma (left) and Sen. Debbie Stabenow of Michigan are now leading the agriculture committees in the House and Senate.



# Sweet Sorghum

## a puzzle almost complete

by Jennifer Blackburn

Imagine a giant puzzle. The box is new and all the pieces appear to be there, but you can't quite figure out how they all fit together. The same can be said for the sweet sorghum industry. Many seed companies have a vision, but each are missing a few pieces that time and ingenuity can hopefully solve to piece together a sweet new market.

A new venture for many companies, sweet sorghum hybrids are on the rise. Until this point, only open pollinated varieties have existed, but as our nation moves toward a desire for more alternative fuel sources, some companies are taking a long look at breeding sweet sorghum hybrids.

### *What's the targeted market?*

Companies like Advanta, Chromatin, Ceres, NuFarm and Coffey Seeds all currently have test plots in various locations to improve upon current sweet sorghum varieties to make hybrids that are more desirable for utility in the biofuel and biochemical industries.

Larry Lambright, director of sorghum breeding for Chromatin, said Chromatin began evaluating products this year, looking at not only yield potential for biomass but also sugar yield, juice extraction, adaptation to different environments and more. Chromatin has also been working with end users and bioprocessors by providing end samples for evaluation.

"Chromatin is very interested in being vertically integrated with biomass," said Lambright. "We have a great desire to provide the sugar from sweet sorghum as a biomass material to end users."

### *Where are these hybrids being grown?*

Right now, sweet sorghum hybrids are being grown in areas that have a sugarcane presence. According to Jerry O'Rear, global research director for Advanta, a lot of interest is being driven out of central and South America, while most enthusiasm in the U.S. originates from the Louisiana, Florida and Coastal Bend regions of Texas.


### *What are the industry's missing pieces?*

"Sweet sorghum is a viable option for farmers if mechanical technology catches up to where a producer can grow sweet sorghum in non-sugarcane producing areas and then have the infrastructure to process the product," said O'Rear.

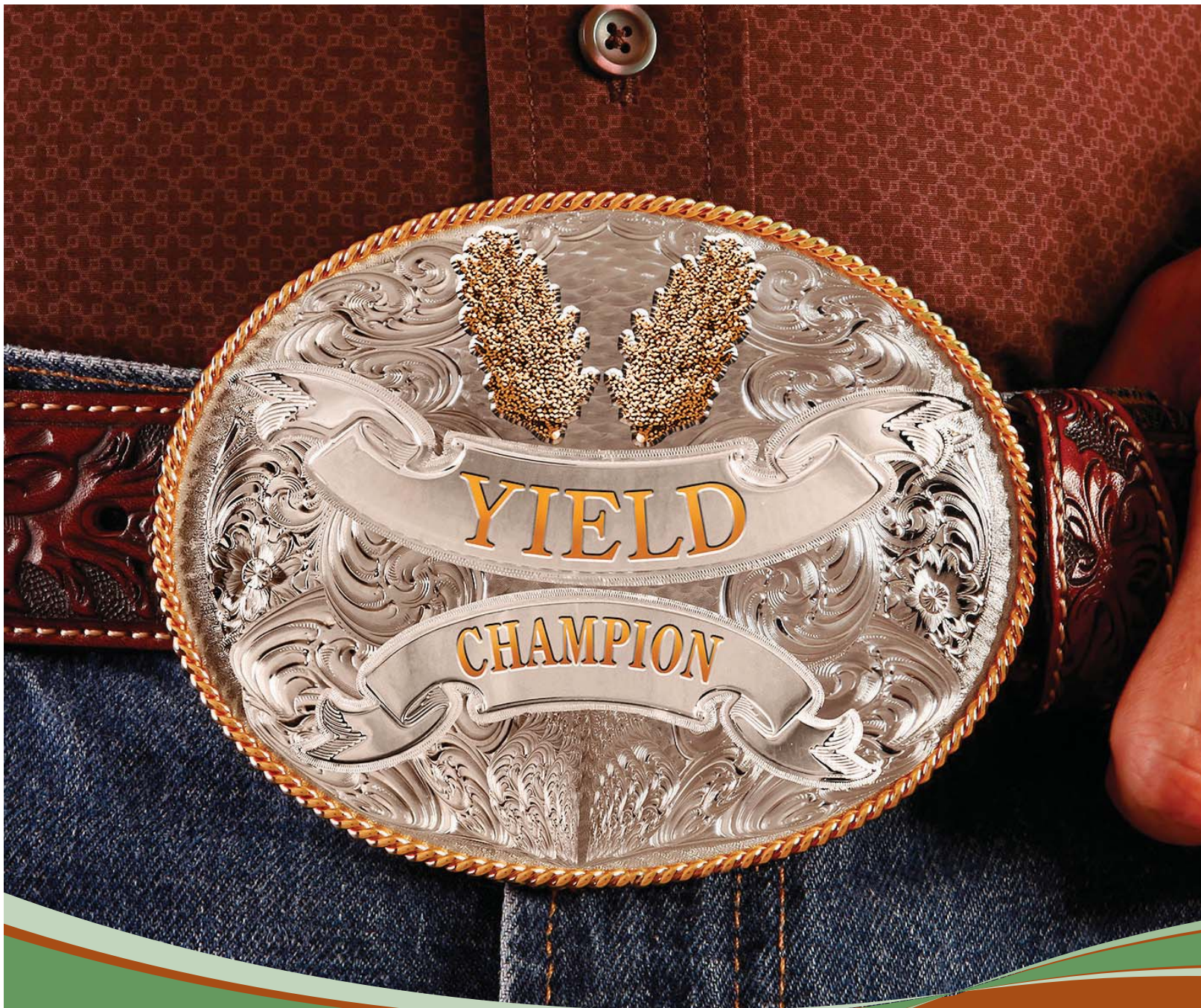
An important piece of the sweet sorghum puzzle, South East Renewable Fuels will be the first commercial sweet sorghum to ethanol facility that expects to break ground in the first quarter of 2011 in Hendry County, Fla.

### *Where is the future of sweet sorghum?*

Until then, companies like Advanta will strive to produce a hybrid that can be contracted and grown to produce a reliable source of seed. O'Rear said sweet sorghum must be converted to a hybrid platform just like forage sorghum, grain sorghum, and all other types created in the past.

"Our hopes are that the technologies will catch up and we'll be able to raise sweet sorghum for ethanol in places like the middle of Kansas, Nebraska and West Texas," said O'Rear, "but you've got to have the ability to go through the field and haul the juice to a facility that can refine it first. I think that will come. Where there is a market, there is going to be interest." 





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# 2010 National Sorghum Yield and Management Contest Results

## NATIONAL WINNERS

\*Note: National winners selected from state 1st place winners\*

Place	Winner	State	County	Co. Avg. (bushels)	Yield (bu/ac)	Score (bu/ac)	Seed Variety
<b>REDUCED-TILL IRRIGATED</b>							
1st	Sunland Enterprises Inc.	Colorado	Baca	68.2	180.28	112.08	Pioneer 84G62
2nd	John Scates	Illinois	White	84.5	186.40	101.90	Pioneer 84G62
3rd	Ki Gamble	Kansas	Kiowa	106.7	184.29	77.59	Pioneer 84G62
<b>NO-TILL NON-IRRIGATED</b>							
1st	Courtright Farms	Nebraska	Furnas	75.3	174.29	98.99	Pioneer 84G62
2nd	Levin Farms Inc.	Kansas	Phillips	80.5	170.98	90.48	Pioneer 85G46
3rd	Phil Scott	Indiana	Gibson	69.2	142.52	73.32	Pioneer 87G57
<b>MULCH-TILL NON-IRRIGATED</b>							
1st	John M. Scates	Illinois	Gallatin	95.0	171.22	76.22	Pioneer 84G62
2nd	Crest Agro	New Mexico	Curry	26.7	101.22	74.52	DEKALB DKS44-20
3rd	D&M Farms	Arkansas	Jackson	85.0	154.49	69.49	Pioneer 84G62
<b>CONVENTIONAL-TILL NON-IRRIGATED</b>							
1st	Chris Robinson Farms	Kentucky	Crittenden	98.5	200.29	101.79	DEKALB DKS54-03
2nd	Raymond J & Larry A Wiatrek	Texas	Wilson	47.9	116.52	68.62	Pioneer 84G62
3rd	Will Scott	Indiana	Gibson	69.2	137.16	67.96	Pioneer 87G57
<b>CONVENTIONAL-TILL IRRIGATED</b>							
1st	Jeff Scates	Illinois	White	84.5	181.37	96.87	Pioneer 84G62
2nd	Bill Wright	Colorado	Baca	68.2	156.53	88.33	Pioneer 84G62
3rd	Galen Berning	Kansas	Wichita	91.5	175.50	84.00	Pioneer 84G62
<b>IRRIGATED NATIONAL FOOD-GRADE WINNER</b>							
1st	Duane L. Vorderstrasse	Nebraska	Harlan	125.3	142.82	17.52	Fontanelle W-1000
<b>NON-IRRIGATED NATIONAL FOOD-GRADE WINNER</b>							
1st	Mike Fischer	Nebraska	Thayer	97.0	127.73	30.73	Fontanelle W-1000
<b>IRRIGATED BIN BUSTER AWARD</b>							
1st	John Scates	Illinois	White	84.5	186.40	101.90	Pioneer 84G62
<b>NON-IRRIGATED BIN BUSTER AWARD</b>							
1st	Chris Robinson Farms	Kentucky	Crittenden	98.5	200.29	101.79	DEKALB DKS54-03

## STATE WINNERS

	State	County	Name	Co. Avg. (bushels)	Yield (bu/ac)	Score (bu/ac)	Seed Variety
REDUCED-TILL IRRIGATED	Arkansas 1st	Jackson	D&M Farms	84.5	111.7	27.20	Pioneer 84G62
	Colorado 1st	Baca	Sunland Enterprises, Inc.	68.8	180.28	112.08	Pioneer 84G62
	Illinois 1st	White	John Scates	84.5	186.40	101.90	Pioneer 84G62
	Kansas 1st	Kiowa	Ki Gamble	106.7	184.29	77.59	Pioneer 84G62
	Kansas 2nd	Comanche	Bibb - Nighswonger	84.5	129.85	45.35	DEKALB DKS53-67
	Kentucky 1st	Union	Matt Mason	84.5	147.65	63.15	Pioneer 84G62
	Missouri 1st	Mississippi	Dicky Hanor	84.5	149.70	65.20	DEKALB DKS53-67
	Nebraska 1st	Harlan	Duane Vorderstrasse	125.3	142.82	17.52	Fontanelle W-1000
NO-TILL NON-IRRIGATED	Arkansas 1st	Jackson	D&M Farms	85.0	141.06	56.06	Pioneer 84G62
	Arkansas 2nd	Woodruff	Teague Lake Farms	77.0	110.50	33.50	Pioneer 84G62
	Delaware 1st	Kent	Frank G Hrupsa	69.2	72.35	3.15	Pioneer 84G62
	Illinois 1st	Bond	Jim Stoecklin	69.2	134.44	65.24	DEKALB DKS44-20
	Illinois 2nd	Gallatin	Hugh David Scates	95.0	154.70	59.70	Pioneer 84G62
	Illinois 3rd	Jasper	Hall Farms	69.2	115.94	46.74	DEKALB DKS37-07
	Indiana 1st	Gibson	Phil Scott	69.2	142.52	73.32	Pioneer 87G57
	Kansas 1st	Phillips	Levin Farms, Inc.	80.5	170.98	90.48	Pioneer 85G46
	Kansas 2nd	Saline	Justin Short	69.3	128.94	59.64	Pioneer 84P74
	Kansas 3rd	Cloud	Gary Resco	84.7	140.46	55.76	Pioneer 84G62



