We are committed to helping growers get the most from their crops, both now and for generations to come. Partnering with our customers every step of the way, we offer advanced, innovative solutions that provide growers with the tools they need in the field to ultimately put the food on the table. After all, our job is about helping customers deliver high-quality, nutritious vegetables to the market. We leverage our rich history in the industry, strong presence in the market and significant investment in the future of agriculture to help you do just that.

Partnering for Success

Our roots in the vegetable industry run deep, tracing back to 1876 with the establishment of ROGERS® brand seed. For more than 130 years, we have worked boot-to-boot with our vegetable customers to provide a truly cutting edge, individualized approach to solution building.

Addressing Whole-farm Challenges

We believe that, to be successful, sustainable agriculture metrics must be integrated into day-to-day operations and decision-making, and that the value of doing this must exceed the cost. Through our AgriEdge Excelsior® program, we’re providing growers with data-rich, whole-farm management tools that help them make agronomically sound decisions, operate more efficiently and meet sustainable sourcing demands.
Supporting the Industry

Our commitment to customer satisfaction extends beyond solutions, service, and support – it’s an investment in the future success of the industry as well. We are proud to work closely with industry organizations, such as the American Seed Trade Association (ASTA), California Association of Pest Control Advisers (CAPCA), Produce for Better Health, Produce Marketing Association and United Fresh Produce Association, as an advocate for sustainable vegetable production and consumption.

Innovating for the Future

Backed by global resources and a daily investment of more than $3.5 million in research and development, we bring to market innovative, integrated solutions that help ensure your high-value vegetable crops reach their full genetic potential. Our state-of-the-art research facilities located across the U.S. are incubators for innovation in the field and in the marketplace, helping to ensure that we’re providing growers with the tools they need to put food on the table.

Pasco Seed Processing Facility
This 40-acre, 200,000 square foot state-of-the-art facility processes both large-seeded and small-seeded vegetables. It houses a unique, two-pass drying system that most closely resembles natural drying in the field. Seed is stored within optimal parameters of temperature and humidity, ensuring a consistent supply of high-quality seed.

Nampa Research Station
This facility is the Center of Excellence for breeding of large-seeded vegetables including sweet corn, snap peas and garden beans. Its Product Quality Control laboratory manages quality control of all Syngenta vegetable seeds for North America and facilitates approximately 50,000 samples annually.

Woodland Research Station
This station serves as a hub for cereal, corn, cucurbit and fruiting vegetable research in the California Central Valley and is home to the Syngenta Cucurbit Research Center of Excellence.

Naples Research Station
This station lies just south of the frost line in Florida, allowing two generations per year of most crops. It includes more than 100 open-field acres and contains more than 60,000 square feet of greenhouse space, as well as controlled growth environments and laboratories.

Syngenta Research Stations
Syngenta Seed Processing Facilities
TripleSweet Plus is the latest advancement in the TripleSweet product line. It features the same exceptional quality and tenderness, but now it’s even sweeter tasting thanks to more supersweet kernels on every ear. Combined with an improved shelf life, it is sure to be a hit at roadside stands and in local retail stores.

**Primus**
- First in a series of new TripleSweet Plus varieties from Syngenta
- Marks the next generation of superior eating-quality corn
- Exceptional flavor and sweetness exceed standard TripleSweet varieties and bring customers back for more
- Tender and extra sweet bi-color kernels, long ears and medium-sized husks preferred for roadside and local markets
- High resistance to southern corn leaf blight and intermediate resistance to Stewart’s wilt
- Approximately 81 days to maturity

**BC0528**
This TripleSweet Plus, Primus-type variety produces consistent, long ears and tender juicy kernels of excellent eating quality. With insect resistance through the Attribute® trait stack, BC0528 offers built-in protection against key pests to maximize yield and quality.
- Excellent tip fill and attractive flag leaves
- Built-in protection against key lepidopteran pests
- Tolerance to glufosinate
- Excellent for main season planting
- Strong visual appeal
TripleSweet hybrids boasting superior eating qualities

**Remedy**
Remedy is a BC0805-type sweet corn with improved insect resistance through the Attribute II trait stack.

- Outstanding TripleSweet eating quality
- Long ears with tender, sweet kernels
- Excellent tip fill and good husk cover
- Broad-spectrum control of lepidopteran pests, including Western bean cutworm
- Tolerance to glufosinate and glyphosate

*Under certain stress conditions, Remedy sweet corn may exhibit tassels and or glumes growing out of the ear. Please contact your Syngenta Sales Representative with any questions.*

**GH0851**
- Long ears with good husk extension
- Ideal for main-season plantings in the Midwest and Northeast
- Built-in protection against key lepidopteran pests
- Tolerance to glufosinate
- Approximately 80 days to maturity

**Aspire**
Aspire is the next generation of TripleSweet varieties offering improved insect resistance through the Attribute II trait stack.

