Grain sorghum producers in Oklahoma must schedule management practices to maintain their profit margin. Timely application of production inputs is important in limiting costs and preventing a crop failure. Planning ahead and predicting when certain input decisions will be arising is one way to avoid split second decisions and possible profit reductions.

A yearly planning guide allows producers to visualize or document the steps they will consider when producing a crop in a particular field. This calendar is designed as a guide or reminder for producers to check on equipment, pesticide needs, fertilizer, seed purchases, planting, irrigation and harvest. This calendar is intended to help producers in constructing their own personal calendar which will reflect each producers needs. A personal calendar for grain sorghum will allow producers to check progress on particular inputs. A calendar can also serve as a guide for hired help or scouts when they have the responsibility to keep track of a particular field or operation.

Use of the Calendar

This calendar outlines the crop growth stage and crop management decisions that should be made at a particular time in the growing season. Producers can use this calendar for irrigated or dryland grain sorghum planted in May through June. Double cropped or late planted grain sorghum would begin the actual growing season in July, with pollination generally occurring after the hottest part of August. The time frame for each management decision will vary with location in the state. Grain sorghum will grow through each stage listed to maturity. Identifying the growth stage may be in many cases more useful than the actual date in making management decisions.

Additional Information

CR-2096  Mono- and Double-Cropped Wheat and Grain Sorghum
E-866  Hybrid Grain Sorghum performance Trials in Oklahoma, 1989
AGEC-203  Estimating Yield and Economic Returns from Replanting Corn
AGEC-1100  Maintaining Quality of Stored Grain

AGEC-1101  Aeration and Cooling of Stored Grain
PSS-2034  Grain Sorghum Planting Rates and Dates
PSS-2225  OSU Soil Test Calibrations
EPP-7157  Field Key to Larvae in Sorghums
EPP-7170  Control of Sorghum Insects
EPP-7180  Stored Grain Insect Control in Oklahoma
EPP-7458  Integreated Pest Management for Oklahoma Crops
The Cooperative Extension Service is the largest, most successful informal educational organization in the world. It is a nationwide system funded and guided by a partnership of federal, state, and local governments that delivers information to help people help themselves through the land-grant university system.

Extension carries out programs in the broad categories of agriculture, natural resources and environment; family and consumer sciences; 4-H and other youth; and community resource development. Extension staff members live and work among the people they serve to help stimulate and educate Americans to plan ahead and cope with their problems.

Some characteristics of the Cooperative Extension system are:

- The federal, state, and local governments cooperatively share in its financial support and program direction.
- It is administered by the land-grant university as designated by the state legislature through an Extension director.
- Extension programs are nonpolitical, objective, and research-based information.
- It provides practical, problem-oriented education for people of all ages. It is designated to take the knowledge of the university to those persons who do not or cannot participate in the formal classroom instruction of the university.
- It utilizes research from university, government, and other sources to help people make their own decisions.
- More than a million volunteers help multiply the impact of the Extension professional staff.
- It dispenses no funds to the public.
- It is not a regulatory agency, but it does inform people of regulations and of their options in meeting them.
- Local programs are developed and carried out in full recognition of national problems and goals.
- The Extension staff educates people through personal contacts, meetings, demonstrations, and the mass media.
- Extension has the built-in flexibility to adjust its programs and subject matter to meet new needs. Activities shift from year to year as citizen groups and Extension workers close to the problems advise changes.