## Yield Contest Results, Continued

	State	County	Name	Co. Avg. (bushels)	Yield (bu/ac)	Score (bu/ac)	Seed Variety
	Louisiana 1st	Avoyelles	Kevin LaCour	95.1	120.67	25.57	Pioneer 84G62
	Missouri 1st	Osage	Glen Henneke	90.0	120.81	30.81	Pioneer 85Y40
	Nebraska 1st	Furnas	Courtright Farms	75.3	174.29	98.99	Pioneer 84G62
	Nebraska 2nd	Harlan	Duane L. Vorderstrasse	84.0	116.23	32.23	Pioneer 84G62
	Nebraska 3rd	Thayer	Mike Fischer	97.0	127.73	30.73	Fontanelle W-1000
	North Carolina 1st	Perguimans	Laurence Chappell	69.2	124.51	55.31	Pioneer 85G46
	North Carolina 2nd	Bertie	Grabtown Farming, LLC	40.0	63.75	23.75	DEKALB DKS54-00
	Oklahoma 1st	Beaver	Tregellas Family Farms	41.4	96.15	54.75	Pioneer 86G32
	Oklahoma 2nd	Texas	Bob Dietrick	34.1	82.76	48.66	Pioneer 86G32
	Pennsylvania 1st	Lancaster	Bob Shearer	69.2	93.55	24.35	Pioneer 84G62
	South Carolina 1st	Orangeburg	Ott Farms	69.2	110.98	41.78	DEKALB DKS54-00
	South Dakota 1st	Charles Mix	David Knoll	74.8	85.66	10.86	Pioneer 87P06
	Texas 1st	Ochiltree	Tregellas Family Farms	54.6	115.47	60.87	Pioneer 86G32
	Virginia 1st	Rockingham	Jordan Bros. Dairy	69.2	114.72	45.52	Pioneer 85G46
	Virginia 2nd	Westmoreland	Bonnie Chandler	69.2	89.38	20.18	Pioneer 84G62
	Virginia 3rd	Westmoreland	Windsor Farms, Inc.	69.2	88.23	19.03	Pioneer 84G62
MULCH-TILL NON-IRRIGATED	Arkansas 1st	Jackson	D&M Farms	85.0	154.49	69.49	Pioneer 84G62
	Colorado 1st	Baca	Sunland Enterprises	25.3	92.94	67.64	Sorghum Partners KS585
	Illinois 1st	Gallatin	John M Scates	95.0	171.22	76.22	Pioneer 84G62
	Illinois 2nd	White	John Scates	101.0	168.13	67.13	Pioneer 84G62
	Iowa 1st	Wayne	Lori Porter	69.2	81.72	12.52	Pioneer 84J30
	Kansas 1st	Saline	Justin Short	69.3	116.43	47.13	DEKALB DKS53-67
	Kansas 2nd	Washington	Long Farms - Jerry & Sue Long	92.0	133.58	41.58	Pioneer 84G62
	Nebraska 1st	Johnson	F Three Inc.	83.3	147.75	64.45	DEKALB DKS53-67
	Nebraska 2nd	Pawnee	Mark Bloss	96.7	123.84	27.14	Pioneer 84G62
	New Mexico 1st	Curry	Crest Agro	26.7	101.22	74.52	DEKALB DKS44-20
	North Carolina 1st	Davidson	Billy Bowers	69.2	103.65	34.45	Pioneer 84G62
	Oklahoma 1st	Texas	Fischer and Fischer	34.1	66.36	32.26	Pioneer 85Y34
	South Dakota 1st	Aurora	Ronald Glissendorf	74.2	138.22	64.02	DEKALB DKS29-28
	Texas 1st	Parmer	Crest Agro	37.2	109.47	72.27	DEKALB DKS44-20
	Texas 2nd	Bailey	Chris Bass	30.9	86.58	55.68	Pioneer 84G62
	Texas 3rd	Carson	Kelvin Ollinger	45.8	92.45	46.65	DEKALB DKS44-20
	Virginia 1st	Rockingham	Jordan Bros. Dairy	69.2	120.63	51.43	Pioneer 85G46
	Virginia 2nd	Westmoreland	Windsor Farms, Inc	69.2	92.36	23.16	Pioneer 84G62
	Virginia 3rd	Surry	E. Keith Seward	69.2	77.50	8.30	Pioneer 83G66
CONVENTIONAL-TILL NON-IRRIGATED	Arkansas 1st	Jackson	D&M Farms	85.0	152.03	67.03	Pioneer 84G62
	Colorado 1st	Baca	Vicki Chick	25.3	74.62	49.32	Pioneer 8500
	Illinois 1st	Gallatin	Joe Scates	95.0	157.18	62.18	Pioneer 84G62
	Illinois 2nd	White	Tommy Scates	101.0	145.58	44.58	Pioneer 84G62
	Indiana 1st	Gibson	Will Scott	69.2	137.16	67.96	Pioneer 87G57
	Kansas 1st	Saline	Clayton & Louanne Short	69.3	130.14	60.84	Pioneer 84P74
	Kansas 2nd	Labette	Dale Myers	70.0	124.44	54.44	Pioneer 84G03
	Kansas 3rd	Cherokee	Chris Johnson	71.0	105.00	34.0	Pioneer 84G03
	Kentucky 1st	Crittenden	Chris Robinson Farms	98.5	200.29	101.79	DEKALB DKS54-03
	Louisiana 1st	Avoyelles	Ronald LaCour	95.1	114.27	19.17	Pioneer 84G62
	Nebraska 1st	Nance	Lynn E. Belitz	68.0	95.98	27.98	DEKALB DKS37-07
	New Jersey 1st	Warren	Robert A. Santini	69.2	117.60	48.40	Pioneer 84G62
	Oklahoma 1st	Garfield	Sherwin Ratzlaff	60.0	104.29	44.29	Pioneer 86G32
	South Dakota 1st	Charles Mix	David Knoll	74.8	129.86	55.06	Pioneer 88Y41
	Texas 1st	Wilson	Raymond J & Larry A Wiatrek	47.9	116.52	68.62	Pioneer 84G62
	Texas 2nd	Nueces	Dodson Ag, Inc.	65.9	134.03	68.13	Pioneer 84G62
	Texas 3rd	Nueces	Legacy Farms	65.9	121.15	55.25	Pioneer 84G62
	Virginia 1st	Westmoreland	Ferdie Chandler	69.2	103.95	34.75	Pioneer 84G62
	Virginia 2nd	Westmoreland	Bonnie Chandler	69.2	87.59	18.39	Pioneer 84G62

## Yield Contest Results, Continued

CONVENTIONAL-TILL IRRIGATED	Arkansas 1st	Mississippi	Felts Farms, Inc.	84.5	133.53	49.03	Pioneer 84G77
	Arkansas 2nd	Jackson	D&M Farms	84.5	132.78	48.28	Pioneer 84G62
	Colorado 1st	Baca	Bill Wright	68.2	156.53	88.33	Pioneer 84G62
	Idaho 1st	Canyon	James Boehlke Bell-Key Angus	84.5	130.89	46.39	Pioneer 85Y40
	Illinois 1st	White	Jeff Scates	84.5	181.37	96.87	Pioneer 84G62
	Illinois 2nd	Gallatin	Mike Scates	84.5	172.78	88.28	Pioneer 84G62
	Kansas 1st	Wichita	Galen Berning	91.5	175.50	84.00	Pioneer 84G62
	Missouri 1st	Jasper	Ron Smith Farms, Inc.	84.5	144.17	59.67	Pioneer 84G62
	Texas 1st	Lamb	Mark Parish	91.0	169.90	78.90	Pioneer 84G62

## COUNTY WINNERS

REDUCED-TILL IRRIGATED	Arkansas	Jackson	D&M Farms	84.5	111.70	27.20	Pioneer 84G62
	Colorado	Baca	Sunland Enterprises, Inc.	68.2	180.28	112.08	Pioneer 84G62
	Illinois	White	John Scates	84.5	186.40	101.90	Pioneer 84G62
	Kansas	Comanche	Bibb-Nighswonger	84.5	129.85	45.35	DEKALB DKS53-67
	Kansas	Kiowa	Ki Gamble	106.7	184.29	77.59	Pioneer 84G62
	Kentucky	Union	Matt Mason	84.5	147.65	63.15	Pioneer 84G62
	Missouri	Mississippi	Dicky Hanor	84.5	149.70	65.20	DEKALB DKS53-67
	Nebraska	Harlan	Duane Vorderstrasse	125.3	142.82	17.52	Fontanelle W-1000
NO-TILL NON-IRRIGATED	Arkansas	Jackson	D&M Farms	85.0	141.06	56.06	Pioneer 84G62
	Arkansas	Woodruff	Teague Lake Farms	77.0	110.50	33.50	Pioneer 84G62
	Delaware	Kent	Frank G. Hrupsa	69.2	72.35	3.15	Pioneer 84G62
	Illinois	Bond	Jim Stoecklin	69.2	134.44	65.24	DEKALB DKS44-20
	Illinois	Gellatin	Hugh David Scates	95.0	154.70	59.70	Pioneer 84G62
	Illinois	Jasper	Hall Farms	69.2	115.94	46.74	DEKALB DKS37-07
	Illinois	White	Hoskins Farms	101.0	119.32	18.32	Pioneer 84G62
	Indiana	Gibson	Phil Scott	69.2	142.52	73.32	Pioneer 87G57
	Iowa	Decatur	Gage Porter	69.2	42.55	-	Pioneer 84G62
	Kansas	Cloud	Gary Resco	84.7	140.46	55.76	Pioneer 84G62
	Kansas	Graham	Stanley Brandyberry Farms	67.3	120.51	53.21	Pioneer 84Y40
	Kansas	Phillips	Levin Farms, Inc.	80.5	170.98	90.48	Pioneer 85G46
	Kansas	Russell	David J Reisig	74.5	125.17	50.67	Pioneer 85Y40
	Kansas	Saline	Justin Short	69.3	128.94	59.64	Pioneer 84G62
	Kansas	Smith	Levin Farms Inc	104.0	153.45	49.45	Pioneer 84G62
	Kansas	Washington	Long Farms - Jerry & Sue Long	92.0	133.13	41.13	Pioneer 84G62
	Kansas	Union	Chris Robinson Farms	100.2	92.21	-	Pioneer 84G62
	Louisiana	Avoyelles	Kevin LaCour	95.1	120.67	25.57	Pioneer 84G62
	Missouri	Osage	Glen Henneke	90.0	120.81	30.81	Pioneer 85Y40
	Nebraska	Furnas	Courtright Farms	75.3	174.29	98.99	Pioneer 84G62
	Nebraska	Harlan	Duane L. Vorderstrasse	84.0	116.23	32.23	Pioneer 84G62
	Nebraska	Thayer	Mike Fischer	97.0	127.73	30.73	Fontanelle W-1000
	North Carolina	Bertie	Grabtown Farming, LLC	40.0	63.75	23.75	DEKALB DKS54-00
	North Carolina	Perguimans	Laurence Chappell	69.2	124.51	55.31	Pioneer 85G46
	Oklahoma	Beaver	Tregellas Family Farms	41.4	96.15	54.75	Pioneer 86G32
	Oklahoma	Texas	Bob Dietrick	34.1	82.76	48.66	Pioneer 86G32
	Pennsylvania	Lancaster	Bob Shearer	69.2	93.55	24.35	Pioneer 84G62
	South Carolina	Orangeburg	Ott Farms	69.2	110.98	41.78	DEKALB DKS54-00
	South Dakota	Charles Mix	David Knoll	74.8	85.66	10.86	Pioneer 87P06
	Texas	Ochiltree	Tregellas Family Farms	54.6	115.47	60.87	Pioneer 86G32
	Virginia	Rockingham	Jordan Bros. Dairy	69.2	114.72	45.52	Pioneer 85G46
	Virginia	Surry	E. Keith Seward	69.2	76.86	7.66	Pioneer 83G66
	Virginia	Westmoreland	Bonnie Chandler	69.2	89.38	20.18	Pioneer 84G62



