Sweet Corn

CULTURE
Sweet corn prefers well-drained soils with a pH of 6.0-6.8 and a 2:1:1 fertilizer ratio. First plantings can be covered with clear plastic for a quicker start, allowing gains of at least 1 week of maturity; slit the plastic when warm weather arrives. Corn should be planted in blocks to achieve complete pollination. An average planting density is 20M seeds per acre, with 9-12” spacing in-row and 30-36” spacing between rows. See the Vegetable Seed Planting Guide tear-off on the back cover of the catalog for additional planting information.

DISEASE RESISTANCE
Diseases have troubled sweet corn crops for many years. Fortunately, sweet corn breeders have made great strides in developing varieties with high or intermediate resistance to many common diseases. When selecting varieties, look for those that have a strong resistance package for the diseases common to your area. A complete listing of our varieties and their disease packages can be found in the Quick Reference Chart on the next page.

SWEET CORN GENETIC TYPE COMPATIBILITY AND ISOLATION

Isolation is essential to achieve anticipated sweet corn quality. To avoid cross pollination, separate genetic types by:
- At least 250’
- An effective wind break
- At least 10-14 days maturity

Genetic types connected by red lines can be planted next to one another.

Synergistic
- 75% se and 25% sh2 kernels
- Tender kernels with high sugars
- Long shelf life
- Germination and vigor similar to se

Sweet Breed™
- Combines seed quality and vigor of su types, corn flavor and eating quality of se types, and high sugar, good shelf life and holding ability of sh2 types
- Can be planted early

Sugary Enhanced
- Sugary enhancer (se) gene
- Improved sweetness, flavor, tenderness, moisture retention, and quality over so types
- Heterozygous se = 75% su + 25% se kernels
- Homozygous se = 100% se kernels
- Good cool soil germination and vigor

Standard Sugary
- Traditional sweet corn genotype (su) gene
- Germinate well at cool temperatures
- Sugars convert to starch quickly after harvest

Standard Supersweet
- Shrunken-2 (sh2) gene raises levels of complex sugars and extends flavor
- Slow conversion from sugar to starch
- Long shelf life and moisture retention
- Crunchier and firmer kernel type
- 60-85°F optimal soil temperature for germination

Augmented Supersweet
- se gene + sh2 gene
- Combines tender, high moisture kernel of se types with the high sugar and slow conversion to starch of sh2 types
- 60-85°F optimal soil temperature for germination

CRUISER (INSECT GUARD) SEED TREATMENT
All treated sweet corn seed is treated with Cruiser, a protectant with numerous benefits.

1. Protects against flea beetles up to the five true-leaf (V5) stage, lessening transmission of Stewart’s Bacterial Wilt.
2. Minimizes stand loss due to wireworm, seed corn maggot, and other secondary pest damage.
3. Provides contact and systemic protection.
4. Pre-treated seed provides efficient and easy-to-use seedling protection against insect pests. Please note, does not protect against corn borers or earworm.

PLANTER PLATE RECOMMENDATIONS
Our 5 lb., 10M seed, and larger packages of sweet corn include planter plate recommendations on the label. This information is provided to us by our suppliers. For more information and prices on planter plates, please call or write directly:

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(303) 658-0281 sales@lincolnagproducts.com