Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service CR-2162
07/2026

EXTENSION

Current Report

OSU Extension Fact Sheets are also available on our website at:
extension.okstate.edu

2025 Grain Sorghum Performance Trials

Josh Lofton
Cropping System Specialist,
Department of Plant and Soil Sciences

Chase Harris
Senior Agriculturist,
Department of Plant and Soil Sciences

Josie Rice
Graduate Research Assistant,
Department of Plant and Soil Sciences

Tori Booker
Graduate Research Assistant,
Department of Plant and Soil Sciences

Trial Objectives and Procedures:

Performance trials for hybrid grain sorghum are conducted by the Oklahoma State University Extension each year. These trials provide producers, Extension educators, industry representatives and researchers with information about grain sorghum hybrids marketed in Oklahoma. Performance trials were planted at eight locations in 2025. All emerged and had decent early-season growth. However, due to dry conditions at planting, the Homestead location was terminated. Trials at Chickasha, McCaull and Goodwell were irrigated with overhead sprinklers. Yields presented in this document are for the early-, medium- and late-maturity hybrids for all locations. Most cultivars were grown at all locations. The location at Fairfax was conducted with a cooperator who had previously grown wheat, and the sorghum trial was planted as a double-crop system.

Grain sorghum hybrid trial entries were assigned by companies to their respective maturity groups: early (<60 days to mid-bloom (DMB)), medium (60 to 70 DMB) and late (>than 70 DMB). If a cultivar was exactly 60 or 70 DMB, previous years' data was used to determine which maturity the cultivar fell into. Companies designated all hybrid characteristics and are presented in Table 1. This information was not determined or verified by OSU. Company participation was voluntary; therefore, not all hybrids marketed in Oklahoma were included in the trials.

In 2025, 35 hybrids were entered by five seed companies. For the hybrid performance trials, each maturity group was tested independently, with individual hybrids arranged in a randomized complete block design and replicated at least 4 times. All locations were two-row plots with 30-inch spacing and 30 feet in length. Plots were trimmed to 25 feet prior to harvest. Tractor-powered cone planters were used to plant all trials, with seeding rates adjusted for the trial location. Trials were harvested with a Kincaid model 8XP plot combine.

Planting densities, cooperating producers, cultural practices, soil series, herbicides and insecticides used in all trials are listed individually in the result tables. Rainfall data from the nearest Mesonet sites are also listed. Some trials are long distances from the nearest Mesonet site; therefore, rainfall could be greater or less than reported.

Soil fertility practices will be discussed for each location, based on their yield tables. All applications were made in accordance with OSU Extension best management practices. Soil samples were collected in the winter and early spring prior to planting and submitted to SWAFL for analysis. All N, P, and K applications were made based on these results. Nitrogen applications were made based on a 120 bu/ac yield goal, except for Goodwell and McCaull, which were made based on a 150 bu/ac yield goal. At all research station sites, soil pH is managed to be suitable for grain sorghum production. Locations on growers' fields are not as controlled; however, all locations this season were within reasonable limits (5.5-7.5).

Due to the variability between the study sites and growers' fields across the state, discussions regarding growing conditions will be held for each location.

Results

Grain yields are reported in pounds per acre and bushels per acre of threshed grain, adjusted to a moisture content of 14% (Tables 2 through 21). Test weight is also reported in pounds per bushel. Different plant populations at each location prevent accurate comparison between locations. Also, comparisons across maturity were not conducted as they were treated as independent trials. Producers should note that late-maturing hybrids, due to longer periods of vegetative and early reproductive growth, will generally yield more than early- and medium-maturity

hybrids. The availability of moisture at critical crop development stages, however, often influences yield more than the yield differences associated with maturity groups. When choosing a maturity group, the type of cropping system, planting date, planting rate and potential moisture should be considered. For more information, consult Fact Sheet PSS-2034, Grain Sorghum Planting Rates and Dates and Fact Sheet PSS-2113 Grain Sorghum Production Calendar.

Least Significant Difference (LSD) is a statistical test of yield differences and is shown at the bottom of each table. Unless two hybrids differ by at least the LSD shown, little confidence can be placed in one hybrid being superior to another, and the difference is probably not real.

The Coefficient of Variation (CV) is provided as an estimate of the precision of the data with respect to the mean for that location and maturity group. To provide an indication of yield stability, multi-year means for yields and test weights are provided for trials conducted for more than one year with more than three entries per maturity group. Producers interested in comparing hybrids for yield consistency in a specific area should consult these entries. Models with CVs greater than 25 have not been included in this report.

Acknowledgements

The financial support of the participating companies and the Oklahoma Sorghum Commission is gratefully acknowledged, as are the efforts and resources provided by the producer-cooperators, Jay Leeper and Brandon Keeler. The authors are also grateful for research support from Michael Pettijohn of SCREC, Mike Schulz of SWREC, Cameron Murley of OPREC and Kenneth Watkins of CVRS. We are also grateful for the help of County Agricultural Educators: Martha Keasler (Tillman County), Katy Hittle (Woods County), Hannah Hough (Tulsa County), and Kelly Burrows (Grady County), who generously gave their time to this project in 2025.