- Medium green color with good husk extension
- Broad-spectrum control of lepidopteran pests, including Western bean cutworm
- Tolerance to glufosinate and glyphosate

**WH0809**
- A white BC0805-type with exceptional eating quality
- Built-in protection against key lepidopteran pests
- Tolerance to glufosinate
- Well suited for local and roadside markets in the Midwest and Northeast
- Approximately 80 days to maturity

**Aspire**
Milky Way
The next generation of market-leading TripleSweet varieties, Milky Way offers beneficial herbicide tolerance for flexibility in weed management and gives growers another option for harvesting outstanding yields of high-quality sweet corn that meets market needs.

- Exceptional TripleSweet eating quality
- Broad-spectrum control of lepidopteran pests, including Western bean cutworm
- Tolerance to glufosinate and glyphosate
- Consistent yields of high-quality ears
- Approximately 82 days to maturity

Alto
- Excellent tip fill and good husk cover
- Excellent stand uniformity in early cold soil
- Desirable flavor and appearance that creates strong consumer appeal
- Earliness to market for increased profit potential
- Only variety of its kind with 72 day maturity

BC0805
- Long, well-filled ears
- Outstanding eating quality with tender, sweet kernels
- Built-in protection against key lepidopteran pests
- Tolerance to glufosinate
- Reliability for high yields
- Well suited for main-season plantings in the Midwest and Northeast

Honey Select
- All-America Selections Winner
- Exceptional tenderness, flavor and sweetness
- Produces large, high-quality ears
- Medium-green husks and good flags
- Approximately 79 days to maturity

Providence
- Outstanding eating quality
- Well suited for roadside and local markets as well as home gardens
- Approximately 82 days to maturity

Alto
- Excellent tip fill and good husk cover
- Excellent stand uniformity in early cold soil
- Desirable flavor and appearance that creates strong consumer appeal
- Earliness to market for increased profit potential
- Only variety of its kind with 72 day maturity

BC0805
- Long, well-filled ears
- Outstanding eating quality with tender, sweet kernels
- Built-in protection against key lepidopteran pests
- Tolerance to glufosinate
- Reliability for high yields
- Well suited for main-season plantings in the Midwest and Northeast

Honey Select
- All-America Selections Winner
- Exceptional tenderness, flavor and sweetness
- Produces large, high-quality ears
- Medium-green husks and good flags
- Approximately 79 days to maturity

Providence
- Outstanding eating quality
- Well suited for roadside and local markets as well as home gardens
- Approximately 82 days to maturity
Supersweet (sh2) hybrids that outperform in the field and the market

GSS1170
GSS1170 is a constantly high-yielding, yellow shipper variety with uniform ear appearance and excellent tip fill. GSS1170 is a Garrison-type shipper, providing a similar disease package and good husk protection.

- Garrison-type shipper ear with uniform appearance and excellent tip fill
- Attractive ears with ideal size for the shipper market

GSS 0966
- Main-season yellow shipper corn with good eating quality
- Well-filled ears with glossy kernels and excellent husk cover
- Built-in protection against key lepidopteran pests
- Tolerance to glufosinate
- Consistent performance
- Approximately 78 days to maturity

BSS8021
A main-season supersweet variety, BSS8021 offers superior taste, great tip fill and straight ears with ideal size for the shipper market.

- Excellent tip fill and good husk cover
- Maintains uniform ear size
- Long flags for high consumer appeal
- Strong rust resistance

Protector
Protector offers the most advanced genetics on the market for sweet corn producers, with industry-leading disease and above-ground insect control. This shipper offers consistent, high-yielding performance across most growing areas and seasons.