# Yield Contest Results, continued

MULCH-TILL NON-IRRIGATED	Arkansas	Jackson	D&M Farms	85.0	154.49	69.49	Pioneer 84G62
	Colorado	Baca	Sunland Enterprises	25.3	92.94	67.64	Sorghum Partners NK585
	Illinois	Gallatin	John M Scates	95.0	171.22	76.22	Pioneer 84G62
	Illinois	White	John Scates	101.0	168.13	67.13	Pioneer 84G62
	Iowa	Wayne	Lori Porter	69.2	81.72	12.52	Pioneer 84J30
	Kansas	Saline	Justin Short	69.3	116.43	47.13	DEKALB DKS53-67
	Kansas	Washington	Long Farms - Jerry & Sue Long	92.0	133.58	41.58	Pioneer 84G62
	Kentucky	Union	Chris Robinson Farms	100.2	82.24	-	DEKALB DKS49-45
	Missouri	Mercer	Porter Farms	69.2	66.62	-	Pioneer 84J30
	Nebraska	Johnson	F Three Inc.	83.3	147.75	64.45	DEKALB DKS53-67
	Nebraska	Pawnee	Mark Bloss	96.7	123.84	27.14	Pioneer 84G62
	New Mexico	Curry	Crest Agro	26.7	101.22	74.52	DEKALB DKS44-20
	North Carolina	Davidson	Billy Bowers	69.2	103.65	34.45	Pioneer 84G62
	Oklahoma	Texas	Fischer and Fischer	34.1	66.36	32.26	Pioneer 85Y34
	South Dakota	Aurora	Ronald Glissendof	74.2	138.22	64.02	DEKALB DKS29-28
	Texas	Bailey	Chris Bass	30.9	86.58	55.68	Pioneer 84G62
	Texas	Carson	Kelvin Ollinger	45.8	92.45	46.65	DEKALB DKS44-20
	Texas	Parmer	Crest Agro	37.2	109.47	72.27	DEKALB DKS44-20
	Texas	Refugio	Kenneth W. Steindorf	53.0	91.14	38.14	Pioneer 83G19
	Virginia	Rockingham	Jordan Bros. Dairy	69.2	120.63	51.43	Pioneer 85G46
CONVENTIONAL-TILL NON-IRRIGATED	Virginia	Surry	E. Keith Seward	69.2	77.50	8.30	Pioneer 83G66
	Virginia	Westmoreland	Windsor Farms, Inc.	69.2	92.36	23.16	Pioneer 84G62
	Arkansas	Jackson	D&M Farms	85.0	152.03	67.03	Pioneer 84G62
	Colorado	Baca	Vicki Chick	25.3	74.62	49.32	Pioneer 8500
	Illinois	Gellatin	Joe Scates	95.0	157.18	62.18	Pioneer 84G62
	Illinois	White	Tommy Scates	101.0	145.58	44.58	Pioneer 84G62
	Indiana	Gibson	Will Scott	69.2	137.16	67.96	Pioneer 87G57
	Iowa	Decatur	Oak Hills Ranch	69.2	63.69	-	Pioneer 84J30
	Kansas	Cherokee	Chris Johnson	71.0	105.00	34.00	Pioneer 84G03
	Kansas	Labette	Dale Meyers	70.0	124.44	54.44	Pioneer 84G03
	Kansas	Saline	Clayton & Louanne Short	69.3	130.14	60.84	Pioneer 84P74
	Kentucky	Crittenden	Chris Robinson Farms	98.5	200.29	101.79	DEKALB DKS54-03
	Louisiana	Avoyelles	Ronald LaCour	95.1	114.27	19.17	Pioneer 84G62
	Nebraska	Nance	Lynn E. Belitz	68.0	95.98	27.98	DEKALB DKS37-07
	New Jersey	Warren	Robert A. Santini	69.2	117.60	48.40	Pioneer 84G62
	Oklahoma	Garfield	Sherwin Ratzlaff	60.0	104.29	44.29	Pioneer 86G32
	Oklahoma	Grant	Sherwin Ratzlaff	48.0	76.21	28.21	Pioneer 85G01
	South Dakota	Charles Mix	David Knoll	74.8	129.86	55.06	Pioneer 88Y41
	Texas	Jackson	Stuhrenberg Farms	70.9	117.66	46.76	Pioneer 82G10
	Texas	Nueces	Dodson Ag, Inc.	65.9	134.03	68.13	Pioneer 84G62
CONVENTIONAL-TILL IRRIGATED	Texas	San Patricio	Wendland Ag, Inc.	67.4	89.36	21.96	Pioneer 83G19
	Texas	Wharton	Keith Kresta	72.9	98.28	25.38	Pioneer 83G19
	Texas	Wilson	Raymond J & Larry A. Wiatrek	47.9	116.52	68.62	Pioneer 84G62
	Virginia	Westmoreland	Ferdie Chandler	69.2	103.95	34.75	Pioneer 84G62
	Arkansas	Jackson	D&M Farms	84.5	132.78	48.28	Pioneer 84G62
	Arkansas	Mississippi	Felts Farms, Inc.	84.5	133.53	49.03	Pioneer 84G77
	Colorado	Baca	Bill Wright	68.2	156.53	88.33	Pioneer 84G62
	Idaho	Canyon	James Boehlke Bell-Key Angus	84.5	130.89	46.39	Pioneer 85Y40
	Idaho	Payette	Stuart V. Jensen	84.5	79.37	-	Pioneer 87G57
	Illinois	Gallatin	Mike Scates	84.5	172.78	88.28	Pioneer 84G62
	Illinois	White	Jeff Scates	84.5	181.37	96.87	Pioneer 84G62
	Kansas	Wichita	Galen Berning	91.5	175.50	84.0	Pioneer 84G62
	Missouri	Jasper	Ron Smith Farms Inc.	84.5	144.17	59.67	Pioneer 84G62
	Nebraska	Harlan	Scott Jewett	125.3	116.58	-	Pioneer 84P74
	Texas	Lamb	Mark Parish	91.0	169.90	78.90	Pioneer 84G62

# 2010 State Grain Sorghum

## HYBRID PERFORMANCE RESULTS



State land grant universities release their grain sorghum hybrid performance results each year to give growers a resource for selecting the right varieties for their location and farming operation.

In this issue, NSP brings the 2010 results from the heart of the Sorghum Belt in Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and South Dakota to help make your hybrid selection a little easier during the upcoming planting season.

Have questions about your state's grain sorghum hybrid performance results? Each state posts their results online at the addresses below. You can also check with your state's variety testing headquarters for archived results from past years.

### State Sorghum Crop Variety Testing Sites

**University of Arkansas**  
[www.arkansasvarietytesting.com](http://www.arkansasvarietytesting.com)

**University of Nebraska-Lincoln**  
[cropwatch.unl.edu](http://cropwatch.unl.edu)

**Colorado State University**  
[www.csucrops.com](http://www.csucrops.com)

**New Mexico State University**  
[clovissc.nmsu.edu/variety-trials.html](http://clovissc.nmsu.edu/variety-trials.html)

**University of Illinois**  
<http://vt.cropsci.illinois.edu/>

**Oklahoma State University**  
[www.croptrials.okstate.edu](http://www.croptrials.okstate.edu)

**Kansas State University**  
[www.agronomy.k-state.edu/extension](http://www.agronomy.k-state.edu/extension)

**University of Tennessee**  
[varietytrials.tennessee.edu](http://varietytrials.tennessee.edu)

**Louisiana State University**  
[www.lsuagcenter.com](http://www.lsuagcenter.com)

**Texas A&M University**  
[varietytesting.tamu.edu](http://varietytesting.tamu.edu)

**University of Missouri**  
[varietytesting.missouri.edu](http://varietytesting.missouri.edu)

**South Dakota State University**  
[www.sdstate.edu/ps/extension/crop-mgmt/variety-trials-results.cfm](http://www.sdstate.edu/ps/extension/crop-mgmt/variety-trials-results.cfm)



## 2010 Arkansas Grain Sorghum Hybrid Performance Results

University of Arkansas Division of Agriculture

Hybrid Name	Keiser <sup>2</sup> Irrigated	Keiser <sup>2</sup> Non-Irrigated	Marianna Irrigated	Stuttgart <sup>2</sup> Irrigated	Rohwer Irrigated	Rohwer Non-Irrigated	Average
-----bu/A-----							
DEKALB DKS44-20	122.5	110.1	133.5	148.8	119.9	122.3	126.2
DEKALB DKS49-45	115.8	146.9	120.2	155.6	113.5	115.1	127.9
DEKALB DKS53-67	123.3	103.6	147.0	174.6	121.2	121.2	131.8
DEKALB DKS54-00	125.2	122.1	122.6	168.9	120.6	113.8	128.9
DEKALB DKS54-03	121.2	158.8	121.5	158.2	117.3	96.4	128.9
Dyna-Gro 771B	121.3	124.0	134.3	136.8	107.7	122.8	124.5
Dyna-Gro 772B	121.8	125.6	127.3	154.9	118.4	121.9	128.3
Dyna-Gro 780B	123.5	125.4	127.2	177.2	123.6	121.4	133.1
Golden Acres 3566	100.1	93.6	115.3	151.1	100.2	93.7	109.0
Golden Acres 3696	121.4	113.2	128.8	122.6	122.6	102.9	118.6
Pioneer 83P17	107.9	130.9	127.8	175.5	120.3	106.9	128.2
Pioneer 84G62	131.8	151.2	136.4	152.5	123.0	109.5	134.1
Syngenta 5308	109.2	109.9	129.1	144.4	113.6	115.0	120.2
Syngenta 5464	119.9	125.5	128.8	152.2	110.6	101.3	123.1
Syngenta 5556	100.3	105.6	110.6	147.1	115.5	98.4	112.9
Terral TV9421	116.4	132.8	133.4	136.5	121.8	99.8	123.5
Terral TV96H81	117.5	139.9	128.5	189.2	123.0	104.6	133.8
Terral TV96H91	125.4	108.4	135.2	150.0	125.8	113.4	126.4
Terral TV96H95	116.7	142.1	131.2	148.4	125.5	100.1	127.3
Triumph TR82-G	126.6	129.7	128.4	186.9	137.2	115.9	137.5
<b>Average</b>	<b>118.4</b>	<b>125.0</b>	<b>128.3</b>	<b>156.6</b>	<b>119.1</b>	<b>109.8</b>	<b>126.2</b>
<b>LSD (0.05)</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>11.2</b>	--
<b>CV</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>	--

1 Keiser = Northeast Research and Extension Center. Marianna = Lon Mann Cotton Research Station. Stuttgart = Rice Research and Extension Center. Rohwer = Southeast Research and Extension Center - Rohwer Division. 2 The yields of some hybrids were reduced substantially by bird damage at these locations. The final report will contain ratings for bird damage. Contacts: Mike Duren, Program Technician, Northeast Research and Extension Center; Bill Apple, Program Technician, Lon Mann Cotton Research Station, Marianna; Claude Kennedy, Resident Director; Jonathan McCoy, Program Technician, Rice Research and Extension Center, Stuttgart; Randy Cingolani, Program Associate, Southeast Research and Extension Center – Rohwer Division, Rohwer; Larry Earnest, Superintendent; J.D. Barham, Program Technician, Southwest Research and Extension Center, Hope

## 2010 Colorado Grain Sorghum Hybrid Performance Results

Colorado State University Extension

### Dryland Grain Sorghum Variety Trial at Walsh, Colorado

Hybrid Name <sup>a</sup>	EMERG	50% Bloom	50% Mature	Maturity Group <sup>b</sup>	Ht (in)	Population plants/A	Test Weight (lb/bu)	Yield (bu/A)	Yield % of Avg
DEKALB DKS28-05	8	63	109	E	41	27,900	59	86.8	97
Triumph TR424	7	62	107	E	39	30,600	61	83.1	93
DEKALB DKS29-28	8	62	107	E	38	30,600	61	79.7	89
Sorghum Partners SP3303	9	64	113	E	40	27,500	60	64.1	72
Sorghum Partners 251	7	58	102	E	36	27,900	60	56.6	63
Triumph TR438	7	65	111	ME	44	31,000	60	100.1	112
Mycogen 624	9	71	118	ME	44	28,700	60	96.9	109
Sorghum Partners K35-Y5	7	66	112	ME	40	22,900	62	95.3	107
DEKALB DKS37-07	7	70	118	ME	48	31,400	61	91.0	102
Asgrow Pulsar	8	65	117	ME	42	22,900	60	87.7	98
Sorghum Partners KS310	6	66	112	ME	42	29,400	61	79.3	89

