

A powerful formulation of ingredients – together at last

Resicore® herbicide is a novel formulation featuring three leading active ingredients and three modes of action to deliver powerful broad-spectrum control of broadleaf weeds and annual grasses.

- Acetochlor (Group 15 – long-chain fatty acid inhibitor)
- Mesotrione (Group 27 – HPPD inhibitor)
- Clopyralid (Group 4 – synthetic auxin)

Labeled crops

For use on field corn, field seed corn, field silage corn and yellow popcorn.

Use rates

Use rates of Resicore are based on soil texture and organic matter content as outlined in the table below.

Soil Texture	Rate per Acre (Quarts)*	
	Soil Organic Matter Content	
	Less Than 3%	3% or Greater
Coarse	2.25 qt.	2.5 qt.
Medium	2.5 qt.	2.75 qt.
Fine	2.75 qt.	3.0 qt.

- Do not apply Resicore more than 28 days prior to planting or to field corn taller than 11 inches.
- An additional 0.25 quart per acre may be used in areas of heavy weed infestation.
- Do not exceed 3.25 quarts per acre of Resicore herbicide per season.
- Resicore herbicide should not be used on soils with greater than 10 percent organic matter.

Resicore + Glyphosate Tank Mixture Applied Postemergence

Resicore may be applied postemergence at a rate as low as 1.25 quarts per acre in a tank mixture with a solo glyphosate product, such as Durango® DMA®, that is registered for use in glyphosate-tolerant field corn.

For more information about Resicore herbicide visit PowerOverWeeds.com, call 800-258-3033 or contact your local Corteva Agriscience territory manager.

Application timing

Timing to weeds: Make soil applications prior to weed emergence. Make postemergence applications before broadleaf weeds reach 3 inches tall.

Timing to crop: Make soil applications prior to crop emergence. Make postemergence applications before corn reaches 11 inches tall. Resicore must be applied prior to crop emergence for yellow popcorn.

Control weeds deep into the season

Keeping fields cleaner longer is a key to getting higher yield potential. Resicore herbicide delivers the residual activity you need for long-lasting weed control with excellent crop safety.

Early control of herbicide-resistant weeds

Resicore gives growers a new and effective way to control the toughest weeds that may be resistant to glyphosate, atrazine or ALS herbicides. Since Resicore is tank-mix-compatible with glyphosate, atrazine and other herbicides, growers have the flexibility and convenience they need to customize their weed control.



Palmer amaranth

Palmer amaranth can lead to corn yield loss of up to 91 percent when allowed to compete throughout the growing season.¹



Giant Ragweed

Just two giant ragweed plants per 110 square feet can reduce corn yield by 13 percent.¹



Waterhemp

Waterhemp is the first U.S. weed to develop resistance to three sites of action.²



Morningglory

Several species of annual morningglory including tall, ivyleaf, and pitted, occur in Midwest agronomic cropping systems.³



Marestail

In addition to overwintering, marestail has two emergence periods, late March through June and late summer into fall, complicating control efforts.⁴

¹ Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service. takeactiononweeds.com

² Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service. 1 Cordes, J. C., W. G. Johnson, P. Scharf, and R. J. Smeda. 2004. Late-emerging common waterhemp (*Amaranthus rudis*) interference in conventional tillage corn. *Weed Technol.* 18(4):999-1005.

³ Purdue University Department of Agriculture, Botany and Plant Pathology; University of Missouri College of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources

⁴ Purdue University Agriculture, Botany and Plant Pathology