- Strong husk protection, straight rowing and excellent tip fill on uniform ears ideal for shipping
- Broad-spectrum control of lepidopteran pests, including Western bean cutworm
- Tolerance to glufosinate and glyphosate
- Wide area of adaptation and industry-leading disease resistance package
- Consistently high yields provide continual profit opportunities for growers
BSS 0977
- High-quality ears with eye-catching, dark green husks
- Exceptional rust resistance package
- Strong performing, widely adapted bi-color shipper corn
- Built-in protection against key lepidopteran pests
- Tolerance to glufosinate
- Approximately 78 days to maturity

BSS1075
- Maintains uniform ear size during fall and winter seasons
- Strong rust resistance
- Consistent yields of high quality ears that meet market needs
- Strong healthy plant

Cabo
Offering superior eating quality and excellent adaptability, Cabo is a large augmented supersweet variety that combines consistent 8-in ears with great tip fill.

- Attractive, strong husk cover and excellent kernel color
- Desirable flavor profile with outstanding eating quality and tenderness
- Sturdy plant with strong tip fill
- Widely adapted and performs well in most corn growing regions when managed properly
- Reliable uniformity of ear size and rowing
- Consistent high yield and performance that growers demand
WSS8072
A high-yielding white supersweet shipper hybrid, WSS8072 consistently produces a stylish ear that is ideal for the shipper market.
- Strong emergence and excellent rust resistance
- Widely adapted for a variety of growing conditions
- Excellent tip fill and good husk cover
- Approximately 78 days to maturity

BSS0982
- Exceptional eating quality
- For high-end shipper and local markets in the West and Northeast
- Large, attractive ears with good kernel color contrast
- Excellent disease package
- Built-in protection against key lepidopteran pests
- Tolerance to glufosinate
- Approximately 80 days to maturity

Munition
This is a high-yielding white supersweet hybrid that produces a stylish shipper ear with uniform size, protected by a strong disease package.
- Excellent tip fill appeals to fresh market customers
- Ideal ear size for crating in shipper markets
- Especially well adapted for regions from south Florida to New York
- High resistance to common rust and intermediate resistance to Stewart’s wilt, northern corn leaf blight and maize dwarf mosaic
- Approximately 78 days to maturity

WSS0987
- A consistent performing white for the fresh shipper market
- High resistance to common rust and intermediate resistance to northern corn leaf blight
- Built-in protection against key lepidopteran pests
- Tolerance to glufosinate
- Approximately 81 days to maturity
Battalion
Offering superior eating quality, Battalion is a shipper hybrid that combines improved husk protection and excellent tip fill with a strong plant and good disease resistance package.

- Bi-color with similar plant and ear to Garrison but with improved eating quality and husk protection
- Maintains ear size and tip fill during fall and winter seasons
- High resistance to Northern corn leaf blight and common rust

- Smaller-sized ears ideal for shipping market
- Consistent performance in trials from Homestead to New York
- A Florida Sweet Corn Exchange brand accepted variety

Heavenly
- Strong performer in the West
- Well-suited for multiple markets, including roadside stands and for growers and shippers needing a higher quality ear
- Attractive white ears with deep kernels and consistent eating quality
- Consistent yields and better pack outs

Sugary/sugary enhanced (su/se)

Silver Queen
- The industry standard white “su” sweet corn
- Superb eating quality
- Attractive package
- Elegant ears with flavorful, tender kernels
- Approximately 88 days to maturity

Silver King
- This white ear has fabulous flavor and tenderness for local market growers and home gardeners
- Tight husk cover helps prevent bird damage
- Optimum ear placement makes for an easy harvest
- Approximately 82 days to maturity
The Attribute II trait stack from Syngenta is the latest breakthrough in above-ground insect protection for sweet corn, delivering unsurpassed control of lepidopteran pests to maximize yield, quality and productivity. In addition to high-level insect protection, Attribute II sweet corn varieties offer beneficial herbicide tolerance to glufosinate and glyphosate herbicides for increased flexibility in weed management.

How It Works

The introduction of the Attribute II trait stack continues the Syngenta tradition of providing high-performance traits to sweet corn growers, and now it has the added power of Vip3A – a unique mode of action proprietary to Syngenta. The combination of Vip3A with Cry1Ab, the protein found in Attribute insect-protected sweet corn varieties, offers excellent control of key yield-robbing insects including European corn borer, corn earworm and fall armyworm. Attribute II is also highly effective against Western bean cutworm, which has emerged as a serious and growing threat in many production areas.