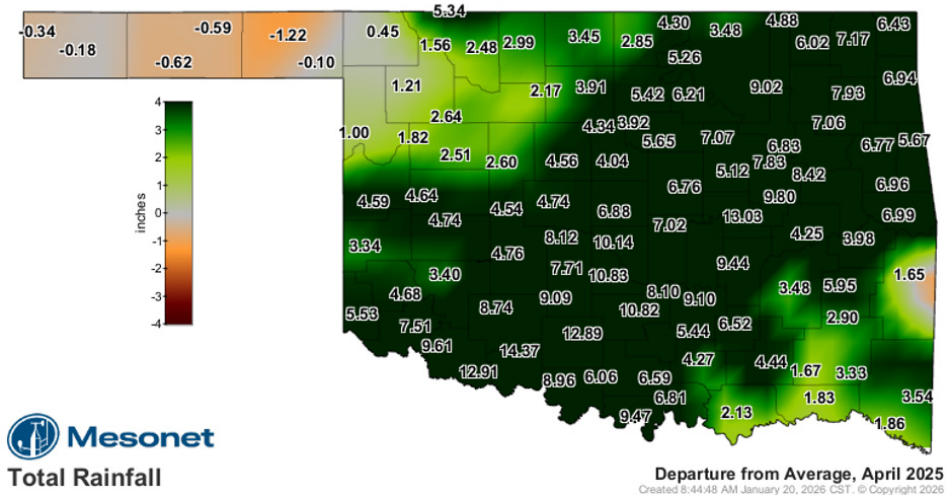

Figure 1: Departure from normal average rainfall in April 2025.

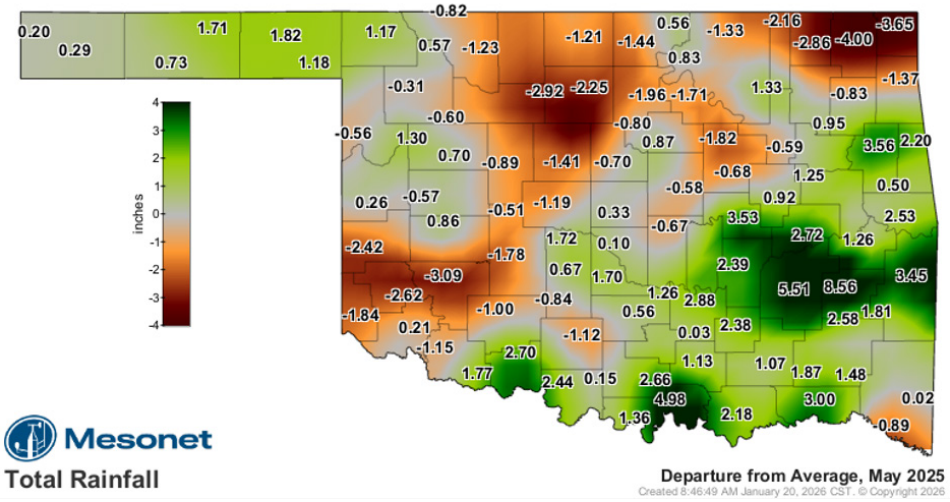

Figure 2: Departure from normal average rainfall in May 2025.

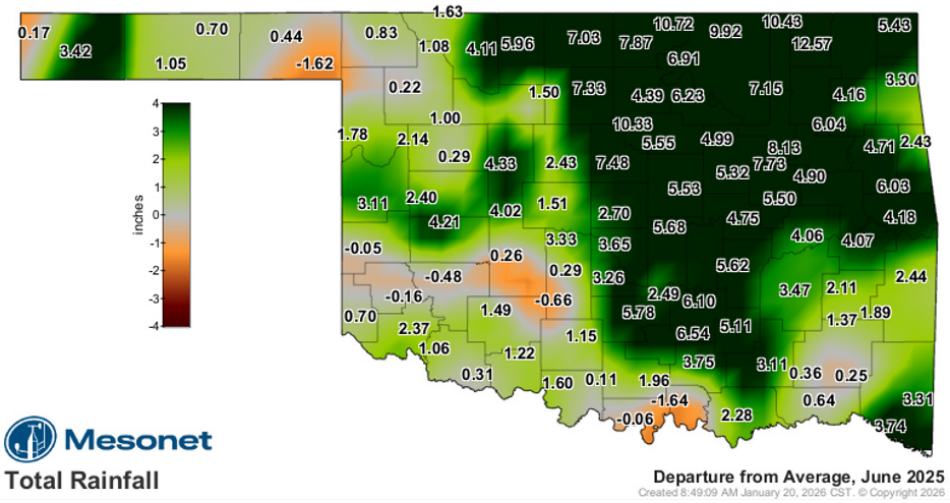

Figure 3: Departure from average rainfall in June 2025.

