Sorghum sustains the ideal crop to be part of the climate solution

Sorghum has many sustainable attributes, and our farmers are on the front lines mitigating and responding to the impacts of climate change while adapting and innovating to keep the lands they steward productive now and for future generations.

Sorghum is a water smart, climate resilient crop, and with the necessary resources to innovate and the incentives to bring those innovations to the market, we can accomplish far more.

Nationally, 91 percent of sorghum acres are rain fed, and those sorghum acres that are irrigated are done so responsibly given sorghum’s water-sipping attributes.

Sorghum reduces greenhouse gas emissions and sequesters carbon. With its dense and robust root structure, sorghum translocates carbon deeper into soils.

Sorghum offers valuable characteristics as it relates to wildlife conservation. Its stalks provide critical habitat and ideal winter cover for pheasants and quail.

Through breeding innovations, sorghum farmers have successfully adopted no-till or minimum-till practices on approximately 75% of sorghum acres — meaning carbon is sequestered for longer and deeper than in most cropping systems.

Sorghum also plays a significant role in domestic biofuel markets, which according to EPA resulted in reduced GHG emissions equivalent to removing 17 million cars from the road.

Sorghum stalks left standing in the field as crop residue are used to to replace cover crops in arid areas. This practice adds nutrients back into the soil, breaks up soil compaction, helps retain moisture and reduces effects of wind erosion, improving soil health.

Learn more from National Sorghum Producers at SorghumGrowers.com/issues.