How VIP Differs from Cry Proteins

Both vegetative insecticidal proteins (VIP) and crystalline proteins (Cry) are derived from *Bacillus Thuringiensis* (Bt). However, VIPs are an entirely new class of proteins that differ from their Cry protein counterparts. Vip3A binds to different receptors than Cry proteins within an insect’s mid-gut membrane. Researchers have identified changes in the binding process as a factor in the development of resistant insects. Expressing both VIP and Cry proteins, Attribute II insect protection greatly reduces the risk of insect resistance.
### Attribute II Provides Broad-Spectrum Control of Key Sweet Corn Pests

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Protein</th>
<th>European Corn Borer</th>
<th>Corn Earworm</th>
<th>Fall Armyworm</th>
<th>Black Cutworm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attribute II</td>
<td>Vip3A, Cry1Ab</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>VG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Cry1Ab</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>F-G</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminis</td>
<td>Cry1A.105, Cry2Ab</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Control rating: E= excellent, VG= very good, F-G= fair to good, G= good, F=fair, P-F= poor to fair, and P= poor.


### Attribute II Spectrum of Control

- **Beet Armyworm** (*Spodoptera exigua*)
- **Black Cutworm** (*Agrotis ipsilon*)
- **Common Stalk Borer** (*Papaipema nebris*)
- **Corn Earworm** (*Helicoverpa zea*)
- **Dingy Cutworm** (*Feltia jaculifera*)
- **European Corn Borer** (*Ostrinia nubilalis*)
- **Fall Armyworm** (*Spodoptera frugiperda*)
- **Southern Cornstalk Borer** (*Diatraea crambidoides*)
- **Southwestern Corn Borer** (*Diatraea grandiosella*)
- **Sugarcane Borer** (*Diatraea saccharalis*)
- **Western Bean Cutworm** (*Striacosta albicosta*)

### The Complete Package

In addition to its broad-spectrum insect control, the Attribute II trait stack includes tolerance to glufosinate and glyphosate herbicides. Attribute II gives growers the flexibility to cater their herbicide program to effectively address problem weeds while reaping the benefits of its superior insect control.
Sweet corn endosperm classification

The endosperm is the primary food storage for corn seed and makes up most of the physical bulk of the seed. The type of endosperm in a sweet corn variety is important because of the effect on planting seed and eating quality. The following chart contains general information. Each variety must be judged on its own merits.

### Sugary (su) types

These are the original sweet corns used by your grandparents. Today the su varieties are known for superior seed quality, but generally lack appeal to the fresh market consumer. This is largely due to the lower sugar levels and rapid conversion of sugar to starch severely limiting the shelf life of the su varieties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROS</th>
<th>CONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Exceptional seed vigor and germination</td>
<td>• Lowest sugar at harvest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Fast establishment</td>
<td>• Lack of field holding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Corn flavor</td>
<td>• Fastest sugar loss after harvest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Less ear damage during harvest</td>
<td>• Usually reliable seed production</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TripleSweet and TripleSweet Plus

TripleSweet and TripleSweet Plus varieties offer a new class of sweet corn, containing 75 percent sugary enhanced (se) kernels and 25 percent supersweet kernels and 56 percent sugary enhanced (se) kernels and 44 percent supersweet kernels respectively. TripleSweet and TripleSweet Plus varieties combine the exceptional tenderness and flavor of se varieties with extra sweetness, extended shelf-life and field holding ability; and deliver more consistent, longer-lasting sweetness, even under drought stress, making them ideal for roadside markets and local shipping.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROS</th>
<th>CONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Exceptional tenderness</td>
<td>• Can be damaged at harvest like se varieties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Extra sweetness</td>
<td>• Shelf life is not as long as sh2 varieties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Extended shelf life (1-2 days better than se)</td>
<td>• Same isolation as sugary (su) and se varieties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Extended field holding ability (1-2 days)</td>
<td>• Sweetness performance varies with climate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Great for local and roadside markets</td>
<td>• In general, less seed vigor and germ than sugary (su) varieties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Same isolation as sugary (su) and se varieties</td>
<td>• Very sweet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sugary Enhanced (se) types