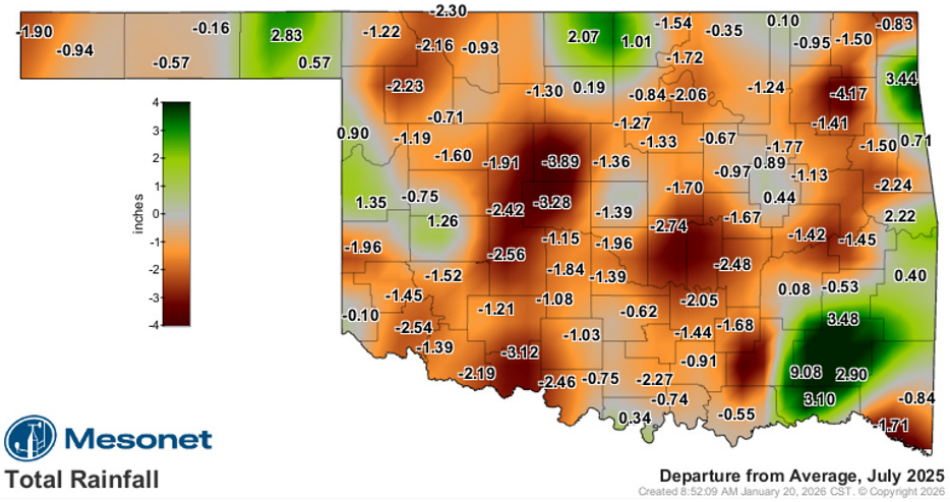

Figure 4: Departure from average rainfall in July 2025.

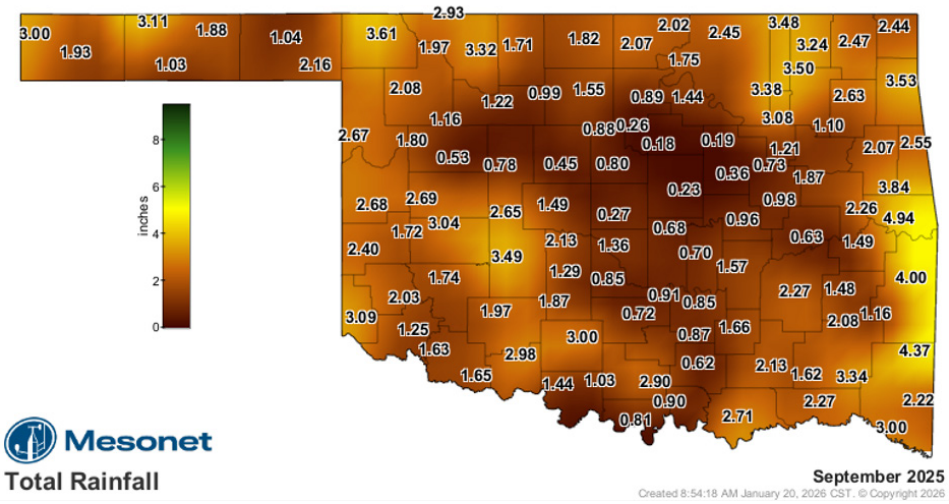

Figure 5: Actual measured rainfall in September 2025.

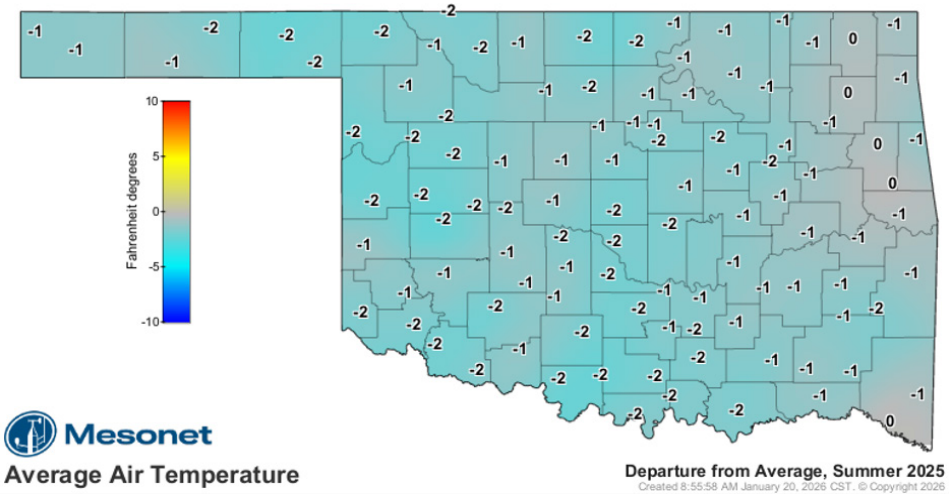

Figure 6: Departure from average temperature for the summer months (June, July, and August) in 2025.

