Sweet Corn
FRESH MARKET CROP GUIDE
Syngenta has more than 150 years of heritage in the global vegetable seeds market with roots dating back to 1867. Our strong portfolio of more than 2,500 varieties in 30 crop species makes us the partner of choice for thousands of growers around the world.

**LEADERSHIP**

Syngenta has more than 150 years of heritage in the global vegetable seeds market with roots dating back to 1867. Our strong portfolio of more than 2,500 varieties in 30 crop species makes us the partner of choice for thousands of growers around the world.

Syngenta is a global market leader in seed production for:

- Watermelon
- Cauliflower
- Squash
- Sweet Corn
- Brussels Sprouts
- Tomato Specialties

**INNOVATION**

We drive innovation to improve flavor, quality, convenience, and productivity for the benefit of growers, marketers, retailers, and consumers.

- **SWEETER** taste
- **FIRMER** flesh
- **NEW** specialty market categories
- **BROADER** resistance package
Growers continue to look for higher yields, more comprehensive disease resistance packages, adaptability, and flexibility. At Syngenta, we invest heavily in research and development to ensure we meet the present and future needs of our growers and partners.

**INVESTMENT**

- **NEW VARIETIES**: launched globally every year - 230
- **INVESTMENT**: in global R&D in 2019 - $101.7M
- **RECONSTRUCTION**: of hurricane-damaged facilities in Naples, Florida - $4M
- **EXPANSION**: of R&D and seed production site in Woodland, California - $4M

**LEADING THE WAY IN THE AMERICAS**

We maintain research sites across the Americas, to help growers in different geographies get exactly what they need.

- **Othello, WA**
- **Pasco, WA**
- **Nampa, ID**
- **Plainfield, WI**
- **Woodland, CA**
- **Gilroy, CA**
- **Culiacan, Mexico**
- **Naples, FL**
- **Jalapa, Guatemala**
- **Aracati, Brazil**
- **Arica, Chile**
- **Holambra, Brazil**
- **Graneros, Chile**

**Strategic location in the market** makes this one of the main production areas in protected agriculture PGH and open field.

The Syngenta Yield Accelerator is paving the way for processing sweet corn advancement.

Home to the Syngenta Global Cucurbits Center of Excellence and hub for corn, cucurbit and fruiting vegetable research.

A key market research site for sweet corn, tomato, and pepper breeding. Critical site for many field disease screens.

Acquisition of **Abbott & Cobb** seed company in 2018 increased **Syngenta’s ability to innovate** and further enhance offer to growers.

**Full Count®** transplant program revolutionized **watermelon production**, with more than one billion plants sold as of 2019.

*These are shared R&D vegetable seed sites.
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 stacks, 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

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

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

Avalon
- The ultimate white corn—paramount in eating quality—juicy, succulent, sweet
- Delicious sweetness, crunchy texture delivers full bodied flavor
- Ears hold well on plant to extend the harvest over several days

Pursuit
Pursuit is a bi-color, TripleSweet variety with improved insect resistance from the Attribute II trait stacks. Pursuit also offers beneficial herbicide tolerance for flexibility in weed management programs.

- Superior TripleSweet flavor with tender kernels
- Broad-spectrum control of lepidopteran pests, including Western bean cutworm
- Tolerance to glyphosate and glufosinate herbicides approved for application over the top of Attribute II sweet corn
Serendipity
- TripleSweet variety with great eating quality
- Excellent variety for roadside and local markets and home gardens
- Bi-colored kernels fill to the tip and are well covered by the husk
- Long holding on the stalk for extended harvesting

Providence
- A TripleSweet that delivers consistent, long-lasting sweetness
- Well suited for roadside and local markets as well as home gardens
- Produces long, well-filled tapered ears of bi-colored kernels

Milky Way
- 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

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

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

Remedy*
- 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 glyphosate and glufosinate herbicides approved for application over the top of Attribute II sweet corn