A relatively new type or class, the se varieties have been in use since the 1970s with the first scientific description in 1978. Se varieties have dramatically increased in popularity because of their sweetness, texture and consumer appeal. Se varieties also have an increased shelf life compared to the su types.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROS</th>
<th>CONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Sweetness</td>
<td>• Less shelf life and field holding than sh2 varieties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Tenderness</td>
<td>• Sweetness performance varies with climate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Flavor</td>
<td>• In general, less seed vigor and germ than sugary (su) varieties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Disease resistance</td>
<td>• Can be damaged at harvest like se varieties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Same isolation as sugary (su) varieties</td>
<td>• Shelf life is not as long as sh2 varieties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Supersweet or Shrunken (sh2)

This class or genetic type was first described in the 1950s with the first successful hybrid introduced in the late 1970s. Popularity of sh2 varieties continues to increase due to the high sugar content and field holding ability. The increased shelf life improves distribution ease and allows for a high-quality product in the fresh market distribution chain.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROS</th>
<th>CONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Very sweet</td>
<td>• Sh2 varieties have a reputation of being “crunchy” with less corn flavor and lower seed quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Increased sugar holding/shelf life in the field and during post-harvest marketing</td>
<td>• More difficult to plant and obtain stand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Increased harvest flexibility</td>
<td>• Physically weaker seed and is subject to breakage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Less sugar variation between environments</td>
<td>• Need isolation from all other types</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Less damage during harvest</td>
<td>• Good shipping ability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Guide to growing sweet corn

The following tips and guidelines are designed to help you maximize the emergence of your Syngenta sweet corn seed.

#### Soil moisture/preparation

Avoid moisture extremes such as heavy, poorly drained soils or extremely light, unevenly moist soils. Seed beds must be well-prepared to maintain sufficient moisture at shallow planting depths.

- Sweet corn seeds are most sensitive to cold, wet conditions during the first 24 hours after planting
- Avoid planting right before a cold front and heavy rain
- Provide adequate, even moisture

#### Soil temperatures

Warm soil temperature is recommended. Planting sweet corn seed too early, in too cool soil is probably the single most common reason for a poor stand. Sweet corn varieties exhibit the best emergence when soils can maintain 60 F to 65 F. At 50 F seed will imbibe water but won’t grow.

#### Planting depth

Plant the seed no deeper than needed to reach moisture and not more than 1.5 inches. Best emergence occurs when seed is not planted too deeply. Uniformity of planting depth is important. Check for proper seed placement.
Attribute® and Attribute II sweet corn varieties from Syngenta are a viable crop strategy for sweet corn growers throughout the country. Commercially grown since 1998, Attribute sweet corn seeds provide a high level of above-ground protection against targeted pests throughout the growing season. With Attribute sweet corn, growers have another option for harvesting outstanding yields of high-quality sweet corn that meets market needs. If properly managed, Attribute sweet corn can be a valuable addition to your crop management strategy for many years to come.

**Attribute trait stack performance**
Since the introduction of the Attribute trait stack, numerous field trials have been conducted by Syngenta throughout the U.S. Results from these trials indicate that Attribute sweet corn showed significantly less damage from targeted pests, while non-Attribute protected plants suffered extensive damage from European corn borers and corn earworms. As a result, Attribute hybrids are an effective strategy for controlling European corn borer and corn earworm insect populations. Results to date indicate that under most conditions, more than 95 percent of Attribute plants remain virtually free of European corn borer and corn earworm damage throughout the growing season; however, the expected level of protection can vary depending upon environmental factors and seed purity. European corn borers and corn earworms can migrate from non-Bt plant to Bt plants, so some corn borer and earworm larvae may be seen on Attribute sweet corn that borders non-Bt fields. Because European corn borers and corn earworms cannot distinguish between Bt and non-Bt hybrids, egg masses may be found on Attribute plants. But once small larvae begin feeding on them, they quickly ingest the Bt protein and die. To optimize yields and ear quality, scout fields for pest outbreaks, and where necessary, apply chemical insecticides to prevent economic loss. Insect pests which are not controlled by this Bt protein include: corn rootworms, cutworms, common stalk borers, silk fly larvae, sap beetles, aphids and flea beetles. Attribute II, which combines Vip3A with the Bt protein found in Attribute, does provide control of several additional pests including black cutworm and Western bean cutworm. However, where possible, consult your area pest management specialists or local extension agents for additional insight on pest outbreaks in your area and suggested control options.