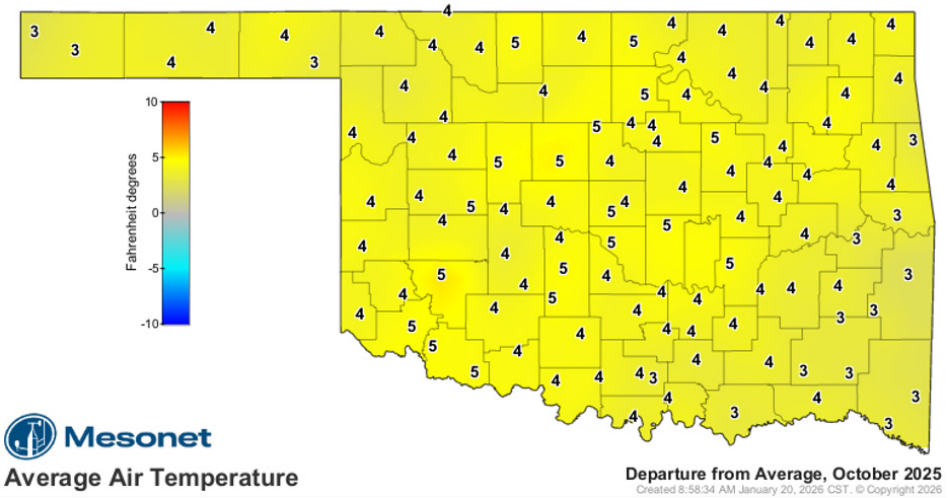

Figure 7: Departure from average temperature in October 2025.

Table 1. Sorghum cultivars utilized in the 2025 Oklahoma sorghum performance trials along with associated company and agronomic information

Company	Hybrid	Maturity	Seed Color	Days to mid-bloom
Advanta	ADV G1329	Early	Cream	58
Advanta	ADV G2106	Medium	Red	62
Advanta	ADV G2168IG	Medium	Red	66
Advanta	ADV G 2193IG	Medium	Red	68
Advanta	ADV G 3127	Medium	Red	68
Dekalb	DKS 28-07	Early	Bronze	57
Dekalb	DKS 33-07	Medium	Bronze	62
Dekalb	DKS 36-07	Medium	Bronze	62
Dekalb	DKS 44-07	Medium	Red	67
Dekalb	DKS 50-07	Medium	Red	69
Dekalb	DKS 54-07	Late	Red	72
Kauffman Seed	5563	Early	Bronze	56
Kauffman Seed	5583	Early	Bronze	58
Kauffman Seed	5482	Early	Bronze	58
Kauffman Seed	5603	Medium	Red	60
Kauffman Seed	5643	Medium	Bronze	64
Kauffman Seed	5710	Medium	Bronze	64
Kauffman Seed	5653IG	Medium	Red	65
Kauffman Seed	5730	Medium	Red	69
Kauffman Seed	GS203X	Medium	Red	69
Dyna-Gro	M54GR24	Early	Red	54
Dyna-Gro	M59GB57	Early	Bronze	59
Dyna-Gro	M59GB94	Early	Bronze	59
Dyna-Gro	GX24991	Early	Red	59
Dyna-Gro	M60GB31	Medium	Bronze	60
Dyna-Gro	M60GB88	Medium	Bronze	60
Dyna-Gro	M63GB78	Medium	Bronze	63
Dyna-Gro	M67GB87	Medium	Bronze	67
Dyna-Gro	M66GR32	Medium	Red	66
Dyna-Gro	M62GC36	Medium	Bronze	62
Dyna-Gro	M62GC23	Medium	Cream	62
Dyna-Gro	M71GR91	Late	Red	71
Dyna-Gro	M72GB71	Late	Bronze	72
Dyna-Gro	M70GR37	Late	Red	70
Sorghum Partners	SP 43M80	Early	Bronze	60
Sorghum Partners	SP 66M16	Medium	Bronze	66
Sorghum Partners	SP7715	Late	Bronze	70

Dacoma:

The Dacoma location was one of our first locations planted of the year. A timely rainfall event in late April provided sufficient moisture for herbicide activation and crop germination. However, most of the rainfall at this location during the early part of the season occurred before planting, and later in the season. Slightly stressful conditions were present in the early stages of the crop. Warmer daytime temperatures were present in both April and May, but nighttime temperatures remained relatively cool in April and were still adequate for planting. Early-season growth was relatively delayed during the first several weeks of the crop. Temperatures rose greatly during late May and remained high throughout the remainder of the summer. However, compared to the last couple of years, temperatures remained at or near normal levels throughout. Therefore, growth progressed efficiently, but the crop did not suffer from excessive heat until later in the summer. Moisture was much more sporadic with timely rainfalls that kept the crop from severely stressing to yield-limiting levels, but did stress. A lot of this changed during late July and early August. During this time, which is normally the state's hottest and driest period, it was excessively hot and dry. This did lead to some yield loss. Later in the season, it was predicted that the crop would yield 10-20% higher than actual yields. These stressors during final grain filling and starch development typically do not significantly decrease yields, but they do reduce the top-end yield level of the crop. The grower and their field experienced the same issues. Weed pressure was very low for most of the year, with timely rainfall near planting helping control early-season weeds before the crop could establish and effectively shade out a large majority of major weeds. Insect pressure was also sporadic. Sorghum aphids were present during grain fill and early maturity. An application was to be made, but the population crashed before it could be applied.

