Breeding Population of Corn for Enhanced Silage Production

WARF: P08445US

Inventors: James Coors, Natalia de Leon Gatti, Dustin Eilert, Patrick Flannery

The Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation (WARF) is seeking commercial partners interested in developing a new corn population with superior milk production potential.

Overview

Dairy cows require a lot of energy to produce milk. Corn silage is commonly fed to dairy cattle because it is a highly digestible, high energy food source. Increasing the digestibility of corn silage should increase the amount of energy dairy cows consume and thereby increase milk production.

The Invention

UW-Madison researchers have developed a new corn population, known as the Wisconsin Quality Synthetic-C4 (WQS C4), with superior milk production potential. Inbred corn lines derived from WQS C4 can be combined with inbred lines derived from the Stiff Stalk Synthetic corn population to provide high yield, high quality hybrids that are adapted to the Northern Corn Belt.

Applications

- Provides a source population for developing superior inbred corn lines to be used as parents for hybrid silage varieties

Key Benefits

- High milk production potential
- Low neutral detergent fiber (NDF)
- High *in vitro* true digestibility (IVTD)
- High *in vitro* NDF digestibility (IVNDFD)
- High protein
- Relative maturity of approximately 110 days

Additional Information

For More Information About the Inventors

- Natalia de Leon Gatti

Tech Fields

- Animals, Agriculture & Food : Plant varieties

For current licensing status, please contact Emily Bauer at emily@warf.org or 608-960-9842