**IPM strategies**
Attribute sweet corn is an important IPM tool that can reduce the need for chemical pest control. Unlike broad-spectrum insecticides, which can destroy beneficial insect populations, Attribute sweet corn is not harmful to ladybird beetles, lacewings and other beneficial insects. While Attribute sweet corn can be a powerful IPM tool to control European corn borers and corn earworms, it is not an end-all solution for pest control. Years of IPM experience have shown that using multiple-control tactics over time is the best strategy for preserving ecological diversity. Under high corn-earworm pressure found in the southern half of the U.S. and with late-season planting, some pest damage can occur in Attribute sweet corn fields. If the market requires close to zero insect damage, some chemical control methods might be necessary. The number of applications and timing of these applications depend on the corn earworm pressure and environmental conditions. Continue to use conventional insecticides judiciously to control infestations of pests that are not controlled by Attribute sweet corn. A multifaceted approach, including practices like crop rotation and tillage, can go a long way toward controlling pest pressure.

**Insect resistance**
Every pest management strategy must address the possibility that target insects could develop resistance to the pest control measures. So it is important to understand how resistant insect populations occur.

Genes for resisting virtually anything may exist in nature, due to random genetic variability and the constant shuffling of thousands of genes through mating. Insects do not develop resistance genes through exposure to an insecticide. However, the insecticide does select the resistant insects that exist in the population by eliminating the non-resistant insects.

As the insecticide kills the insects that don’t have resistance genes, the survivors begin to dominate the breeding process. They pass their resistance genes to future generations, and as these populations increase, they eventually become predominant and the insecticide becomes ineffective.

**What to do if you observe unexpected damage**
If you observe unexpected damage from target pests, call this toll free number and report what you have observed.

1-877-GRO-CORN (1-877-476-2676)
8 a.m. – 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, Mountain Time

A Syngenta representative will investigate the situation. After ruling out other possible causes and testing to verify that the plants carry the proprietary Bt gene, the representative will collect European corn borers or corn earworms for laboratory assay tests. If resistance is suspected, Syngenta will inform customers and extension agents in the affected area, as well as EPA officials. Insect monitoring programs will be increased and alternative control measures will be recommended.

**Partners in resistance prevention**
Insect resistance is a real possibility and should be taken very seriously. Failure to follow resistance management measures could lead to the development of resistant populations. All levels of the production chain, from the grower to the seed industry, must work together. Each of us has a responsibility to manage this exciting new technology carefully and preserve its long-term value for growers, consumers and the environment.

**Disease abbreviation key**

| Bm | Southern corn leaf blight (Bipolaris maydis) |
| Et | Northern leaf blight (Exserohilum turcicum) |
| MDMV | Maize dwarf mosaic (Maize dwarf mosaic virus) |
| Ps | Common rust caused by Puccinia sorghi (Rp1-d, e, g, i) controlled by the Rp1-d, e, g, and i genes (see **footnote below) |
| Pst | Stewart’s wilt (Pantoea stewartii) |
| se | Sugary enhanced |
| sh2 | Supersweet |
| su | Sugary |
| HR | High resistance |
| IR | Intermediate resistance |

*Footnote to sweet corn: the effectiveness of rust resistance genes in sweet corn will be determined by the variation of common rust races in each growing environment. Rust races are continually evolving, so that rust resistance genes that were effective in the past may suddenly and unexpectedly lose their effectiveness. It is necessary to scout for rust disease development, so that alternative disease control strategies can be deployed in the event that major gene resistance proves ineffective. Syngenta Seeds is an associate member of the International Seed Federation and supports the initiative to use consistent terminology to describe plant diseases and resistance. For further information, see http://www.worldseed.org/isf/diseases_resistance.html.

