Varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Normal sugary</th>
<th>Sugary enhanced (se)</th>
<th>Shrunken (sh2)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bonanza</td>
<td>Ambrosia</td>
<td>Crisp-N-Sweet</td>
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<tr>
<td>Merit</td>
<td>Argent</td>
<td>Florida Staysweet</td>
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<tr>
<td>Silver Queen</td>
<td>Bodacious</td>
<td>Frontier</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweet G-90</td>
<td>Golden Queen</td>
<td>Honey n Pearl</td>
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<tr>
<td>Popcorn</td>
<td>Kandy Korn</td>
<td>How Sweet It Is</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Legend</td>
<td>Mirai</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robust White</td>
<td>Tendertreat</td>
<td>Summer Sweet</td>
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<td>Strawberry</td>
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Soil preparation

Remove weeds, rocks and trash, and work the top 8 to 10 inches of soil before planting. Work the soil only when it is dry enough not to stick to garden tools.

Fertilizing

Use 2 to 3 pounds of fertilizer, such as 10-10-10, for every 100 square feet of garden area. Spread the fertilizer evenly over the soil and work it into the soil 3 to 4 inches deep. Rake the soil to smooth the surface.
Planting
Sweet corn is a warm-season crop and must be planted after the soil warms and there is no more danger of frost. If you have room, plant again when the first corn plants have three to five leaves. This usually takes 2 to 3 weeks.

You will need 1 to 2 ounces of seed for every 100 feet of row. Do not use seed saved from last year’s sweet corn as these seeds will not grow a good crop.

Sweet corn grows best when planted in several short rows instead of one long row. This makes it easier for the corn plants to pollinate, and good pollination is necessary for ears of corn to have plump, juicy kernels.

Figure 1. Plant corn in several short rows, not in one or two long rows.

Plant the corn seeds about 1 inch deep and 3 to 4 inches apart in the row. Space the rows 2½ to 3 feet apart. After the plants are up, thin them to 1 foot apart. If you plant them closer, your corn will have small, poorly-filled ears (Figs. 1 and 2.)

Figure 2. Poorly filled corn is caused by poor pollination.

Watering
Water sweet corn as needed to keep it from wilting. Do not let corn suffer from lack of water when the kernels are forming.

Care during the season
Hoe or till the soil just under the surface. Hoe the weeds off just below the soil’s surface. Deep hoeing will cut the corn roots, which are close to the top of the soil.

When the plants are about 2 feet tall, apply 1 cup of fertilizer for every 10 feet of garden row. Scatter the fertilizer evenly between the rows and mix it lightly with the soil. Water after fertilizing (Fig. 3.)

Figure 3. When corn is about 2 feet tall, scatter 1 cup of fertilizer for every 10 feet of row and water it in.

Diseases
If a few of your corn plants are stunted, they may have a viral disease and should be removed to keep the virus from spreading.

Harvesting
Corn is ready for harvest about 3 weeks after the tassel grows on top of the corn plant. Corn is ripe when juice from the kernels is milky white, the silk on the ears has turned dark brown, the ears are firm, and kernels on the tips of the unhusked ears are plump and milky. Sweet corn is not ready when the juice of the kernel is watery. It is overripe when the
kernels get large, chewy and pasty like dough.

The best time to pick corn is in the early morning or evening when it is cool. To harvest the ears, hold the stalk below the ear and twist the tip of the ear toward the ground until it breaks off. Cook the corn right away, or store it in the refrigerator until mealtime. Corn loses flavor and nutrients quickly when left at high temperature. Watch the corn closely because the quality changes fast.

**Serving**

Corn has small amounts of many vitamins and minerals and is best when cooked immediately after picking. It can be cooked either on or off the cob. Remove husks, silk and bad spots just before cooking. Corn which is past its best quality is still good as cream-style corn.

**Storing**

Store corn in the husk. Place it uncovered in the refrigerator for 1 or 2 days. Corn stored for more than 2 days loses its sweetness.

**Cleanup**

Old corn plants are good compost to add to the garden soil. They will break down much faster if shredded before composting.
Acknowledgments
The original version of this publication was authored by Sam Cotner and B. Dean McCraw. Insect photos courtesy of Bart Drees, The Texas AgriLife Extension Service.