### Dryland Grain Sorghum Variety Trial at Walsh, Colorado, continued

Hybrid Name <sup>a</sup>	EMERG	50% Bloom	50% Mature	Maturity Group <sup>b</sup>	Ht (in)	Population plants/A	Test Weight (lb/bu)	Yield (bu/A)	Yield % of Avg
Sorghum Partners NK5418	6	72	118	M	43	29,800	61	112.3	126
Triumph TR452	8	72	119	M	46	24,400	61	108.3	121
Mycogen 1G600	7	73	123	M	45	29,400	59	95.0	106
Triumph TR448	7	72	122	M	43	29,400	61	92.6	104
Triumph TRX84732	8	72	120	M	47	19,400	61	89.1	100
Mycogen M3838	8	72	122	M	43	24,800	60	88.2	99
Check 399x2737	7	83	131	ML	42	21,300	59	101.2	113
<b>Average</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>116</b>		<b>42</b>	<b>27,183</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>--</b>

### Dryland Grain Sorghum Variety Trial at Brandon, Colorado

Mycogen 1G557	13	67	111	E	40	24.7	57	78	116
Triumph TR424	10	64	108	E	39	24.1	58	76	114
DEKALB DKS28-05	12	63	107	E	48	25.1	55	70	105
DEKALB DKS29-28	13	66	110	E	39	28.9	58	69	103
Sorghum Partners SP3303	13	66	109	E	40	23.7	58	60	89
Sorghum Partners 251	10	59	102	E	38	26.1	60	55	81
Sorghum Partners KS310	13	70	112	ME	45	29.3	55	79	118
Sorghum Partners K35-Y5	13	71	115	ME	42	22.3	55	72	108
ASGROW Pulsar	11	69	113	ME	46	20.2	55	70	104
Triumph TR452	10	73	116	M	47	31.7	57	66	98
DEKALB DKS37-07	13	72	117	M	46	29.6	57	61	91
Sorghum Partners NK5418	13	73	116	M	42	31.4	55	60	90
Mycogen M3838	10	74	120	M	42	18.1	58	48	71
<b>Average</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>ME</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>--</b>

### Dryland Grain Sorghum Variety Trial at Akron, Colorado

Sorghum Partners KS310	--	74	--	--	36	--	51.3	53.4	--
DEKALB/Asgrow DKS29-28	--	70	--	--	32	--	52.2	52.0	--
DEKALB/Asgrow DKS28-05	--	65	--	--	36	--	49.1	50.8	--
Triumph TR424	--	70	--	--	34	--	51.5	50.0	--
Pioneer 88P68	--	69	--	--	35	--	55.0	44.7	--
Sorghum Partners 251	--	65	--	--	30	--	53.0	43.7	--
DEKALB/Asgrow Pulsar	--	73	--	--	34	--	49.9	43.4	--
DEKALB/Asgrow DKS37-07	--	78	--	--	35	--	48.8	43.3	--
Sorghum Partners SP3303	--	75	--	--	34	--	53.5	41.9	--
AERC CGSH-8	--	66	--	--	36	--	48.4	37.5	--
Triumph TR420	--	68	--	--	33	--	54.4	37.4	--
Sorghum Partners NK5418	--	81	--	--	33	--	48.2	36.1	--
Sorghum Partners K35-Y5	--	76	--	--	33	--	48.6	34.2	--
<b>Average</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>--</b>

**Walsh, Colorado** - LSD (0.20) = 6.5. (a) Yields corrected to 14.0% moisture, (b) Maturity Group: E, early; ME, medium early; M, medium; ML, medium late. Site Information: Cooperator - Plainsman Research Center; Planted: 6/2/2010; Harvested: 1/1/2010; Planting Rate: 43,600 plants/acre; Previous Crop: Wheat; Fertilizer: N-P-K-Zn (50-20-0-.3) lbs/ac; Herbicide: Preemergence-24 oz/ac of glyphosate and .5 lbs/ac of 2,4-D, Postemergence-4 oz/ac of Banvel, 1 lb/ac of Atrazine, and 32 oz/ac of COC; Soil Type: Silty Loam

**Brandon, Colorado** - LSD (0.20) = 15.2 for yield. Planted: June 4; Harvested: October 28, 2010. Yields are adjusted to 14.0% seed moisture content. DAP: Days After Planting or maturation of seed at first freeze. Seed Maturation: EM, early milk; MM, mid milk; LM, late milk; ED, early dough; SD, soft dough; HD, hard dough; mature (DAP). Maturity Group: E, early; ME, medium early; M, medium; ML, medium late; L, late.

**Akron, Colorado** - LSD (0.30) = 6.4, LSD (0.05) = 12.4. (a) Yields corrected to 14% moisture, (b) Lodging score of zero means no lodging, and 10 means completely lodged. (c) LSD0.30 is most useful for producers using these results to select a variety but some collaborators find LSD0.05 useful. Experimental Design: randomized complete block design with four replications. Plot size: 5' x 30'. Site Information: Collaborator - Central Great Plains Research Station; Planting Date: 5/27/2010; Harvest Date: 10/27/2010; Previous Crop: Proso Millet; Fertilizer: 40 lbs/ac of N; Herbicide: Lumax and Round-Up; Soil Type: Rago Silt Loam

Note: Some variability in the trial was due to drought and high temperatures during the flowering and grain fill stages (about 56 days in duration). During these stages, there were 18 days where the temperature was above 90 degrees and 49 days with no measurable rainfall.

Contact: Kevin Larson, Plainsman Research Station, Walsh, Colo., (719) 324-5643



## 2010 Illinois Grain Sorghum Hybrid Performance Results

University of Illinois

Hybrid Name	Yield Avg Across Locations	Yield Rank	Dixon Springs Yield (bu/A)	Dixon Springs Moist (%)	Browntown Yield (bu/A)	Browntown Moist (%)
Advanta 2122	88.6	3	85.6	14.5	90.8	24.8
Advanta 22612	79.6	17	70.8	14.6	84.0	23.9
Advanta 26056	74.9	21	74.8	14.6	75.0	25.0
Advanta 28219	85.2	10	78.0	14.5	90.6	25.1
DEKALB DKS36-06	94.0	2	91.4	14.5	96.5	23.7
DEKALB DKS44-20	81.1	13	70.5	14.6	91.7	22.7
DEKALB DKS49-45	81.0	14	79.9	14.5	82.1	24.6
DEKALB DKS53-67	87.3	6	97.6	14.5	73.5	24.9
DEKALB DKS54-00	78.8	18	77.3	14.4	80.0	25.5
Mycogen M1506	76.4	19	80.3	14.6	73.5	25.5
Mycogen M697	79.9	15	84.0	14.6	75.8	23.2
Mycogen M737	79.9	16	77.3	14.4	82.4	23.1
Pioneer 84G62	88.0	4	89.1	14.5	86.9	24.6
Pioneer 84G77	86.2	7	88.0	14.6	84.4	24.5
Pioneer 85G85	87.8	5	92.8	14.4	82.8	23.5
Sorghum Partners NK 6638	82.1	12	81.5	14.6	82.8	24.7
Sorghum Partners NK 7829	103.6	1	113.0	14.5	90.9	24.2
Syngenta 5308	82.8	11	80.5	14.6	85.1	25.4
Syngenta 5464	85.4	9	81.9	14.6	85.3	25.8
Syngenta 5556	76.3	20	73.6	14.6	78.3	25.1
Syngenta H-486	85.8	8	90.2	14.6	81.4	24.4
<b>Average</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>24.5</b>
<b>LSD (0.10)</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>1.15</b>
<b>CV (%)</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>3.98</b>

A field trial was conducted at two University of Illinois research farms in southern Illinois to evaluate grain sorghum varieties. Yields were reduced at both locations due to late planting and below normal rainfall later in the growing season. However, there were several varieties that performed reasonably well under these conditions. Contacts: S.A. Ebelhar and C.D. Hart.

## 2010 Kansas Grain Sorghum Hybrid Performance Results

Kansas State University Extension, % of test average

Hybrid Name	----Northeast Region----				-----West Region-----					-----Southeast Region-----				--Central Region--			-----Irrigated-----				
	RLD	RPD	MTD	AVG	ELD	THD	GRD	FND	AVG	FRD	CHD	LBD	AVG	SAD	RND	AVG	RNI	THI	GRI	FNI	AVG
Asgrow Pulsar	--	--	--	--	87	90	87	93	<b>89</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Channel 5B90	--	--	--	--	--	--	92	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Channel 6B10	--	--	--	--	114	107	104	111	<b>109</b>	--	--	--	--	95	--	--	109	98	--	--	--
Channel 7B11	--	--	--	--	106	95	--	106	--	--	--	--	--	114	--	--	144	100	--	--	--
DEKALB DKS28-05	--	--	--	--	89	95	80	92	<b>89</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
DEKALB DKS29-28	--	--	--	--	86	95	84	86	<b>88</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
DEKALB DKS36-06	94	100	109	<b>101</b>	97	104	113	105	<b>105</b>	88	116	100	<b>101</b>	92	101	<b>96</b>	--	--	--	--	--
DEKALB DKS37-07	95	95	116	<b>102</b>	84	105	110	105	<b>101</b>	96	89	94	<b>93</b>	77	108	<b>92</b>	--	--	--	--	--
DEKALB DKS44-20	106	111	102	<b>106</b>	113	96	108	100	<b>104</b>	120	92	106	<b>106</b>	113	104	<b>108</b>	128	107	--	95	<b>110</b>
DEKALB DKS49-45	100	111	119	<b>110</b>	--	--	--	--	--	91	105	100	<b>99</b>	95	96	<b>96</b>	79	103	--	111	<b>98</b>
DEKALB DKS53-67	105	115	114	<b>111</b>	--	--	--	--	--	86	90	105	<b>94</b>	111	132	<b>121</b>	111	112	--	114	<b>112</b>
DEKALB DKS54-00	92	100	98	<b>97</b>	--	--	--	--	--	110	101	107	<b>106</b>	108	114	<b>111</b>	86	108	--	103	<b>99</b>
DEKALB DKS54-03	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	97	116	104	<b>106</b>	100	126	<b>113</b>	92	105	--	105	<b>101</b>
Drussel DSS B64	--	--	--	--	--	--	115	103	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

# 2010 Kansas Grain Sorghum Hybrid Performance Results, continued

Hybrid Name	---Northeast Region---				-----West Region-----					---Southeast Region---				--Central Region--			-----Irrigated-----				
	RLD	RPD	MTD	AVG	ELD	THD	GRD	FND	AVG	FRD	CHD	LBD	AVG	SAD	RND	AVG	RNI	THI	GRI	FNI	AVG
Drussel DSS B6506					--	--	112	105	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dyna-Gro 742C	84	81	90	<b>85</b>	94	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	94	--	--	110	--	--	--	--
Dyna-Gro 751B	--	88	96	--	95	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	92	--	--	129	--	--	--	--
Dyna-Gro 764B	--	100	102	--	108	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	108	--	--	117	--	--	--	--
Dyna-Gro 766B	102	114	112	<b>109</b>	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	134	--	--	--	--
Dyna-Gro 772B	102	110	95	<b>103</b>	101	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	86	--	--	132	--	--	--	--
Dyna-Gro 778B	--	83	47	--	98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	29	--	--	--	--
Dyna-Gro GX08365	99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Midland M-4595	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	74	--	75	--	--	--	--	64	--	156	--	--	81	--
Midland M-4665	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	108	--	109	--	--	--	--	93	--	103	--	--	96	--
Midland M-4748	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	116	--	84	--	--	--	--	102	--	123	--	--	99	--
Midland M-4765	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	95	--	123	--	--	--	--	86	--	141	--	--	94	--
Midland M-4772	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	119	--	102	--	--	--	--	113	--	120	--	--	105	--
Midland M-4790	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	92	--	69	--	--	--	--	109	--	15	--	--	86	--
OHLDE O-525	--	98	102	--	102	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
OHLDE O-530	--	79	99	--	97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
OHLDE O-567	--	95	97	--	109	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
OHLDE O-575	--	97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
OHLDE O-587	--	96	117	--	101	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Phillips 595	--	--	85	--	89	92	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	87	--	--	--
Phillips 670	--	--	--	--	100	99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	88	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Phillips 672	--	--	108	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	79	--	--	--	101	--	--	--
Phillips 775	--	--	74	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	103	--	--	--	102	--	--	--
Pioneer 84G62	118	115	120	<b>118</b>	108	114	--	--	--	95	--	--	--	109	--	--	--	115	--	119	--
Pioneer 84P74	119	126	114	<b>120</b>	119	112	--	--	--	120	--	--	--	117	--	--	--	103	--	110	--
Pioneer 85G03	114	101	120	<b>111</b>	104	108	112	96	<b>105</b>	94	--	--	--	115	--	--	--	106	--	--	--
Pioneer 85Y40	118	112	117	<b>116</b>	125	112	95	112	<b>111</b>	96	--	--	--	113	--	--	--	106	--	106	--
Pioneer 86G08	--	--	--	--	--	--	112	98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	107	--	--	--
Pioneer 86G32	--	--	--	--	--	--	102	105	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	98	--	--	--
Producers PH246W	--	--	--	--	95	81	89	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	92	--	--	--	--	--	--
Producers PH256	--	--	--	--	94	97	112	--	--	--	--	--	--	104	73	<b>88</b>	--	--	--	--	--
Producers PH266	--	--	--	--	102	101	99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	104	--	--	--	--	--	--
Producers PH276	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	111	--	--	--	--	--	--
Syngenta 5464	88	95	105	<b>96</b>	94	--	--	--	--	102	97	103	<b>100</b>	102	111	<b>106</b>	--	--	--	--	--
Syngenta 5556	--	109	--	--	97	--	--	102	--	--	94	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	94	--
Syngenta 5613	97	113	110	<b>107</b>	--	--	--	101	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	78	--	--	--	--
Syngenta 5745	96	101	--	--	--	--	100	88	--	103	--	--	--	--	89	--	108	91	--	84	<b>94</b>
Syngenta 5875	--	--	--	--	--	--	79	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	63	--	--	--
Syngenta H-307	--	--	--	--	99	--	114	81	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	96	--	--	--
Syngenta H-390W	82	75	--	--	98	--	101	110	--	104	90	--	--	97	85	<b>91</b>	--	99	--	99	--
Syngenta H-486	--	111	97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	118	93	--	104	99	<b>101</b>	109	--	--	--	--
Triumph TR424	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Triumph TR438	--	98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Triumph TR448	86	--	98	--	91	--	110	92	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Triumph TR452	--	100	106	--	94	--	--	--	--	--	--	85	--	93	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Triumph TR458	--	93	--	--	102	--	--	--	--	95	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