Cooperator: Jay Leeper (Grower) / Katy Hittle (Extension Educator)
Tillage Practice: Conventional tilled
Soil Series: Mix of Grant silt loam and Waynoka loam
Seeding rate: 55,000 seeds/ac
Herbicide: Preemergence 2 qt/ac Charger Max ATZ + 32oz glyphosate/ac
Fertilizer: N- 60 lbs/ac
Planting Date: May 5
Harvest Date: September 12

Table 2. Early-maturity sorghum hybrids (< 60 days until mid-bloom) at a growers field just north of Dacoma, Oklahoma in 2025. All yields are adjusted to 14% grain moisture.

Cultivar	Yield lbs/ac	Yield bu/ac	Percent of average	Harvest Moisture percentage	Test Weight lbs/bu
5563	5006	89.4	90.2	11.1	56.0
5583	4153	74.2	74.8	11.2	57.0
5603	4209	75.2	75.8	11.5	56.9
5605 IG	5563	99.3	100.2	12.0	59.2
G1301	7318	130.7	131.9	11.6	59.1
M59GB94	5961	106.5	107.4	12.6	60.4
DKS 28-07	5961	106.5	107.4	10.6	57.1
SP 43M80	6244	111.5	112.5	13.8	59.3
Average	5552	99.1		11.8	58.1
CV	14.7				
LSD	772.4				

Table 3. Medium- and late-maturity hybrids (>60 days until mid-bloom at a grower field just north of Dacoma, Oklahoma in 2025. All yields are adjusted to 14% grain moisture.

Cultivar	Yield lbs/ac	Yield bu/ac	Percent of average	Harvest Moisture percentage	Test Weight lbs/bu
5643	5555	99.2	100.7	12.2	58.5
5710	6405	114.4	116.1	11.7	58.2
5653 IG	5904	105.4	107.0	12.7	59.4
5695	5753	102.7	104.3	9.8	55.9
ADV G1125 IG	4898	87.4	88.7	10.8	57.8
ADV G 2165	5299	94.6	96.1	13.1	56.2
ADV G2168	4650	83.0	84.3	11.1	56.9
ADV G1329	4406	78.7	79.9	10.6	57.1
M60GB31	3988	71.2	72.3	15.5	58.8
GX25305	6163	110.0	111.7	11.2	58.5
GX25914	6180	110.4	112.0	12.7	59.5
M67GB87	4775	85.3	86.6	13.3	56.4
M66GR32	4491	80.2	81.4	12.5	58.1
M62GB36	5523	98.6	100.1	11.7	59.7
M62GC23	7010	125.2	127.1	10.3	57.4
M64GB05 DT	5198	92.8	94.2	10.1	56.0
DKS 33-07	6028	107.6	109.3	11.2	58.8
DKS 36-07	6461	115.4	117.1	12.0	59.4
DKS 44-07	5564	99.4	100.9	11.7	59.5
DKS 40-76	6463	115.4	117.2	12.0	58.9
SP 66M16	5498	98.2	99.7	13.4	58.7
SP 59C30 DT2	4751	84.8	86.1	12.3	58.7
SP62M22 DT2	5669	101.2	102.8	10.8	58.5
M70GR37	5755	102.8	104.3	12.3	59.5
Average	5516	98.5		11.9	58.2
CV	11.2				
LSD	555.2				

Tipton:

This trial was planted into terminated wheat residue. This paired with extensive early spring precipitations required planting to be delayed until later into the spring. While this delay is not ideal, the available moisture paired with the no-till environment resulted a moisture limited environment not being present throughout a majority of the season. This environment would typically result in excessive weed pressure; however, the early moisture helped to activate the herbicides and provide adequate weed control until later in the season. Growth and development at this location were ideal, with this season the first in several seasons in which both the early and late made appreciable yields. In fact, yields from this location were higher than expected and were probably only limited by the beginning-of-season yield goal estimates. Throughout the season, very limited pressure from weeds or insects was noted, with only minor bird damage later in the season (especially with the early-maturity cultivars).

Cooperator: Mike Schulz (Station Superintendent)
Tillage Practice: No-till into wheat residue
Soil Series: Tipton Loam
Seeding rate: 55,000 seeds/ac
Herbicide: Preemergence 2 qt/ac Charger Max ATZ + 32oz glyphosate/ac
Fertilizer: N- 120 lbs/ac
Planting Date: May 13
Harvest Date: August 14

Table 4. Early-maturity sorghum hybrids (< 60 days until mid-bloom) at the Tipton Valley Research Station near Tipton, Oklahoma in 2025. All yields are adjusted to 14% grain moisture.

