



Colonial



Growers can count themselves fortunate when they introduce Colonial into their planting schedule. As a mid-early bicolor, Colonial's superior eating quality and delectable flavor will bring consumers back for more. As a grower, you'll appreciate Colonial's resistance to common rust, Northern leaf blight and Stewart's wilt to help maximize yield potential. Colonial matures in about 75 days and presents a medium-green husk with 16 -18 row count.

T R I A L D A T A	
Type	Homozygous se
Approx. Days to Maturity	75
Approx. Ear Length x Diameter (in.)	8 x 1.75
Row Count	16 - 18
Husk Appearance	Medium green
Disease Resistance	IR: Et; Ps; Pst

* See Back Side for Disease Resistance Descriptions




Colonial



Note: All variety information presented herein is based on field and laboratory observation. Actual crop yield and quality are dependent upon many factors beyond our control and NO WARRANTY is made for crop yield and quality. Since environmental conditions and local practices may affect variety characteristics and performance, we disclaim any legal responsibility for these. Read all tags and labels. They contain important conditions of sale, including limitations of warranties and remedies. ROGERS® is a registered trademark of a Syngenta Group Company. Syngenta Seeds, Inc., P.O. Box 4188, Boise, ID 83711-4188, U.S.A. www.rogersadvantage.com



KEY TO RESISTANCE ABBREVIATIONS FOR SWEET CORN

su	Sugary
se	Sugary Enhanced
sh2	Supersweet
Bm	Southern corn leaf blight caused by <i>Bipolaris maydis</i> (= <i>Helminthosporium maydis</i>)
Et	Northern corn leaf blight caused by <i>Exserohilum turcicum</i> (= <i>Helminthosporium turcicum</i>)
MDMV	Maize dwarf mosaic caused by <i>Maize dwarf mosaic virus</i>
Ps (Rp1-d, e, g, i)	Common rust caused by <i>Puccinia sorghi</i> controlled by the Rp1-d, e, g, and i genes (See footnote)*
Pst	Stewart's wilt caused by <i>Pantoea stewartii</i> (= <i>Erwinia stewartii</i>)
HR	High Resistance: describes 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. Highly resistant varieties may, however, exhibit some symptoms or damage under heavy pest or pathogen pressure.
IR	Intermediate Resistance: describes 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 highly resistant varieties. Intermediately resistant 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.
	The VIP seal denotes Value-added, Innovation and Performance

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.

***Footnote to Sweet Corn:** The Rp1-d, Rp1-e, Rp1-g and Rp1-i genes confer resistance to certain races of common rust, including all races typically found in North America through 1998. However, in 1999, common rust pustules were found on varieties containing the Rp1-d gene. This is an indication that there is a new race of common rust, which is not controlled by the Rp1-d gene. Researchers have found this new race in most corn growing areas of North America. In 2001, common rust pustules were also found on varieties that contain the Rp1-g, Rp1-e gene and varieties that contain the Rp1-i gene. This is an indication that there is more than one new race of common rust in the environment. The common rust races identified in 2001 were not controlled by any of the single genes Rp1-d, Rp1-e, Rp1-g or Rp1-i. The effectiveness of rust genes in sweet corn will be determined by the variation of common rust races in each growing area.

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