## 2010 Kansas Grain Sorghum Hybrid Performance Results, continued

Hybrid Name	---Northeast Region---				-----West Region-----					---Southeast Region---				--Central Region--			-----Irrigated-----				
	RLD	RPD	MTD	AVG	ELD	THD	GRD	FND	AVG	FRD	CHD	LBD	AVG	SAD	RND	AVG	RNI	THI	GRI	FNI	AVG
Triumph TR463	107	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	148	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Triumph TR481	--	87	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	111	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--
Triumph TRX05361	--	92	71	--	117	--	--	91	--	--	--	--	--	86	--	--	--	--	--	110	--
Triumph TRX84732	--	--	64	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	76	--
Triumph TXR85001	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	92	--
Triumph TXR85002	--	102	--	--	94	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	113	78	<b>96</b>	20	--	--	--	--
Triumph TRX95002	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Triumph TRX95005	--	107	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	118	82	<b>100</b>	117	--	--	<b>113</b>	--
Maturity Early	86	75	92	<b>84</b>	84	89	83	86	<b>86</b>	84	94	88	<b>85</b>	87	95	<b>91</b>	88	81	--	82	<b>83</b>
Maturity Late	95	107	99	<b>100</b>	118	99	111	115	<b>111</b>	107	93	108	<b>103</b>	105	114	<b>110</b>	119	101	--	112	<b>111</b>
Maturity Medium	116	106	106	<b>109</b>	105	107	107	111	<b>108</b>	102	116	107	<b>108</b>	107	122	<b>115</b>	84	109	--	112	<b>101</b>
<b>Average (bu/A)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>112</b>	106	150	110	111	<b>119</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>184</b>	--	<b>140</b>	<b>122</b>
<b>LSD (0.05)</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	--	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	--	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	--	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	--	<b>21</b>	<b>9</b>	--	<b>11</b>	--

RLD = Riley Co., Manhattan; RPD = Republic Co., Belleville; MTD = Mitchell Co., Beloit; ELD = Ellis Co., Hays; THD = Thomas Co., Colby; GRD = Greeley Co., Tribune; FND = Finney Co., Garden City; FRD = Franklin Co., Ottawa; CHD = Chase Co., Strong City; LBD = Labette Co., Parsons; RNI = Reno Co., Hutchinson; THI = Thomas Co; Colby; FNI = Finney Co., Garden City; GRI = Greeley Co., Tribune - abandoned - hail damage  
 Contact: Jane Lingenfelter, jling@k-state.edu

## 2010 Louisiana Grain Sorghum Hybrid Performance Results

Louisiana State University AgCenter

Hybrid Name	St. Joseph Irrigated	St. Joseph Non-Irrigated	Winnsboro	Alexandria	Bossier City	Average
-----lbs/A-----						
DEKALB DKS49-45	5,352	6,302	4,459	4,412	5,963	<b>5,298</b>
DEKALB DKS53-67	5,753	5,560	4,555	5,728	6,276	<b>5,574</b>
DEKALB DKS54-00	3,941	5,007	3,897	4,828	5,874	<b>4,709</b>
DEKALB DKS54-03	5,168	5,984	2,377	5,485	5,857	<b>4,974</b>
Dyna-Gro 751B	5,737	5,913	3,210	4,927	4,540	<b>4,865</b>
Dyna-Gro 771B	5,111	5,803	3,879	4,787	5,119	<b>4,940</b>
Dyna-Gro 780B	5,760	6,123	3,799	5,785	5,650	<b>5,425</b>
Golden Acres 3566	5,428	5,840	2,227	4,046	4,635	<b>4,435</b>
Golden Acres 3696	4,903	5,693	2,896	5,027	5,207	<b>4,745</b>
Pioneer 83P17	5,208	6,199	4,289	5,145	5,701	<b>5,308</b>
Pioneer 84G62	4,938	5,628	4,277	5,969	6,367	<b>5,436</b>
Syngenta 5464	5,333	5,183	2,967	5,039	6,085	<b>4,921</b>
Syngenta 5556	5,785	5,893	2,227	5,316	6,521	<b>5,148</b>
Terral TV9421	5,603	6,127	3,440	5,644	5,493	<b>5,261</b>
Terral TV96H81	5,667	6,352	2,978	5,463	5,020	<b>5,096</b>
Terral TV96H91	5,455	5,563	3,488	5,217	5,323	<b>5,009</b>
Terral TV96H95	5,149	5,608	2,913	5,068	4,833	<b>4,714</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>5,304</b>	<b>5,809</b>	<b>3,415</b>	<b>5,170</b>	<b>5,543</b>	--
<b>LSD (0.10)</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>395</b>	--

Yield performance of hybrids entered in the LSU AgCenter's grain sorghum hybrid trials, 2010.  
 Planting dates were: St. Joseph – May 14; Winnsboro – April 29; Alexandria – May 12; and Bossier City – May 4.  
 One of the St. Joseph trials were furrow irrigated. Irrigation dates were May 27, June 15, and June 29.

# 2010 Missouri Grain Sorghum Hybrid Performance Results

University of Missouri Variety Testing Program, Division of Plant Sciences

## Missouri Central/West Region, Columbia, Mo.

Hybrid Name <sup>a</sup>	Yield (bu/A)	Moist (%)	Lodging (1-5)	Ht (cm)
DEKALB DKS44-20	111.1**	17.4	1	59
Syngenta 5613	108.5*	16.4	1	62
Syngenta 5556	105.0*	17.9	1	56
Syngenta 5308	102.1	17.0	1	57
DEKALB DKS53-67	101.3	18.5	1	62
DEKALB DKS54-00	101.1	17.6	1	62
DEKALB DKS36-06	97.9	18.9	1	65
DEKALB DKS54-03	97.9	16.2	1	67
DEKALB DKS37-07	95.4	17.4	1	55
DEKALB DKS49-45	93.3	17.0	1	68
<b>Average/LSD (10%)</b>	<b>101.4/6.5</b>	<b>17.4/0.7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>61</b>

## Missouri Central/West Region, Albany, Mo.

Hybrid Name <sup>a</sup>	Yield (bu/A)	Moist (%)	Lodging (1-5)	Ht (cm)
DEKALB DKS54-03	126.4**	12.5	1	53
DEKALB DKS53-67	122.2*	13.6	1	53
DEKALB DKS54-00	120.8	12.7	1	51
DEKALB DKS49-45	117.6	11.7	1	56
DEKALB DKS44-20	116.6	13.2	1	54
Syngenta 5613	114.0	12.2	1	55
Syngenta 5308	105.5	13.2	1	55
DEKALB DKS36-06	105.4	12.2	1	56
Syngenta 5556	104.9	13.3	1	51
DEKALB DKS37-07	98.2	12.3	1	49
<b>Average</b>	<b>113.1/4.9</b>	<b>12.7/0.9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>53</b>

## Missouri Central/West Region, Novelty, Mo.

Hybrid Name <sup>a</sup>	Yield (bu/A)	Moist (%)	Lodging (1-5)	Ht (cm)
Syngenta 5308	112.9	17.9	1	59
DEKALB DKS44-20	110.1	16.2	1	57
DEKALB DKS36-06	109.0	14.7	1	60
DEKALB DKS54-03	107.3	15.7	1	64
Syngenta 5613	106.2	15.4	1	69
DEKALB DKS37-07	105.0	14.3	1	58
DEKALB DKS54-00	104.6	17.5	1	63
DEKALB DKS53-67	102.5	18.1	1	57
Syngenta 5556	100.2	17.3	1	56
DEKALB DKS49-45	98.2	16.1	1	66
<b>Average/LSD (10%)</b>	<b>105.6/10</b>	<b>16.3/1.5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>61</b>

## Missouri Central/West Region, Moosville, Mo.

Hybrid Name <sup>a</sup>	Yield (bu/A)	Moist (%)	Lodging (1-5)	Ht (cm)
DEKALB DKS54-03	98.1	19.0	1	62
Syngenta 5613	93.8	19.4	1	60
DEKALB DKS44-20	93.6	17.8	1	58
DEKALB DKS37-07	90.8	19.3	1	59
DEKALB DKS53-67	87.9	21.1	1	60
DEKALB DKS49-45	87.8	20.3	1	68
Syngenta 5308	85.8	17.2	1	60
DEKALB DKS54-00	85.4	22.2	1	64
Syngenta 5556	84.4	18.3	1	59
DEKALB DKS36-06	83.4	22.0	1	59
<b>Average/LSD (10%)</b>	<b>89.1/9.5</b>	<b>19.6/1.6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>61</b>

## Missouri Southeast Region, Charleston, Mo.

Hybrid Name	Yield (bu/A)	Moist (%)	Lodging (1-5)	Ht (cm)
DEKALB DKS54-00	105.5	10.7	1	52
Syngenta 5613	100.6	10.2	1	NA
Pioneer 83P17	100.1	10.5	1	NA
Dyna-Gro 771B	97.4	10.5	1	NA
Golden World GW1445	95.0	9.9	1	49
Syngenta 5308	94.9	11.0	1	47
DEKALB DKS36-06	92.1	10.7	1	55
Pioneer 84G62	91.7	10.3	1	49
Pioneer 83G66	90.8	10.6	1	49
DEKALB DKS53-67	90.1	10.1	1	NA
DEKALB DKS54-03	89.8	10.4	1	54
Syngenta 5556	88.2	10.4	1	51
DEKALB DKS44-20	88.1	10.3	1	46
Golden World GW1488	88.0	10.2	1	44
Dyna-Gro 772B	85.9	10.3	1	44
DEKALB DKS49-45	84.0	10.5	1	50
DEKALB DKS37-07	79.6	10.5	1	49
<b>Average/LSD (10%)</b>	<b>91.6/13.9</b>	<b>10.4/0.7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>49</b>