Cultivar	Yield lbs/ac	Yield bu/ac	Percent of average	Harvest Moisture percentage	Test Weight lbs/bu
5563	4845	86.5	81.3	12.3	54.8
5583	6011	107.3	100.9	11.8	56.1
5603	6910	123.4	116.0	12.2	56.2
5605 IG	6170	110.2	103.6	14.0	55.9
G1301	5357	95.7	89.9	13.4	52.4
M59GB94	6333	113.1	106.3	15.2	54.1
DKS 28-07	5909	105.5	99.2	11.4	53.8
SP 43M80	6110	109.1	102.5	14.4	56.8
Average	5956	106.4		13.1	55.0
CV	10.7				
LSD	554.1				

Table 5. Medium- and late-maturity hybrids (>60 days until mid-bloom at the Tipton Valley Research Station near Tipton, Oklahoma in 2025. All yields are adjusted to 14% grain moisture.

Cultivar	Yield lbs/ac	Yield bu/ac	Percent of average	Harvest Moisture percentage	Test Weight lbs/bu
5643	6771.6	120.9	122.9	14.0	56.1
5710	6596.6	117.8	119.7	12.6	53.4
5653 IG	5892.0	105.2	106.9	15.2	54.9
5695	5785.2	103.3	105.0	10.5	52.8
ADV G1125 IG	5308.0	94.8	96.3	12.6	50.6
ADV G 2165	4772.7	85.2	86.6	15.4	51.1
ADV G2168	5270.5	94.1	95.6	13.9	55.2
ADV G1329	4592.0	82.0	83.3	11.9	55.0
M60GB31	4838.6	86.4	87.8	15.0	54.4
GX25305	4931.8	88.1	89.5	16.1	51.0
GX25914	5717.0	102.1	103.8	15.0	54.3
M67GB87	5604.5	100.1	101.7	13.3	53.8
M66GR32	6051.1	108.1	109.8	16.0	57.6
M62GB36	6521.6	116.5	118.4	14.3	56.3
M62GC23	5128.4	91.6	93.1	12.3	53.4
M64GB05 DT	5733.0	102.4	104.0	10.4	52.0
DKS 33-07	5148.9	91.9	93.4	13.7	55.0
DKS 36-07	5888.6	105.2	106.9	12.6	54.9
DKS 44-07	6333.0	113.1	114.9	16.3	56.9
DKS 40-76	4928.4	88.0	89.4	14.0	54.3
SP 66M16	4648.9	83.0	84.4	15.0	51.6
SP 59C30 DT2	4847.0	86.6	88.0	13.7	51.2
SP62M22 DT2	5195.0	92.8	94.3	15.3	51.2
M70GR37	5753.4	102.7	104.4	16.1	56.8
Average	5511	98.4		14.0	53.9
CV	9.8				
LSD	608.9				

Perkins:

The Perkins location was at the Cimarron Valley Research Station near Perkins, Oklahoma. The previous crop was a mix of soybean agronomic trials from the previous year; however, none had a significant impact on trial variability. The trial was planted into a tilled field. The field was tilled the previous winter, which allowed the crop to be planted early. As in other locations in the state, excessive moisture after planting led to strong early-season growth. However, unlike in other locations, the moisture at planting was excessive, negatively impacting herbicide efficacy. This resulted in weeds being a major issue throughout the remainder of the season. This pressure was consistently managed with mechanical means. While this maintained a relatively low-stress environment, it still experienced greater stress. This resulted in lower yields compared to other locations. Furthermore, false chinch bug pressure at the base and head of the plant later in the season was managed with pyrethroid applications. This effectively managed the pest, but again, this was an added stress on the crop. Finally, approximately 10%-20% animal (birds/deer) were damaged, universally across the trial, impacting yields.

Cooperator: Kenneth Watkins (Station Superintendent)
Tillage Practice: Conventional
Soil Series: Teller Fine Sandy Loam
Seeding rate: 55,000 seeds/ac
Herbicide: Preemergence 2 qt/ac Charger Max ATZ + 32oz glyphosate/ac
Insecticide: 10 oz/ac Besiege applied post-flowering for chinch bugs in the head and upper canopy
Fertilizer: N- 120 lbs/ac
Planting Date: April 24
Harvest Date: September 5

Table 6. Early maturity sorghum hybrids (< 60 days until mid-bloom) at the Cimarron Valley Research Station near Perkins, Oklahoma in 2025. All yields are adjusted to 14% grain moisture.

Cultivar	Yield lbs/ac	Yield bu/ac	Percent of average	Harvest Moisture percentage	Test Weight lbs/bu
5563	2228	39.8	123.5	13.6	50.1
5583	1365	24.4	75.7	10.9	47.5
5603	1853	33.1	102.7	15.1	51.1
5605 IG	2028	36.2	112.5	18.1	50.4
G1301	1984	35.4	110.0	16.3	50.2
M59GB94	1639	29.3	90.9	14.2	46.2
DKS 28-07	1592	28.4	88.3	13.2	49.3
SP 43M80	1717	30.7	95.2	20.6	50.7
Average	1800	32.2		15.3	49.4
CV	13.9				
LSD	301.2				

Table 7. Medium and Late maturity hybrids (>60 days until mid-bloom at the Cimarron Valley Research Station near Perkins, Oklahoma in 2025. All yields are adjusted to 14% grain moisture.

