

ADVANTAGES OF SORGHUM IN YOUR CROP ROTATION

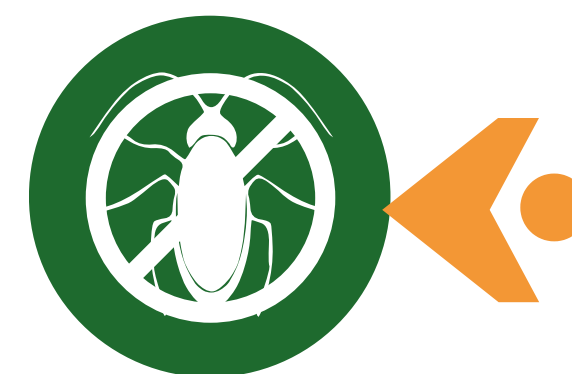
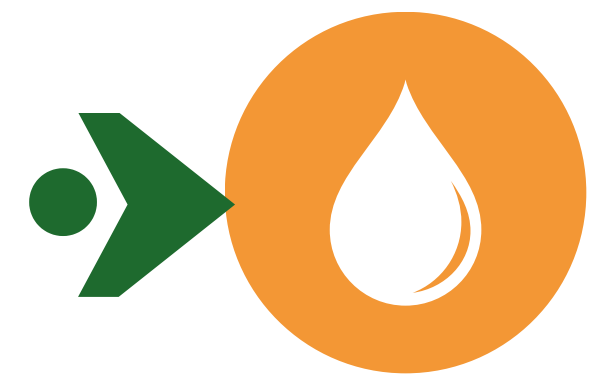


BUILDS SOIL HEALTH

Deep roots improve soil structure and help reduce erosion

SAVES WATER

Handles dry years better with efficient water use

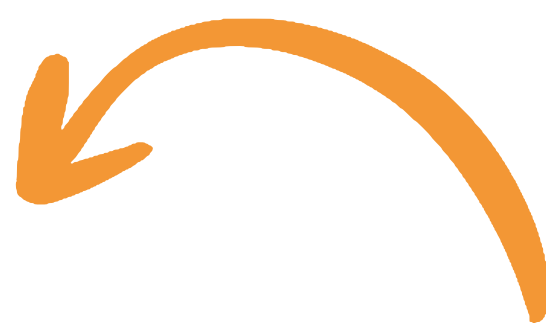


BREAKS PEST CYCLES

Helps reduce insect and disease pressure

CUTS INPUT COSTS

Uses nitrogen efficiently, often needs less fertilizer



Scan the QR code for the Nebraska Production guide

OVERVIEW:

- **Planting Window** – Typically mid-May to mid-June. Sorghum likes warm soils (60°F+). Planting too early can slow emergence and growth.
- **Seeding Rates & Row Spacing** – Adjust based on moisture availability. Dryland acres generally need lower populations (40–80k seeds/acre), irrigated can handle higher (90–120k).
- **Weed Control** – Sorghum seedlings are slow early, so pre-emerge herbicides and clean seedbeds are important.
- **Fertility** – Sorghum responds well to nitrogen but uses it efficiently. Base fertilizer on soil tests. Watch sulfur and zinc on certain soils.
- **Harvest Timing** – Grain sorghum should be at 14% moisture or lower to store safely. Some fields may require a desiccant for even maturity.
- **Rotation Fit** – Works well after soybeans or wheat; helps break pest cycles compared to continuous corn.

MARKET PLAN:

Your sorghum has options: ethanol, feedlots, exports, pet food, and more.



Scan the QR code to explore delivery locations near you.