## Missouri Southeast Region, Advance, Mo.

Hybrid Name	Yield (bu/A)	Moist (%)	Lodging (1-5)	Ht (cm)
DEKALB DKS53-67	116.3	17.5	1	51
DEKALB DKS44-20	114.2	12.9	1	50
Pioneer 84G62	107.3	14.8	1	61
DEKALB DKS37-07	105.7	13.5	1	51
Syngenta 5613	105.6	12.3	1	48
Pioneer 83P17	104.0	14.5	1	49
Golden World GW1445	103.5	11.7	1	46
Golden World GW1488	102.0	12.8	1	57
DEKALB DKS49-45	101.4	13.2	1	66
DEKALB DKS54-00	101.4	18.0	1	60
DEKALB DKS36-06	100.0	13.4	1	55
Dyna-Gro 772B	95.0	12.7	2	58
Syngenta 5556	94.5	14.5	1	60
Pioneer 83G66	90.8	13.8	3	63
DEKALB DKS54-03	90.1	12.7	1	57
Dyna-Gro 771B	89.8	12.8	2	55
Syngenta 5308	88.6	12.7	1	62
<b>Average/LSD (10%)</b>	<b>101.9/14.3</b>	<b>13.6/1.6</b>		



## 2010 Nebraska Grain Sorghum Hybrid Performance Results

University of Nebraska Extension

Hybrid Name	Yield (bu/A, 15.5%)	Harvest Moisture (%)	Test Weight (lb/bu)	50% Bloom	Ht (cm)
DEKALB DKS44-20	81.6	13.5	57.9	14	51
DEKALB DKS53-67	80.5	13.5	58.5	15	49
DEKALB DKS54-03	77.2	13.5	57.0	12	48
DEKALB DKS54-00	76.7	13.6	57.8	13	51
DEKALB DKS49-45	75.3	13.6	56.7	13	53
Syngenta 5556	73.4	13.8	55.0	15	44
DEKALB DKS36-06	73.0	13.4	57.0	10	54
DEKALB DKS37-07	72.5	13.6	56.6	15	50
Syngenta H-486	69.7	13.5	55.1	16	43
Syngenta 5464	68.7	13.9	55.7	11	47
Syngenta 5745	66.7	13.6	55.0	12	47
Triumph TRX05361	66.6	13.4	56.4	21	51
Syngenta 5613	63.8	13.3	56.7	15	47
Triumph TRX84732	62.3	13.5	53.2	19	43
AA----- UNL 3036	50.7	13.6	56.3	18	55
AA----- UNL 3006	50.4	14.0	55.0	16	49
<b>Average</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>LSD (0.05)</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>

Grain sorghum variety test at Mead in Saunders County, 2010.

## 2010 New Mexico Grain Sorghum Hybrid Performance Results

New Mexico State University, Agricultural Science Center at Clovis

Hybrid Name	Maturity	Ht. (in.)	Moist %	Yield (bu/A)	TW (bu/A)	Hybrid Name	Maturity	Ht. (in.)	Moist %	Yield (bu/A)	TW (bu/A)
ATx2752 x RTx430	ML	27.4	12.6	106.8	47.4	Channel Bio 5B90	ME	23.8	14.4	85.8	51.1
B-H 3822	M	27.7	14.4	98.4	48.4	Channel Bio 7B11	M	27.3	15.0	84.3	51.0
ATx399 x RTx430	ML	25.7	11.5	97.6	45.6	Asgrow Pulsar	ME	23.5	11.7	82.0	48.1
Pioneer 85G01	M	24.5	15.5	97.3	50.9	B-H 5227	M	22.3	14.6	81.0	52.0
B-H 5350	M	27.6	11.3	95.0	42.2	B-H 5224	ME	28.0	13.5	80.2	50.9
Channel Bio 6B10	M	23.4	13.0	95.0	52.0	DEKALB DKS28-05	E	24.9	12.8	78.2	50.8
Triumph TR438	ME	24.7	13.4	94.4	51.5	DEKALB DKS29-28	E	23.0	12.9	75.9	50.0
Pioneer 86G32	ME	25.7	13.3	94.4	50.9	B-H 3808	ME	24.5	13.1	75.8	51.0
Pioneer 85G46	M	25.9	15.6	93.9	53.0	Triumph TR458	M	23.9	16.3	74.0	49.1
DEKALB DKS37-07	ME	25.1	13.3	93.4	48.6	ATx631 x RTx436	ML	28.0	14.7	70.3	46.7
Triumph TR463	M	29.4	13.9	92.9	49.3	<b>Average</b>		<b>25.5</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>49.6</b>
ATx378 x RTx430	ML	25.9	12.3	90.9	46.8	<b>LSD (5%)</b>		<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>
TriumphTR452	M	23.8	14.0	87.7	50.6	<b>CV</b>		<b>8.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>
DEKALB DKS44-20	M	26.9	13.0	87.3	52.6						

Investigators: M.A. Marsalis, A. Scott, and B. Niece.

Notes: Good growing conditions, and large amounts of rainfall.

Planting date - June 11, 2010

Harvest date - November 3, 2010

Previous crop - fallow

Fertilizer: Nitrogen 85 lb/A on June 10, P2O5 40 lb/A on June 10, S 13 lb/A on June 10, Zn 1 lb/A on June 10

Herbicides: Bicep Lite II Mag 3 pts/A on June 11, Yukon 5 oz/A on July 1, Dual II Magnum 1 pts/A on July 1

Insecticides: Fanfare - 6.4 oz/A on August 4, Lorsban - 1 pts/A on August 4

# 2010 Oklahoma Grain Sorghum Hybrid Performance Results

## Oklahoma State University

Hybrid Name	-----Apache, OK-----				-----Blackwell, OK-----				-----Cherokee, OK-----			-----Gates, OK-----		
	50% Bloom	Yield (bu/A)	TW (lb/A)	Moist (%)	50% Bloom	Yield (bu/A)	TW (lb/A)	Moist (%)	Yield (bu/A)	TW (lb/A)	Moist (%)	Yield (bu/A)	TW (lb/A)	Moist (%)
Channel 5B90	60-69	90	55.7	11.8	60-69	87	58.8	13.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Channel 7B11	60-69	83	57.3	12.5	60-69	75	58.2	14.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
DEKALB DKS28-05	<60	79	55	11.4	<60	87	57.3	13.0	--	--	--	57	56.2	11.8
DEKALB Pulsar	<60	67	56.2	12	<60	69	55.9	13.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
DEKALB DKS37-07	<60	82	57	11.9	<60	83	57.6	13.2	134	60.0	12.1	54	58.5	17.8
DEKALB DKS29-28	<60	24	51.5	12.2	<60	39	57.7	13.5	133	59.7	12.3	--	--	--
DEKALB DKS44-20	60-69	96	56.7	12.1	60-69	92	58.2	14.1	119	59.3	13.7	57	58.3	13.6
DEKALB DKS36-06	60-69	76	55.4	11.8	60-69	70	57.9	13.1	--	--	--	32	54.5	16.2
DEKALB DKS49-45	>70	81	56.5	11.7	>70	59	55.2	12.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
DEKALB DKS28-05	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	113	57.2	12.5	--	--	--
Johnston JS-207	<60	42	53.3	11.2	<60	77	55.5	13.2	88	55.0	11.9	48	56.3	13.4
Johnston JS-222	60-69	87	56.0	12.2	60-69	75	56.7	13.8	145	58.7	12.3	60	58.7	13.6
Johnston JS-012	60-69	67	53.7	11.1	60-69	69	56.2	12.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Johnston JS-056	60-69	82	55.3	11.9	60-69	74	56.8	12.9	134	57.9	12.3	--	--	--
Johnston JS-524	60-69	75	53.2	12.0	60-69	76	55.4	13.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
NC+ 5B90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	124	59.6	12.4	59	57.1	15.0
Pioneer 85G01	60-69	95	55.2	11.8	60-69	83	57.6	12.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pioneer 86G32	60-69	78	55.3	12.0	60-69	83	55.5	13.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pioneer 87P06	60-69	52	54.2	11.2	60-69	85	57.2	12.9	116	57.7	12.8	58	57.3	11.7
Pioneer 85G03	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60	56.8	14.2
Pioneer 85Y40	>70	85	55.8	11.7	>70	54	56.1	11.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
SorgPart X449	60-69	92	57.6	12.3	60-69	81	57.6	13.5	144	59.6	12.5	54	57.1	18.9
SorgPart KS 585	60-69	94	56.3	12.0	60-69	89	59.0	13.3	156	59.9	12.3	71	60.1	13.7
SorgPart NK5418	60-69	84	54.6	11.7	60-69	88	56.8	13.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
SorgPart NK 7633	>70	69	55.3	11.3	>70	82	55.7	14.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
SorgPart NK6638	>70	73	55.2	11.5	>70	63	55.4	12.2	109	58.6	12.2	40	54.8	19.0
Syngenta 5745	60-69	77	53.6	11.6	60-69	83	55.9	13.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Syngenta 5464	60-69	75	55.1	12.0	60-69	74	57.2	15.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Syngenta 5613	60-69	89	56.3	12.2	60-69	80	56.0	13.1	157	57.7	12.7	41	56.6	13.6
Syngenta 5556	60-69	80	55.1	11.9	60-69	72	57.3	13.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Syngenta H-486	60-69	86	54.8	12.0	60-69	89	56.6	13.5	142	57.2	12.2	47	54.2	18.4
Triumph TR 452	60-69	83	56.6	11.9	60-69	78	57.8	13.4	113	57.5	12.7	37	55.7	15.6
Triumph TRX 84732	60-69	65	55.9	12.4	60-69	77	56.1	15.8	125	57.7	13.3	49	55.2	18.7
Triumph TRX 05631	>70	57	51.1	12.1	>70	63	55.0	12.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Averages</b>	<b>&lt;60</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>&lt;60</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>15.0</b>
	<b>60-69</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>60-69</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>13.5</b>						
	<b>&gt;70</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>&gt;70</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>12.6</b>						

**Apache Notes:** Alan Mindermann Farm. Planted April 26, 2010, harvested Sept. 18, 2010. Stands were reduced due to the short interval between wheat being sprayed and planting date.

**Blackwell Notes:** Bill and Louise Rigdon Farm. Planted April 27, 2010, harvested Aug. 23, 2010. Yields were significantly reduced by heavy fusarium stalk rot infestation, charcoal rot was also found but was minimal.

**Cherokee Notes:** Doug McMurtrey Farm. Planted April 27, 2010, harvested Aug. 30, 2010. Best yield in dry-land test plots in last 12 years.

**Gates Notes:** Gary Graves Farm. Planted April 27, 2010, harvested Aug. 30, 2010. First year of trial, with the trial being only early planted sorghum in the area, bird damage affected yields significantly. Contact: Rick Kochenower, rickko@pts.net