Cultivar	Yield lbs/ac	Yield bu/ac	Percent of average	Harvest Moisture percentage	Test Weight lbs/bu
5643	3644	65.1	104.0	12.0	51.4
5710	3587	64.0	102.3	13.8	58.1
5653 IG	3037	54.2	86.6	16.1	51.1
5695	2829	50.5	80.7	13.1	58.3
ADV G1125 IG	3162	56.5	90.3	13.6	57.5
ADV G 2165	2499	44.6	71.3	19.6	57.7
ADV G2168	4050	72.3	115.5	15.3	58.4
ADV G1329	1999	35.7	57.0	13.6	58.6
M60GB31	3987	71.2	113.7	14.2	57.1
GX25305	3153	56.3	89.9	14.9	55.4
GX25914	4057	72.5	115.7	15.5	60.5
M67GB87	3059	54.6	87.3	16.3	57.4
M66GR32	5193	92.7	148.1	15.2	57.3
M62GB36	3438	61.4	98.1	15.8	60.2
M62GC23	2865	51.2	81.7	15.5	55.4
M64GB05 DT	3209	57.3	91.5	12.3	55.6
DKS 33-07	2971	53.0	84.7	17.1	59.1
DKS 36-07	4035	72.1	115.1	14.2	61.0
DKS 44-07	6196	110.6	176.7	15.0	58.2
DKS 40-76	2899	51.8	82.7	15.6	60.3
SP 66M16	2722	48.6	77.6	17.0	55.7
SP 59C30 DT2	2987	53.3	85.1	15.1	53.9
SP62M22 DT2	3381	60.4	96.5	14.7	55.6
M70GR37	5181	92.5	147.8	15.7	60.0
Average	3506	62.6		15.0	57.2
CV	19.4				
LSD	614.5				

Chickasha:

The Chickasha location was at the South-Central Research Station located near Chickasha, Oklahoma. Planting was slightly delayed due to excessive moisture at or near planting. As in other regions, the higher moisture at planting led to some early-season weed issues before the crop could become be very competitive. These were mainly Johnsongrass, so they had to be managed mechanically. However, after a single pass, most of the weed issues were isolated. Very little insect pest pressure was noted throughout the season. Due to the hot and dry conditions throughout the season and the delayed planting conditions, yields were lower than expected (especially the early maturity).

Cooperator: Michael Pettijohn
Tillage Practice: Conventional
Soil Series: McClain Silty Clay Loam
Seeding rate: 55,000 seeds/ac
Herbicide: Preemergence 2 qt/ac Charger Max ATZ + 32oz glyphosate/ac
Fertilizer: 120 lbs N/ac
Planting Date: May 18
Harvest Date: September 17

Table 8. Early maturity sorghum hybrids (< 60 days until mid-bloom) at the South-Central Research Station near Chickasha, Oklahoma in 2025. All yields are adjusted to 14% grain moisture.

Cultivar	Yield lbs/ac	Yield bu/ac	Percent of average	Harvest Moisture percentage	Test Weight lbs/bu
5563	2397	42.8	83.3	13.4	55.1
5583	2043	36.5	71.0	16.5	54.2
5603	2018	36.1	70.2	15.5	54.0
5605 IG	2934	52.4	101.9	17.0	56.7
G1301	3253	58.1	113.0	15.3	56.2
M59GB94	4381	78.2	152.2	15.4	58.1
DKS 28-07	2278	40.7	79.2	15.0	55.2
SP 43M80	3719	66.4	129.2	18.3	57.9
Average	2878	51.4		15.8	55.9
CV	19.8				
LSD	600.1				

Table 9. Medium and Late maturity hybrids (>60 days until mid-bloom at the South-Central Research Station near Chickasha, Oklahoma in 2025. All yields are adjusted to 14% grain moisture.

Cultivar	Yield lbs/ac	Yield bu/ac	Percent of average	Harvest Moisture percentage	Test Weight lbs/bu
5643	2854	51.0	88.5	18.2	52.2
5710	3684	65.8	114.2	14.8	54.1
5653 IG	3806	68.0	118.0	14.2	58.4
5695	3087	55.1	95.7	10.9	51.7
ADV G1125 IG	3906	69.7	121.1	12.2	59.0
ADV G 2165	4174	74.5	129.4	18.7	58.1
ADV G2168	3169	56.6	98.2	14.2	57.1
ADV G1329	3044	54.4	94.4	12.4	58.9
M60GB31	2422	43.3	75.1	18.1	54.6
GX25305	2085	37.2	64.6	15.2	50.8
GX25914	2863	51.1	88.8	19.0	50.9
M67GB87	3863	69.0	119.8	19.8	55.1
M66GR32	3603	64.3	111.7	21.8	54.2
M62GB36	2268	40.5	70.3	28.2	50.1
M62GC23	3606	64.4	111.8	12.5	52.8
M64GB05 DT	3266	58.3	101.3	11.7	50.7
DKS 33-07	2438	43.5	75.6	13.4	50.1
DKS 36-07	4104	73.3	127.2	12.6	50.7
DKS 44-07	2490	44.5	77.2	15.4	51.8
DKS 40-76	4265	76.2	132.2	17.5	52.9
SP 66M16	2459	43.9	76.2	21.5	51.1
SP 59C30 DT2	3278	58.5	101.6	17.8	52.2
SP62M22 DT2	2894	51.6	89.6	11.4	49.8
M70GR37	3850	68.8	119.4	21.9	51.8
Average	3228	57.6		16.4	53.3
CV	15.6				
LSD	447.2				

