

FSG 115 BRACHYTYC DWARF BMR6 FORAGE SORGHUM

(*Sorghum bicolor*)

- Dwarfing gene increases leaf to stem ratio and provides superior standability
- Significantly lower stem lignin concentration
- Improved digestibility & palatability equals milk production of corn
- Requires 1/3 less water than corn for same production
- Grain producing hybrid

FSG 115 is a brachytic dwarf, brown midrib, grain producing hybrid forage sorghum. Because the lignin content of the stalk has been dramatically reduced, IVDMD is 40% greater than conventional forage sorghums. FSG 115 with this improvement in digestibility and palatability, can equal the milk production of corn with a water requirement 1/3 less than would be required to produce an equivalent amount of corn. Because FSG 115 is a grain producing hybrid, energy will increase as carbohydrates form in the grain head. Plant at the recommended rates for your area and harvest timely for optimum yield and quality.

Disease Ratings:

Downy Mildew: R

Agronomic Traits:

Early Seedling Vigor: Good

Growth Habit: Upright with Grain

Height: 6-7 feet

Maturity for silage: 95 Days

Uniformity: Excellent

Plant Color: Tan

Midrib Type: Brown

Standability: Good

Planting Rates:

Seeds Per Pound: 16,000-18,000

Rate (Lbs.) Dryland Irrigated

Rows: 3-5 5-7

Broadcast: 4-6 6-8

Adaptation Ratings:

Photosynthetic Type: C4 - Warm Season

Soil Temperature: Warm (62 F)

Water Requirement: Low

Crop Use Information:

Life Cycle: Annual

Ease of Establishment: Good

Shade Tolerance: Poor - Fair

Drought Stress: Good

Minimum pH: 6.0

Silage: Excellent

Continuous Grazing: No

Palatability: Excellent

Digestibility: Excellent

Traits:

- Highly digestible
- 1/3 less water required as compared to corn
- 40% greater IVDMD over conventional forage sorghums
- Equal to corn in milk production
- Good disease package
- Grain producing hybrid

Seeding:

- 62°F minimum soil temperature for germination
- 1 inch planting depth
- Can be no-tilled into existing stubble
- Soil pH needs to be less than 7.5 to 8 as chlorosis can become a problem

Harvest:

- Silage harvest approximately 95 days after seeding
- Energy will increase as carbohydrates form in the grain head



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