*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.
Supersweet (sh2) hybrids that outperform in the field and the market

GSS1170
- Garrison-type shipper ear with uniform appearance and excellent tip fill
- Attractive ears with ideal size for the shipper market
- Consistent yields of high-quality ears
- Approximately 78 days to maturity

Crave
- Outstanding eating quality
- Vibrant, bi-color kernels
- Great husk length, color and flags
- Medium-tall plants

BSS8021
- Excellent tip fill and good husk cover
- Maintains uniform ear size
- Long flags for high consumer appeal
- Strong rust resistance
- Consistent yields of high-quality ears that meet market needs

Protector
- 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

Accentuate
- Good tip fill and straight rows
- Clean plant type resists lodging
- High yield potential and great husk package
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-inch 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
Patriarch
Patriarch offers superior eating quality with excellent adaptability across many growing regions. Built on a large augmented sh2 chassis and combined with Attribute Plus trait stacks, this variety is a game changer. For less hassle from seed to tassel, Patriarch is your go-to variety.

- Robust ear with excellent tip fill
- Outstanding eating quality with superior tenderness and flavor
- Industry leading broad-spectrum control of lepidopteran pests, including Western bean cutworm
- Allowance of herbicide flexibility with tolerance to glufosinate herbicides through the Attribute Plus trait stacks

BSS0761
BSS0761 is a fresh variety ideal for high-end shipper and local markets looking for high-quality, bi-color ears. This fresh variety pairs exceptional eating quality with improved insect resistance through the Attribute Plus trait stacks.

- Stylish shipper ear
- Exceptional eating quality
- Built-in protection against key lepidopteran pests
- Tolerance to glufosinate herbicides
- Strong performer with consistently high yields
**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

**8909MRW**
- Exceptional white kernel color
- High yield potential
- Excellent dark, protective husk
- Multiple disease resistance

**7401 IMP**
- Great vigor and seed quality
- Attractive dark-green husk package and many flags
- Bright white kernel color

**Glacial**
- Innovative variety for different markets including processing, fresh market and the shipper market
- Large, vibrant white ears with excellent tip fill
- High eating quality with great husk marketability

**Sugary/sugary enhanced (su/se)**
The Attribute II and Attribute Plus trait stacks from Syngenta are 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 hybrids produce a protein that increases tolerance to glufosinate and glyphosate herbicides. Attribute Plus hybrids produce a protein that increases tolerance to glufosinate herbicides.

**How It Works**

The introduction of the Attribute II and Attribute Plus trait stacks continues the Syngenta tradition of providing high-performance traits to sweet corn growers, and now they have 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 and Attribute Plus are 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 and Attribute Plus insect protection greatly reduces the risk of insect resistance.
# 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>
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</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 Performance Series™</td>
<td>Cry1A.105, Cry2Ab</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attribute Plus*</td>
<td>Vip3A, Cry1Ab</td>
<td>Resistant</td>
<td>Resistant</td>
<td>Resistant</td>
<td>Resistant</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 Plus was not evaluated in this trial.

## Attribute II and Attribute Plus 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

Attribute II and Attribute Plus give growers the flexibility to cater their herbicide program to effectively address problem weeds while reaping the benefits of its superior insect control.

Source: G. Dively, University of Maryland
Grower guide for Attribute sweet corn

Attribute, Attribute II, and Attribute Plus sweet corn varieties from Syngenta are viable crop strategies 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 stacks performance**

Since the introduction of the Attribute trait stacks, 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 and Attribute Plus, which combine Vip3A with the Bt protein found in Attribute, do 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.

All growers that purchase and plant Attribute sweet corn are required by the EPA to sign a stewardship agreement. Please contact your seed dealer for a copy of the required agreement or visit the Syngenta stewardship website at http://www.syngentastewardship.com under Attribute Stewardship. The Attribute Grower Stewardship Agreement (the “Stewardship Agreement”) was created to ensure you receive the important information you need to manage your crops safely and effectively.

