

# MAJESTY

## F1 Hybrid Sweetcorn

### OUTSTANDING QUALITIES

- ◆ **BIO-COLOUR**
- ◆ **GOOD COB QUALITY**
- ◆ **CONSISTANT PERFORMER**
- ◆ **VERY GOOD SHELF LIFE**
- ◆ **EXCELLENT TIP FILL**
- ◆ **GOOD FLAVOUR**

**Majesty** is a bi-colour super sweet F1 hybrid and known for its consistent performance, good tip fill, and larger cob size when compared with other varieties. **Majesty** matures in about 68 - 75 days from sowing. The variety features high eating quality, great taste and deep kernels. **Majesty** is suited to a wide range of growing conditions and has a disease package with intermediate resistance to Common rust (Ps), Northern leaf blight (Et) and Southern corn leaf blight (Bm) and Stewart's wilt (Pst).



### SPECIAL VARIETAL REQUIREMENTS

- Ensure good isolation from other yellow sweetcorn varieties, this will influence the required percentage of white kernels in Bi-colour varieties

CHARACTERISTIC*	MAJESTY
KIND	F1 hybrid sweetcorn ( <i>Zea mays</i> L. var. <i>saccharata</i> Bailey)
TYPE (ENDOSPERM)	sh-2 bi-colour sweetcorn
MATURITY	68 - 75 days from sowing, depending on climatic conditions
COB SHAPE	Good, cylindrical
EARS PER PLANT	1.0
COB DIMENSIONS	18 x 5 cm
KERNEL COLOUR	Bright, glossy, bi-colour
KERNEL ROWING	Excellent, 16 - 20 rows per cob
KERNEL APPEARANCE	Average to refined, rounded
TIP FILL	Completely filled, slight taper
HUSK COLOUR	Medium green
HUSK PROTECTION	All ears covered, tight
SNAP	Easy
SHANK	Medium
FLAG LEAF	Average length and number
PLANT HEIGHT	1.65 - 1.9 m
PLANT TILLERS	0.2
DISEASE REACTION (SCIENTIFIC)	<b>Intermediate resistance:</b> <i>Puccinia sorghi</i> (Ps), <i>Exserohilum turcicum</i> (Et), <i>Bipolaris maydis</i> (Bm) and <i>Pantoea stewartii</i> (Pst)
PLANT POPULATION	50 000 - 70 000 final stand plants per ha
USE	Fresh market, pre-packing
SPECIAL FEATURES	Early maturing, sweet tasting bi-colour

\* Characteristics given are affected by production methods such as soil type, nutrition, planting population, planting date and climatic conditions. Please read disclaimer.

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**Resistance:** is the ability of a plant variety to restrict the growth and development of a specified pest or pathogen and/or the damage they cause when compared to susceptible plant varieties under similar environmental conditions and pest or pathogen pressure. Resistant varieties may exhibit some disease symptoms or damage under heavy pest or pathogen pressure (HR = High resistance, IR = Intermediate resistance).

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## GENERAL TIPS FOR SWEETCORN PRODUCTION

### Climatic requirements

Sweetcorn requires soil temperatures of between 21 °C and 27 °C for optimal germination; soil temperatures should never be lower than 15 °C, although germination is still possible at 13 °C. Poor pollination is a result of temperatures above 35 °C and/or hot dry winds, under such conditions however, there is an acceleration of developing and ripening.

### Soil requirements and preparation

Sweetcorn can be grown on a wide range of soil types, although the best results are achieved on sandy loam soils. Sweetcorn is moderately tolerant to salts and alkaline soils.

The root system (1.2 m deep) of sweetcorn is very sensitive to hardpans, and these must be lifted in order to make nutrients and moisture available to the crop.

By working the soil at the correct soil moisture status, a fine and even seedbed is obtained, a landplane can be used to provide an even seedbed. Uniform emergence of sweetcorn is greatly enhanced by sowing onto fine well-prepared seedbed.

### Plant population

Sweetcorn seed, particularly sh-2, is easily damaged during handling or planting, therefore air planters should rather be used than plate or finger type planters.

The seed is planted in moist soils at a depth of 20 - 25 mm, shallow planting can result in problems, as the topsoil layer dries out increasing field mortality. Light irrigations at regular intervals is beneficial for germination, care should be taken to avoid over-irrigation. Sh-2 hybrids are particularly sensitive to poor irrigation practices during germination.

The average population is 50 000 - 55 000 plants per hectare, although certain varieties perform better under higher populations, and lower populations are better suited to winter production in frost free areas. Percentage germ should also be taken into account when calculating sowing rates in kilograms.

Between row spacing is determined by production practices and implements and may vary from 70 - 100 cm.

### Disease resistance definition

**Resistance:** is the ability of a plant variety to restrict the growth and development of a specified pest or pathogen and/or the damage they cause when compared to susceptible plant varieties under similar environmental conditions and pest or pathogen pressure.

Resistant varieties may exhibit some disease symptoms or damage under heavy pest or pathogen pressure. Two levels of resistance are defined:

**High/standard resistance (HR):** plant varieties that highly restrict the growth and development of the specified pest or pathogen under normal pest or pathogen pressure when compared to susceptible varieties. These plant varieties may, however, exhibit some symptoms or damage under heavy pest or pathogen pressure.

**Moderate/intermediate resistance (IR):** plant varieties that restrict the growth and development of the specified pest or pathogen, but may exhibit a greater range of symptoms or damage compared to resistant varieties. Moderately/intermediately resistant plant varieties will still show less severe symptoms or damage than susceptible plant varieties when grown under similar environmental conditions and/or pest or pathogen pressure.

Gene	Sugary (standard)	Sugar Enhanced	Shrunken 2
Common name	standard	modified sugary E.H.	Super-sweet Ultra-sweet
Symbol	su <sub>1</sub>	se	sh <sub>2</sub>
Isolation	maize	maize	maize, se, su
Sugar content	High (twice maize)	higher	highest (twice su <sub>1</sub> )
Pericarp (skin of kernel)	tender	extremely tender	crunchy
Texture	creamy	milky creamy	watery
Starch content	normal	normal	low
Seeds	normal	normal	wrinkled
Germination	good	good	fair
Keeping quality	poor (1-3 days)	fair (3-5 days)	good (5 -10+ days)

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