

### 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](http://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.<sup>1</sup>



#### Giant Ragweed

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



#### Waterhemp

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



#### Morningglory

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



#### Marestail

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

<sup>1</sup> Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service. [takeactiononweeds.com](http://takeactiononweeds.com)

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

<sup>4</sup> Purdue University Agriculture, Botany and Plant Pathology