As part of the mandated IPM strategies, growers are also required to destroy all Attribute sweet corn stalks in your fields preferably within 14 days but never later than 30 days after harvest. The allowed crop destruction methods are: rotary mowing, discing, or plow-down. The crop destruction methods are intended to protect against development of insect resistance.

**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.
## 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>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supersweet</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SS BiColor Early Riser</td>
<td>SSW&lt;sup&gt;®&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Bi-color</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>14-16</td>
<td>Good husk protection and flags</td>
<td>IR: NCLB</td>
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<tr>
<td>7401 IMP</td>
<td>sh2</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>16-18</td>
<td>Dark husk, with good protection and many flags</td>
<td>HR: MDMV</td>
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<tr>
<td>SS7403RY</td>
<td>SSW&lt;sup&gt;®&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>16-18</td>
<td>Dark green, good flags, good husk protection</td>
<td>HR: Ps IR: Et / Bm</td>
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<td>BSS1075</td>
<td>sh2</td>
<td>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>
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<tr>
<td>Cabo</td>
<td>sh2</td>
<td>Bi-color</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16-18</td>
<td>Medium green with average flags</td>
<td>None reported</td>
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<tr>
<td>GSS1170</td>
<td>sh2</td>
<td>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>
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<tr>
<td>Munition</td>
<td>sh2</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Dark green with good length</td>
<td>IR: Ps (Rp1-d), Ps (Rp1-i)</td>
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<tr>
<td>SS3778R</td>
<td>SSW&lt;sup&gt;®&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>18-20</td>
<td>Good husk and flags, dark husk color</td>
<td>HR: Ps (Rp1-g)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Patriarch</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Accession</td>
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<td>Yellow</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>8.5-8.75</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>16-18-20</td>
<td>Excellent husk length and flags</td>
<td>None reported</td>
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<td>78</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Medium green</td>
<td>HR: Ps (Rp1-i) / Et</td>
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<td><strong>Crave</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Aces</td>
<td>sh2</td>
<td>Bi-color</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>16-18</td>
<td>Dark husk, numerous dark flags, great husk protection</td>
<td>HR: Ps (Rp1-i, Ps (Rp1-g)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Desert Snow</td>
<td>sh2</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>8.5-9</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>16-18-20</td>
<td>Excellent husk length, dark green flags and husk color</td>
<td>HR: Pst</td>
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<td>Glacial</td>
<td>sh2</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>16-18</td>
<td>Dark husk, good husk protection</td>
<td>None reported</td>
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<td>79</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Dark husk, excellent flags and husk protection</td>
<td>HR: Ps IR: Et / Bm</td>
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<td><strong>Protector</strong></td>
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<td>Bi-color</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16-18</td>
<td>Dark green, long and shiny flags</td>
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<tr>
<td>8909MRW</td>
<td>sh2</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>8-8.5</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Dark husk, excellent flags and husk protection</td>
<td>HR: Ps IR: Et / Bm</td>
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<td>Accentuate</td>
<td>sh2</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14-16</td>
<td>Long, tight, husk protection</td>
<td>HR: Ps / Et / Bm / Pst</td>
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<td>8102R Plus</td>
<td>sh2</td>
<td>Bi-color</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>7.75-8</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>16-18</td>
<td>Good flags and husk protection</td>
<td>HR: Ps IR: Et / Bm / Pst</td>
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<td>1760MR</td>
<td>sh2</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>7.5-8</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>16-18</td>
<td>Very dark husk, numerous flags, great husk protection</td>
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<tr>
<td>3590MR</td>
<td>sh2</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>18-20</td>
<td>Dark husk and good husk protection</td>
<td>HR: Ps / Et / MDMV / Pst</td>
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<td>SS Jubilee</td>
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<td>Yellow</td>
<td>83</td>
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<td>16-20</td>
<td>Medium green</td>
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<td><strong>Sugary/Sugary enhanced</strong></td>
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<td>Silver King</td>
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<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 / Pst / Ps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peaches &amp; Cream Mid EH</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>Bi-color</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>18-20</td>
<td>Long flags with good cover</td>
<td>IR: Pst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet G 80</td>
<td>su</td>
<td>Bi-color</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Medium green</td>
<td>None reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver Queen</td>
<td>su</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>14-16</td>
<td>Dark green</td>
<td>HR: Et / Pst / Ps IR: Bm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Queen</td>
<td>su</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>12-16</td>
<td>Medium green</td>
<td>HR: Pst IR: Et</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*SuperSeedWare® (SSW®) is a proprietary genotype protected by US Patents #8,796,504 and #8,822,756. For more information please contact your sales representative.*
**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</td>
<td>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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primus</td>
<td>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>HR: Bm, IR: Pst</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TripleSweet**