## 2010 Oklahoma Grain Sorghum Hybrid Performance Results, continued

Hybrid Name	--Enid, OK (Dble Crop)--			---Homestead, OK---			-----Keyes, OK-----				-----Tipton, OK-----			
	Yield (bu/A)	TW (lb/A)	Moist (%)	Yield (bu/A)	TW (lb/A)	Moist (%)	50% Bloom	Yield (bu/A)	TW (lb/A)	Moist (%)	50% Bloom	Yield (bu/A)	TW (lb/A)	Moist (%)
Channel 5B90	108	59.7	17.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60-69	91	58.0	12.1
Channel 7B11	106	59.2	19.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60-69	88	58.6	12.7
DEKALB DKS28-05	94	57.9	16.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
DEKALB Pulsar	--	--	--	--	--	--	<60	97	58.2	12.4	<60	91	57.8	12.5
DEKALB DKS37-07	93	59.3	17.5	92	58.5	11.8	<60	132	59.7	12.4	<60	89	59.1	12.5
DEKALB DKS29-28	--	--	--	--	--	--	<60	93	58.1	11.6	<60	69	55.1	11.5
DEKALB DKS44-20	94	60.3	17.5	109	59.1	11.8	60-69	119	59.6	12.5	60-69	110	59.1	13.3
DEKALB DKS36-06	--	--	--	91	58.8	11.8	60-69	122	59.3	12.7	60-69	84	59.2	13.2
DEKALB DKS49-45	--	--	--	--	--	--	>70	130	59.1	13.3	<60	105	58.6	12.0
DEKALB DKS28-05	94	57.9	16.6	83	53.9	12.5	<60	132	56.7	11.5	<60	80	55.1	11.7
Johnston JS-207	--	--	--	74	56.0	11.1	--	--	--	--	<60	74	54.4	11.8
Johnston JS-222	--	--	--	107	58.0	11.7	60-69	128	58.5	12.9	60-69	106	57.9	12.7
Johnston JS-012	75	58.8	17.0	--	--	--	60-69	100	59.3	12.0	60-69	91	57.5	11.8
Johnston JS-056	106	58.1	18.5	84	57.3	11.6	60-69	100	59.0	12.0	60-69	87	56.7	12.6
Johnston JS-524	--	--	--	--	--	--	60-69	112	58.0	12.2	60-69	65	56.7	12.0
NC+ 5B90	--	--	--	86	58.2	11.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pioneer 85G01	108	58.5	17.7	--	--	--	60-69	111	58.7	11.8	60-69	90	56.6	12.3
Pioneer 85G03	--	--	--	110	57.6	11.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pioneer 86G32	89	58.4	17.0	--	--	--	60-69	110	57.3	12.1	60-69	109	57.1	12.4
Pioneer 87P06	34	56.6	17.4	89	56.9	11.9	60-69	80	57.5	11.4	60-69	91	58.5	12.5
Pioneer 85Y40	--	--	--	--	--	--	>70	133	59.6	12.6	>70	110	57.3	12.4
SorgPart SP3303	--	--	--	--	--	--	<60	74	58.9	11.8	--	--	--	--
SorgPart X449	117	60.1	17.8	110	59.0	11.9	60-69	110	59.7	12.8	60-69	90	58.9	13.2
SorgPart KS 585	--	--	--	80	59.1	11.6	60-69	116	59.6	12.6	60-69	85	59.4	12.2
SorgPart NK4420	78	59.9	17.4	--	--	--	60-69	87	58.9	12.3	--	--	--	--
SorgPart NK5418	87	59.2	17.4	--	--	--	60-69	103	58.9	12.0	60-69	80	55.8	12.1
SorgPart NK7633	--	--	--	--	--	--	>70	118	59.2	13.7	>70	96	57.7	12.5
SorgPart NK6638	--	--	--	98	57.8	11.4	>70	131	59.1	12.9	>70	103	57.0	12.1
Syngenta 5745	--	--	--	--	--	--	60-69	82	57.1	11.5	60-69	92	57.9	13.0
Syngenta 5464	72	58.9	18.6	--	--	--	60-69	112	58.3	12.6	60-69	104	57.5	13.0
Syngenta 5613	71	58.2	18.1	102	57.3	11.7	60-69	109	59.0	12.1	60-69	110	57.2	13.2
Syngenta 5556	--	--	--	--	--	--	60-69	99	58.9	12.3	60-69	94	58.1	13.1
Syngenta H-486	81	58.0	17.6	91	58.1	11.7	60-69	109	58.0	13.3	--	--	--	--
Triumph TR 452	111	59.3	17.4	93	58.6	11.6	60-69	120	59.0	12.0	60-69	80	57.3	12.3
Triumph TRX 84732	94	55.8	21.3	85	57.5	11.7	60-69	105	59.0	14.1	60-69	99	56.4	12.3
Triumph TRX 05631	--	--	--	--	--	--	>70	116	58.2	12.3	>70	80	56.4	12.2
<b>Averages</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>&lt;60</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>&lt;60</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>12.0</b>
							<b>60-69</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>60-69</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>12.6</b>
							<b>&gt;70</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>&gt;70</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>12.3</b>

**Enid Notes:** James & Richard Wuerflein Farm. Planted June 23, 2010, harvested Nov. 23, 2010. Stand was reduced due to heavy rainfall after planting and some injury due to atrazine was observed when counting plants. Pioneer 87P06 yield was reduced due to heavy deer damage, was only one with significant damage.

**Homestead Notes:** Brook Strader Farm. Planted April 26, 2010, harvest Aug. 30, 2010. Stands were reduced due to heavy rainfall just prior to emergence.

**Keyes Notes:** J.B. Stewart Farm. Planted April 26, 2010, harvested Nov. 5, 2010. Rainfall was higher at trial location than reported at the Mesonet site near Boise City. Lodging in plots may have been due to areas of soil compaction. The trial was planted into marginal moisture which accounts for reduced stands.

**Tipton Notes:** Southwest Research and Extension Center. Planted April. 26, 2010, harvested Aug. 20, 2010. The 9.93 inches of rainfall in July (57 %) was received after all hybrids were headed out. Contact: Rick Kochenower, rickko@pts.net

## 2010 Tennessee Grain Sorghum Hybrid Performance Results

University of Tennessee, Institute of Agriculture

Hybrid Name	Avg. Yield (bu/A)	Avg. Yield	Knoxville	Spring Hill	Milan	Ames
-----lbs./A-----						
DEKALB DKS54-00	109	5,991	6,935	6,490	6,548	3,990
DEKALB DKS53-67	107	5,899	7,520	6,867	5,416	3,793
DEKALB DKS44-20	107	5,875	6,924	6,857	5,339	4,380
Garst 5464	106	5,822	7,028	6,799	5,947	3,513
DEKALB DKS49-45	99	5,449	6,946	5,789	4,972	4,087
<b>Average (lbs/A)</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>5,831</b>	<b>6,937</b>	<b>6,540</b>	<b>5,593</b>	<b>4,058</b>

LSD (0.05) (lbs/A) = Knoxville 1,372, Springfield 828, Milan 879. Mean yields of five grain sorghum hybrids evaluated in four environments in Tennessee during 2010. The 2010 growing season was characterized by a wet spring resulting in some flooded fields followed by hotter and dryer than normal conditions. Hot dry conditions in August and September advanced harvest by approximately two weeks ahead of the normal pace. † All yields adjusted to 14%; lbs / ac ÷ 55 = bushels per acre. Contact: Fred Allen, (865) 974-8821

## 2010 Texas Grain Sorghum Hybrid Performance Results

Texas A&M AgriLife Research

Hybrid Name	-----Lubbock, TX (Irrigated)-----					-----College Station, TX-----					-----Thrall, TX-----					-----Hondo, TX-----				
	50% Bloom	Ht (in)	Moist (%)	TW (lb/A)	Yield bu/A	50% Bloom	Ht (in)	Moist (%)	TW (lb/A)	Yield bu/A	50% Bloom	Ht (in)	Moist (%)	TW (lb/A)	Yield bu/A	50% Bloom	Ht (in)	Moist (%)	TW (lb/A)	Yield bu/A
Asgrow A571	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	72	53	10.9	53.3	5,242	73	56	11.5	59.8	3,987
Channel 5B90	60	48	14.1	60	5,522	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Channel 7B11	63	53	13.5	62.2	4,901	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Crosbyton 1488	--	--	--	--	--	71	53	12.3	56.2	6,644	69	51	11.3	54.8	5,619	73	52	11.9	60.3	2,805
DEKALB DKS36-06	59	53	13.9	61.4	6,425	--	--	--	--	--	66	50	11.3	56.6	4,782	--	--	--	--	--
DEKALB DKS37-07	58	48	13.5	61.2	6,138	69	50	13	59	6,072	67	47	11.2	54.9	4,670	--	--	--	--	--
DEKALB DKS44-20	63	49	13.6	61	5,620	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	72	56	12.8	63.1	3,819
DEKALB DKS49-45	63	50	14.2	60.8	5,424	72	56	12.6	56.9	6,703	71	52	11.1	54.1	4,574	73	55	12.4	62.8	4,253
DEKALB DKS53-67	65	50	14.1	61.6	6,598	72	56	13.1	59.1	6,819	71	51	11.8	55.7	4,967	74	52	12.7	64.4	4,009
DEKALB DKS54-00	--	--	--	--	--	73	58	12.6	56.9	6,643	--	--	--	--	--	76	61	12.5	62.3	3,635
Dyna-Gro 772B	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	69	51	11.1	55.7	5,220	--	--	--	--	--
Dyna-Gro 766B	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	68	49	10.3	51.2	4,250	--	--	--	--	--
Dyna-Gro 771B	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	70	51	11.3	55.9	4,947	--	--	--	--	--
Golden Acres 737	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	69	44	10.9	53.2	4,363	--	--	--	--	--
Golden Acres3552	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	70	49	11.3	51.1	4,460	--	--	--	--	--
Golden Acres 3464	--	--	--	--	--	70	47	11.9	53.9	6,295	70	45	10.8	52.4	5,322	--	--	--	--	--
Golden Acres 3696	--	--	--	--	--	71	53	12.1	55.6	6,575	69	51	11.3	53.6	4,822	--	--	--	--	--
Pioneer 85G01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	68	49	10.6	55.7	5,340	--	--	--	--	--
Pioneer 83G19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75	55	11.8	61.1	3,807
Pioneer 83P99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	77	54	12.6	62.0	3,400
Pioneer 84G62	63	48	13.2	60.8	6,479	72	53	12.9	57.3	7,431	70	50	11.7	53.1	5,186	74	52	12.6	62.3	4,037
Pioneer 84P74	--	--	--	--	--	69	53	13	58.8	7,348	68	50	11.2	56.7	4,942	--	--	--	--	--
Pioneer 85Y40	62	49	13.8	61.3	5,803	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pioneer83G19	--	--	--	--	--	71	54	12.5	57.1	7,555	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pioneer83P99	--	--	--	--	--	74	54	13.4	56.8	7,816	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Syngenta 5308	--	--	--	--	--	70	55	12.2	55.3	6,555	69	52	11.5	55.0	5,215	72	53	11.7	60.2	3,493
Syngenta 5464	--	--	--	--	--	70	53	12.3	58.0	6,398	69	52	10.9	55.8	4,763	72	55	12.1	62.3	3,548
Syngenta 5556	--	--	--	--	--	70	48	12.8	57.3	6,820	68	47	11.8	55.4	4,655	73	47	12.3	61.9	2,216
Syngenta 5613	--	--	--	--	--	71	53	12.4	56.7	5,833	68	50	11.5	52.2	4,254	71	54	11.4	59.0	2,757
Syngenta H-486	--	--	--	--	--	71	53	12.1	53.6	6,417	70	47	11.6	50.5	4,567	72	53	11.9	61.3	3,355
Terral TV92S82	--	--	--	--	--	70	51	11.7	54.6	6,727	68	50	11.3	48.6	4,158	72	53	11.6	60.6	3,216
Terral TV93S16	--	--	--	--	--	70	54	12.6	56.6	6,317	69	52	12.2	55.9	5,120	73	53	12.2	62.1	2,802



