## Variety Descriptiọn

## Variety

## Species

Botanical name
Ploidy
Seeding rate (main or second crop) 45-55 plants $/ \mathrm{m}^{2} \hat{=} 1$ unit/ha
Seeding rate (catch crop)
Distance between rows
Sowing periods ...
... after rye or field grass
... after whole-plant silage
... after early-season potatoes or similar crops
Sowing depth
Fertiliser requirements ...

| $\ldots \mathbf{N}$ | $80-180 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{ha}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\ldots \mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{2}} \mathbf{O}_{5}$ | $100-150 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{ha}$ |
| $\ldots \mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{2}} \mathbf{O}$ | $150-250 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{ha}$ |
| $\ldots \mathbf{M g}$ | $20-30 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{ha}$ |
| $\ldots \mathbf{C a}$ | $20-30 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{ha}$ |

## PIPER

Sudan grass/sweet sorghum
Sorghum sudanense
Diploid


Agronomic figures*:

Leaf width
Growth height
Sward colour

3
up to 2 m
Yellow

## Clarification of figures*:

1: very early, very low / 5: medium / 9: very late, very high

* Source: Cultivator classification

Variety description

Most important characteristics

PIPER is ideally suited for use as a second crop and, especially, a catch crop. It combines high biomass and DM yields with an extremely short growing period and very low water requirement. PIPER is the perfect solution for reliable ground cover and lush greenery. It can also be used to great effect as a second crop in intensive energy crop rotations. Thanks to its exceptional resprouting ability, PIPER can also be used for repeated cuts in hay and silage applications. As a photoperiod-neutral plant, PIPER forms panicles even on long growing days into August. This property adds to its high suitability as a catch crop.

## C4 plant (like maize)

Drought tolerant
Ideal for sandy sites that warm up easily, mild climates
Possible alternative to maize in dry-warm sites

## Usage

Sudan grass has lower water requirements than maize. It prefers dry, warm sites and a fine, well-distributed and consolidated seedbed prior to sowing. Cool, inactive or waterlogged sites with high clay content are not recommended. At the time of sowing, the ground temperature should be no lower than $12^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Protect from weeds during the slow early development. Sudan grass is self-pollinated. Harvesting can be done with a row-independent maize chopper.