<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>Alto</td>
<td>TripleSweet</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC0822</td>
<td>TripleSweet</td>
<td>Bi-color</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>14-16</td>
<td>Medium green with good husk extension</td>
<td>HR: Pst, IR: Bm / Et / Ps (Rp1-d), Ps (Rp1-g)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honey Select</td>
<td>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>HR: Bm / Ps (Rp1-d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspíre</td>
<td>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>IR: Bm / Ps (Rp1-d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pursuit</td>
<td>TripleSweet</td>
<td>Bi-color</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16-18</td>
<td>Pursuit husk appearance: Medium green</td>
<td>None reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avalon</td>
<td>TripleSweet</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Medium green</td>
<td>IR: Bm / Et / Pst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milky Way</td>
<td>TripleSweet</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>8.36</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>14-16</td>
<td>Light green color with excellent tip cover</td>
<td>None reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providence</td>
<td>TripleSweet</td>
<td>Bi-color</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>14-18</td>
<td>Medium green</td>
<td>HR: Ps (Rp1-d), IR: Bm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serendipity</td>
<td>TripleSweet</td>
<td>Bi-color</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>16-18</td>
<td>Medium green</td>
<td>IR: Bm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remedy*</td>
<td>TripleSweet</td>
<td>Bi-color</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>14-16</td>
<td>Lighter green, very few flags</td>
<td>None reported</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Disease abbreviation key**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bm</td>
<td>Endosperm type</td>
<td>Southern corn leaf blight (Bipolaris maydis)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Et</td>
<td>Maize dwarf mosaic (Maize dwarf mosaic virus)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDMV</td>
<td>Maize dwarf mosaic (Maize dwarf mosaic virus)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ps</td>
<td>Common rust caused by Puccinia sorghi (Rp1-d, e, g, i) controlled by theRp1-d, e, g, and i genes (see **footnote below)</td>
<td>Stewart's wilt (Pantoea stewartii) Sugary enhanced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>su</td>
<td>Sugary enhanced</td>
<td>Common rust caused by Puccinia sorghi (Rp1-d, e, g, i) controlled by theRp1-d, e, g, and i genes (see **footnote below)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>su2</td>
<td>Supersweet</td>
<td>Common rust caused by Puccinia sorghi (Rp1-d, e, g, i) controlled by theRp1-d, e, g, and i genes (see **footnote below)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HR</td>
<td>High resistance</td>
<td>Common rust caused by Puccinia sorghi (Rp1-d, e, g, i) controlled by theRp1-d, e, g, and i genes (see **footnote below)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IR</td>
<td>Intermediate resistance</td>
<td>Common rust caused by Puccinia sorghi (Rp1-d, e, g, i) controlled by theRp1-d, e, g, and i genes (see **footnote below)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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.

**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](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.SyngentaUS.com/vegetables](http://www.SyngentaUS.com/vegetables).
For more information on Syngenta vegetable offerings, visit www.SyngentaUS.com/vegetables or contact your local Syngenta reseller or representative.