	-----Lubbock, TX (Irrigated)-----					-----College Station, TX-----					-----Thrall, TX-----					-----Hondo, TX-----				
Hybrid Name	50% Bloom	Ht (in)	Moist (%)	TW (lb/A)	Yield bu/A	50% Bloom	Ht (in)	Moist (%)	TW (lb/A)	Yield bu/A	50% Bloom	Ht (in)	Moist (%)	TW (lb/A)	Yield bu/A	50% Bloom	Ht (in)	Moist (%)	TW (lb/A)	Yield bu/A
Terral TV9421	--	--	--	--	--	71	54	12	54.8	6,436	68	49	11.2	54.4	5,096	72	49	12.0	61.3	3,471
Terral TV94S91	--	--	--	--	--	71	50	12	55.3	6,396	70	49	11.0	52.3	4,650	73	50	11.7	60.6	3,333
Terral TV96G91	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	70	51	11.1	57.8	4,961	--	--	--	--	--
Terral TV96H81	--	--	--	--	--	71	56	12.4	56.2	6,991	69	51	13.8	54.3	4,802	73	56	12.5	61.7	4,070
Terral TV96H95	--	--	--	--	--	71	52	12.6	55.3	6,281	--	--	--	--	--	73	54	11.6	60.0	3,282
ATx2752xRTx430	63	49	13.3	60.5	5,415	72	54	12.3	55.1	6,630	71	53	10.9	55.9	4,867	73	55	11.7	60.4	3,997
ATx378xRTx430	62	54	13.1	58.9	4,912	72	62	12.9	56.2	6,079	69	59	11.5	56.4	5,065	74	61	11.9	60.3	3,284
ATx399xRTx430	64	47	13.3	58.9	5,111	71	52	11.5	53.5	5,902	70	50	11.4	53.0	4,717	73	50	12.0	59.3	2,621
ATx631xRTx436	63	50	14	61.8	3,251	75	57	12.9	56.9	5,653	74	58	11.0	54.6	3,999	76	60	12.1	61.2	2,237
TX AgriLife Fill	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	68	51	11.1	53.7	5,229	--	--	--	--	--
Triumph TRX05361	63	52	14.1	59.6	5,335	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Triumph TRX84732	63	48	13.3	60.2	5,163	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wilbur-Ellis G10166	--	--	--	--	--	69	48	12.6	57.1	5,950	68	46	11.0	55.7	4,470	71	47	12.1	62.6	3,058
Wilbur-Ellis G10172	--	--	--	--	--	72	61	13.8	58.3	7,036	69	55	12.6	57.9	5,396	73	57	12.4	62.5	3,648
Wilbur-Ellis G10173	--	--	--	--	--	74	54	12.6	55.7	6,828	71	51	10.1	52.5	4,293	74	55	11.7	60.1	3,077
Wilbur-Ellis G10261	--	--	--	--	--	69	48	12	56.3	6,081	68	47	11.1	54.5	4,827	71	51	12.1	61.7	2,862
Wilbur-Ellis G10265	--	--	--	--	--	70	45	12	54.3	6,461	70	45	10.9	53.6	4,933	72	48	11.3	59.0	3,139
Wilbur-Ellis G10267	--	--	--	--	--	71	53	12	56	6,914	69	49	11.3	52.9	5,157	73	53	11.9	60.6	3,236
<b>Average</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>5,473</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>6,581</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>4,856</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>3,348</b>
<b>C.V.</b>	<b>5.14</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>4.63</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>19.17</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.05</b>	<b>2.13</b>	<b>10.49</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>7.85</b>	<b>4.22</b>	<b>10.75</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>14.55</b>
<b>LSD (5%)</b>	<b>ns</b>	<b>ns</b>	<b>ns</b>	<b>1.83</b>	<b>1,591</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>3.29</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>744</b>
	-----Danevang, TX-----					-----Gregory, TX-----					-----Weslaco, TX (Full)-----					-----Perryton, TX -----				
Hybrid Name	50% Bloom	Ht (in)	Moist (%)	TW (lb/A)	Yield bu/A	50% Bloom	Ht (in)	Moist (%)	TW (lb/A)	Yield bu/A	50% Bloom	Ht (in)	Moist (%)	TW (lb/A)	Yield bu/A	Hybrid Name	TW (lb/A)	Yield lbs/A		
Asgrow A571	--	--	--	--	--	63	49	13	55.4	5,597	78	57	14.0	57.3	6,301	BH 3822	58.70	6,745		
Bio Int'l B766	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	78	57	14.4	60.4	6,137	BH 3808	57.43	5,912		
Bio Int'l B779	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	79	57	14.7	61.7	5,477	BH 5224	59.82	6,535		
Crosbyton 1488	67	55	11.2	48.9	5,301	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	BH 5227	58.41	6,457		
DEKALB DKS28-05	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	BH 5350	55.03	6,059		
DEKALB DKS36-06	--	--	--	--	--	62	52	14.5	58.7	5,827	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
DEKALB DKS37-07	--	--	--	--	--	63	50	14.7	59.9	5,933	--	--	--	--	--	Channel Bio 5B90	56.72	6,296		
DEKALB DKS44-20	67	59	11.1	50.6	5,079	--	--	--	--	--	85	55	15.0	60.4	5,553	Channel Bio 6B10	54.32	6,864		
DEKALB DKS49-45	68	62	11.1	50.5	5,238	68	56	14.5	59	6,747	84	57	14.0	60.1	5,747	Channel Bio 7B11	59.82	6,229		
DEKALB DKS53-67	69	56	12.2	55.2	5,548	67	52	15.5	60.2	6,279	83	55	14.7	60.2	6,028	--	--	--		
DEKALB DKS54-00	69	58	10.9	50.1	4,766	--	--	--	--	--	85	61	14.0	58.7	6,642	DEKALB DKS28-05	51.64	6,019		
DEKALB DKS54-03	70	57	10.3	46.9	4,662	69	54	14.2	55.4	6,263	82	61	14.1	57.8	6,547	DEKALB DKS29-28	59.26	5,620		
Dyna-Gro 771B	67	57	11.6	48.8	5,053	63	51	13.4	57.8	6,092	--	--	--	--	--	DEKALB DKS44-20	59.82	6,402		
Dyna-Gro 772B	67	58	11	48.8	4,779	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	DEKALB DKS37-07	59.82	7,168		
Dyna-Gro 766B	66	58	10	43.8	3,763	66	52	13.5	57.9	5,794	--	--	--	--	--	DEKALB Pulsar	61.09	5,927		
Golden Acres 737	66	51	11	44.4	3,640	62	44	12.6	56.5	4,444	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Golden Acres 3464	66	50	10.4	48.3	5,113	62	45	13.8	57.3	5,734	--	--	--	--	--	Pioneer 86G32	55.45	6,593		
Golden Acres 3552	67	55	11.9	52.6	4,764	64	49	14.4	57.9	5,488	--	--	--	--	--	Pioneer 85G46	58.56	6,816		
Golden Acres 3545	65	59	10.8	50.7	5,072	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Pioneer 85G01	60.39	7,129		
Golden Acres 3696	66	56	11.6	49.4	5,114	64	52	13.4	57.9	5,966	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Pioneer 82G10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	81	59	13.9	60.7	7,132	Triumph TR458	60.25	5,807		
Pioneer 83G19	67	56	11.4	50.3	5,391	--	--	--	--	--	78	56	15.6	59.5	6,411	Triumph TR463	54.60	5,800		
Pioneer 83P99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	81	56	14.7	60.5	6,439	Triumph TR438	58.70	6,300		
Pioneer 84G11	66	55	12.2	52.9	5,915	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Triumph TR452	57.43	6,684		
Pioneer 84G82	--	--	--	--	--	66	48	14.3	59.6	6,145	81	56	14.5	59.9	5,666	--	--	--		

Hybrid Name	-----Danevang, TX-----					-----Gregory, TX-----					-----Weslaco, TX (Full)-----					-----Perryton, TX -----		
	50% Bloom	Ht (in)	Moist (%)	TW (lb/A)	Yield bu/A	50% Bloom	Ht (in)	Moist (%)	TW (lb/A)	Yield bu/A	50% Bloom	Ht (in)	Moist (%)	TW (lb/A)	Yield bu/A	Hybrid Name	TW (lb/A)	Yield lbs/A
Pioneer 83G19	--	--	--	--	--	65	52	16.5	58.3	5,214	--	--	--	--	--	ATx399xRTx430	57.99	6,436
Pioneer 83P99	--	--	--	--	--	71	51	15.3	58.5	6,467	--	--	--	--	--	ATx378xRTx430	53.90	6,256
Syngenta 5308	67	57	10.9	49.3	5,245	65	51	13.5	57.2	6,272	--	--	--	--	--	ATx2752xRTx430	57.99	6,471
Syngenta 5464	67	59	12	49.3	4,763	66	53	14.7	57.9	5,720	--	--	--	--	--	ATx631xRTx436	56.72	3,896
Syngenta 5556	65	52	11.5	52.3	5,270	65	48	14.5	59.8	6,738	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Syngenta 5613	66	58	9.9	43.3	3,343	66	50	13	58.3	5,876	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Syngenta H-486	66	53	11.5	52.8	4,813	63	50	14.2	58.8	5,203	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Terral TV92S82	65	58	9.3	43.3	3,360	66	52	13.4	57.4	5,720	80	57	13.7	59.7	5,931	--	--	--
Terral TV93S16	66	57	11.3	49.9	4,972	65	52	16.1	59	5,195	80	58	15.2	59.6	5,871	--	--	--
Terral TV9421	64	60	10.3	47.6	5,090	63	50	12.5	54.8	5,957	78	54	13.4	59.2	4,956	--	--	--
Terral TV94S91	65	53	11.6	52.3	4,662	63	50	13.9	57.7	5,086	78	56	14.3	58.5	5,653	--	--	--
Terral TV96H81	66	58	11.8	51.6	5,816	63	52	13.7	59	6,170	79	56	14.4	60.7	5,706	--	--	--
Terral TV96H95	66	57	11.0	49.1	5,269	65	51	14.3	57.6	6,403	79	56	14.3	59.0	5,925	--	--	--
ATx2752xRTx430	68	58	11.2	48.3	5,401	65	53	14	58.3	5,454	79	57	14.4	59.5	5,413	--	--	--
ATx378xRTx430	68	67	12.4	48.1	5,746	65	57	14.5	56.9	4,691	78	62	14.7	58.4	5,368	--	--	--
ATx399xRTx430	66	54	10.5	48.1	5,101	64	50	12.9	55.2	5,886	78	55	13.4	57.2	5,038	--	--	--
ATx631xRTx436	73	67	13.3	50.9	4,975	69	56	14.5	58.7	6,125	82	61	14.2	59.2	5,555	--	--	--
TX AgriLife Fill	65	57	11.2	50.1	5,340	64	51	13.8	57.8	6,204	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
TX AgriLife Fill 1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	79	55	14.2	58.9	5,815	--	--	--
TX AgriLife Fill 2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	79	56	13.9	59.3	5,709	--	--	--
Wilbur-Ellis G10166	64	52	11.7	52.9	5,877	65	49	14.1	59.5	6,917	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wilbur-Ellis G10172	66	64	13.3	56.7	6,208	64	55	15.8	62.1	5,600	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wilbur-Ellis G10173	69	58	11	47.3	5,035	72	53	14.8	58.4	6,021	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wilbur-Ellis G10261	65	52	11.7	50.4	5,194	64	48	14.9	57.5	6,106	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wilbur-Ellis G10265	66	49	11.3	50.2	5,148	62	45	13.7	56.5	5,614	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wilbur-Ellis G10267	67	56	11.7	49.4	5,234	63	52	14.1	59.2	6,046	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Average</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>5,046</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>5,890</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>5,864</b>	--	<b>57.66</b>	<b>6,267</b>
<b>C.V.</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>3.55</b>	<b>7.37</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>5.22</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>6.19</b>	<b>2.14</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.83</b>	<b>1.69</b>	<b>9.39</b>	--	<b>2.93</b>	<b>7.84</b>
<b>LSD (5%)</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>2.57</b>	<b>538.2</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>2.48</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>805</b>	--	--	--

Contacts: Dennis Pietsch, Crop Testing Program Director, College Station (979) 845-8505; Brent Bean, Amarillo; Jurg Blumenthal, College Station; Wayne Thompson; Dan Fromme, Corpus Christi; Calvin Trostle, Lubbock

## 2010 South Dakota Grain Sorghum Hybrid Performance Results

South Dakota Cooperative Extension Service, Lyman Co.

Hybrid Name	Ht. (in.)	Moist (%)	TW (lb/bu)	Yield (bu/A)	Hybrid Name	Ht. (in.)	Moist (%)	TW (lb/bu)	Yield (bu/A)
Syngenta H-307	50	16.9	50.6	82	DEKALB DKS29-28	39	15.5	52.4	83
Syngenta 5745	48	16.7	50.5	96*	Channel 5B27	47	14.8	50.1	86
Syngenta 5875	37	16.7	53.6	71	Channel 5C35	45	15.9	54.2	71
Pioneer 8925	45	15.5	54.2	86	Triumph TR420	44	16.2	55.9	76
Pioneer 88P68	50	15.5	54.8	92	Triumph TR424	43	15.5	49.2	63
SorgPart 251	41	15.5	55.3	66	Triumph TRX00464	42	16.5	48.8	80
SorgPart SP3303	45	15.5	52.5	80	Legend LGS5001	45	16.1	52.8	51
SorgPart K35-Y5	44	16.0	52.6	81	Legend LGS5009	47	16.4	54.7	61
SorgPart KS310	43	16.3	49.0	101	<b>Average</b>	45	<b>16.0</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>77</b>
DEKALB DKS28-05	49	16.3	49.2	68	<b>LSD (5%)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>16</b>

Notes: Kennebec, Lyman County, South Dakota. Cooperator - Steve Halverson; Planted June 17, 2010, Harvested: Nov. 2, 2010; Funded by the United Sorghum Checkoff Program. This trial was initiated to restart the grain sorghum testing program in South Dakota, which was last done in 1994. The trial was planted later than ideal because of wet conditions in early June. Fortunately fall conditions were warm through the end of October, so all the entries did fully ripen before harvest. Contact: John R. Rickertsen, South Dakota State University - West River Ag Center (605) 394-2236



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