

BMR 106 Forage Sorghum

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- Significantly lower stem lignin concentration
- Improved digestibility equals milk production of corn
- Requires 1/3 less water than corn for same production

BMR 106 is a new generation brown midrib forage sorghum designed primarily for high quality silage. BMR 106 contains all of the desirable traits from the previous generation brown midrib hybrids, plus tests indicate even better feed quality. The lignin content of the stem has been dramatically reduced which significantly improves digestibility by 40% over conventional forage sorghums. This improvement in digestibility allows BMR 106 forage sorghum to equal the milk production of corn. The reduced lignin content of BMR 106's stems makes it more prone to lodging than conventional forage sorghums. Because of these weaker stems, BMR 106 should be planted at the recommended rates for your area and harvest should be done on time. The water requirement of BMR 106 is 1/3 less than the water required to produce an equivalent amount of corn. This high water use efficiency of BMR 106 makes it ideally suited where water is a major yield limiting factor.

Adaptation Ratings:

Photosynthetic Type: C4 - Warm Season Soil
Temperature: Warm (60° F)
Water Requirement: Very Low

Planting Rates:

Bushel Weight: 56 lbs.
Seeds Per Pound: 17,000

Rate (Lbs.)	Dryland	Irrigated
Rows:	4-8	6-10
Broadcast:	4-10	8-20
Seeds/Sq. Ft.	2-4	3-7

Seeding:

Soil temperature should be at least 60° F. BMR 106 is usually planted between June 10 and July 10 in the northern states. Can be no-tilled into the stubble of winter and spring crops. Planting depth should be 1". Do not plant in soils with pH greater than 7.5 to 8.0. Chlorosis will be a severe problem. BMR 106 is an excellent companion with forage soybeans or Black Autrey cowpeas. Harvest: BMR 106 is usually harvested 100 days after seeding. Protein will decline as harvest is delayed, but energy will increase upon heading due to continued sugar formation in the sorghum stalks and leaves, and carbohydrate deposition in the developing grains.



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