Fairfax:

This trial was conducted in a grower's field (Brandon Keeler) north of Fairfax, Oklahoma. This trial was planted following wheat harvest, therefore a double-crop system. A traditional preplant herbicide system was sprayed. Rainfall within a week after application and planting resulted in a highly effective weed management program. Weeds were not a problem in the trial throughout the season. This was near the same location as in 2024. That year, a significant yield loss occurred due to a combination of drought, heat, and deer damage. Planting was delayed due to the delay in harvest of the wheat crop, and to ensure the soil was dry enough to plant into the wheat residue. To minimize this, six replications were planted this season. Compared to previous years, growing conditions in early and late fall allowed this crop to achieve yields much better than expected for a double-crop system.

Cooperator: Michael Pettijohn
Cooperator: Brandon Keeler
Tillage Practice: No-till behind wheat (double-crop)
Soil Series: Norge silt loam/Wynona silty clay loam
Seeding rate: 55,000 seeds/ac
Herbicide: Preemergence: 2 qt/ac Charger Max ATZ+32 oz/ac glyphosate
Fertilizer: None
Planting Date: June 12th
Harvest Date: October 10th

Table 10. Early maturity sorghum hybrids (< 60 days until mid-bloom) near Fairfax, Oklahoma in 2025. All yields are adjusted to 14% grain moisture.

Cultivar	Yield lbs/ac	Yield bu/ac	Percent of average	Harvest Moisture percentage	Test Weight lbs/bu
5563	1953	34.9	66.2	10.2	55.2
5583	1473	26.3	49.9	12.9	46.0
5603	1856	33.1	62.9	10.3	50.6
5605 IG	5306	94.8	179.8	9.3	54.1
G1301	5498	98.2	186.3	5.1	54.5
M59GB94	3904	69.7	132.3	8.0	51.2
DKS 28-07	1528	27.3	51.8	6.6	42.1
SP 43M80	2725	48.7	92.3	7.7	45.1
M54GR24	4147	74.1	140.5	5.5	53.3
GX25301	1118	20.0	37.9	7.8	49.2
Average	2951	52.7		8.3	50.1
CV	25.4				
LSD	856.1				

Table 11. Medium and Late maturity hybrids (>60 days until mid-bloom) near Fairfax, Oklahoma in 2025. All yields are adjusted to 14% grain moisture.

Cultivar	Yield lbs/ac	Yield bu/ac	Percent of average	Harvest Moisture percentage	Test Weight lbs/bu
5643	7119	127.1	129.6	7.8	59.2
5710	7634	136.3	139.0	6.1	57.0
5653 IG	5153	92.0	93.8	10.4	56.5
5695	2932	52.4	53.4	4.0	55.2
ADV G1125 IG	5152	92.0	93.8	6.5	56.6
ADV G 2165	5189	92.7	94.5	10.1	56.0
ADV G2168	5876	104.9	107.0	6.7	56.6
ADV G1329	2222	39.7	40.4	4.7	58.0
M60GB31	5118	91.4	93.2	10.8	57.5
GX25305	4568	81.6	83.2	4.4	56.7
GX25914	5275	94.2	96.0	9.0	57.3
M67GB87	6726	120.1	122.4	8.3	57.5
M66GR32	6831	122.0	124.3	10.9	58.7
M62GB36	5983	106.8	108.9	7.8	58.4
M62GC23	4042	72.2	73.6	6.4	54.5
M64GB05 DT	4399	78.6	80.1	8.4	55.8
DKS 33-07	4674	83.5	85.1	10.3	53.7
DKS 36-07	5957	106.4	108.4	4.3	58.0
DKS 44-07	6454	115.2	117.5	8.0	60.2
DKS 40-76	5795	103.5	105.5	7.0	56.2
SP 66M16	6180	110.4	112.5	8.2	56.0
SP 59C30 DT2	5300	94.6	96.4	4.7	55.4
SP62M22 DT2	5095	91.0	92.8	4.4	55.9
M70GR37	7017	125.3	127.7	10.2	59.0
Average	5491	98.1		7.2	56.5
CV	18.4				
LSD	793.7				

Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Director of Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma. This publication is printed and issued by Oklahoma State University as authorized by the Vice President for Agricultural Programs and has been prepared and distributed at a cost of 20 cents per copy. June 2026. SB.