In cases where specific races or strains are not noted, the variety is resistant to some, but not necessarily all known races or strains of the pathogen. For complete disease resistance information, please visit www.vegetables.syngenta-us.com.
### Technical data: sweet corn

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Endosperm type</th>
<th>Kernel color</th>
<th>Approx. days to maturity</th>
<th>Avg. ear length (in)</th>
<th>Avg. ear diameter (in)</th>
<th>Avg. row count</th>
<th>Husk appearance</th>
<th>Disease resistance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TripleSweet Plus</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC0528 TripleSweet Plus</td>
<td>Bi-color</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>16-18</td>
<td>Light to medium green</td>
<td>None reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primus TripleSweet Plus</td>
<td>Bi-color</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>14-16</td>
<td>Medium green</td>
<td></td>
<td>HR: Bm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TripleSweet</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honey Select TripleSweet</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>18-20</td>
<td>Medium green</td>
<td></td>
<td>HR: Bm / Et / Ps (Rp1-d), Ps (Rp1-g)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspire TripleSweet</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>14-16</td>
<td>Medium green with good husk extension</td>
<td>HR: Bm / Ps (Rp1-d)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GH0851 TripleSweet</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>14-16</td>
<td>Medium green with good husk extension</td>
<td>HR: Bm / Ps (Rp1-d)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WH0809 TripleSweet</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Medium green</td>
<td></td>
<td>HR: Ps (Rp1-g)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primus TripleSweet Plus</td>
<td>Bi-color</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>14-16</td>
<td>Medium-green</td>
<td>None reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supersweet</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSS1075 sh2 Bi-color</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>7.25</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Medium dark-green color with medium flags</td>
<td>HR: Ps (Rp1-i)**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSS8021 (NEW) sh2 Bi-color</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td></td>
<td>None reported</td>
<td>Medium green</td>
<td>HR: Ps (Rp1-i), Et</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSS 0977 sh2 Bi-color</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>14-16</td>
<td>Dark green with medium flags</td>
<td>HR: Ps (Rp1-d), Ps (Rp1-i)</td>
<td>IR: Et</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSS0966 sh2 Bi-color</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Dark green with average flags</td>
<td>HR: Ps (Rp1-i)</td>
<td>IR: Et/Pst</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSS1170 sh2 Yellow</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Medium dark green, medium long flags leaves, similar protection as Garrison</td>
<td>HR: Et/Ps: (Rp1-i)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSS2130 sh2 Yellow</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Medium dark green, medium long flags</td>
<td>HR: Et/Ps: (Rp1-i)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavenly sh2 White</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Dark green, medium-long flags</td>
<td>HR: Ps (Rp1-d)</td>
<td>IR: Bm / MDMV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munition sh2 White</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Dark green with good length</td>
<td>HR: Ps (Rp1-d), Ps (Rp1-i)</td>
<td>IR: Et/Pat / MDMV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protector sh2 Yellow</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Medium-dark green with medium-long flags</td>
<td>HR: Bm / Et/Ps: (Rp1-d), Ps (Rp1-i), Ps (Rp1-g), Ps (Rp1-i) / MDMV: A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSS0761 sh2 Bi-color</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>16-18</td>
<td>Dark green, very long, and shiny flags</td>
<td>None reported</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSS0982 sh2 Bi-color</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Dark green, very long and shiny flags</td>
<td>HR: Ps (Rp1-d)</td>
<td>IR: Bm / MDMV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSS 0987 sh2 White</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>14-16</td>
<td>Dark green with good flags</td>
<td>HR: Ps (Rp1-d)</td>
<td>IR: Et</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSS8072 (NEW) sh2 White</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>None reported</td>
<td>Average husk color with good husk length</td>
<td>HR: Et / MDMV: A / Ps (Rp1 - d) / Ps (Rp1 - i)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS Jubilee Plus sh2 Yellow</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>16-20</td>
<td>Medium green</td>
<td>HR: Ps (Rp1-d)</td>
<td>IR: Bm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSS3681 sh2 White</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Medium green</td>
<td>HR: Ps (Rp1-d)</td>
<td>IR: Bm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sugary/Sugary enhanced</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver King se White</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>16-18</td>
<td>Medium green with good cover</td>
<td>IR: Bm / Et / Pat / Ps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver Queen su White</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>14-16</td>
<td>Dark green</td>
<td>IR: Bm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please see previous page for disease abbreviation key

*Under certain stress conditions, Remedy sweet corn may exhibit tassels and or glumes growing out of the ear. Please contact your Syngenta Sales Representative with any questions.
For more information on Syngenta vegetable offerings, visit www.SyngentaUS.com/vegetables or contact your local Syngenta reseller or representative.