

CORN - 3% OR GREATER ORGANIC MATTER - MEDIUM - PREPLANT OR PREEMERGENCE WEEDS - PHI FOR EARS AND FORAGE

General Information

Product Information

For use only on field corn, field seed corn, field silage corn, and yellow popcorn, which collectively will be referred to as “corn” in this label.

Resicore herbicide may be used preplant, preemergence (after planting but prior to crop emergence), or postemergence (after crop emergence) in field corn, field seed corn, and field silage corn fields. For yellow popcorn, Resicore must be applied prior to crop emergence (i.e., preplant or preemergence) or severe crop injury may occur. Resicore is a combination of the herbicides acetochlor (group 15), mesotrione (group 27), and clopyralid (group 4), plus the crop safener furilazole. This combination of three herbicide modes of action controls many grass and broadleaf weeds by interfering with normal germination, growth, and seedling development. When applied after weed emergence, Resicore will provide control of many broadleaf weed species but will not provide consistent control of emerged grass weeds. Resicore may be used in tank mix combinations with other herbicides registered for use on the above corn crops to enhance or broaden the spectrum of control of weeds listed in the "Weeds Controlled" section of this label (Tables 4 and 5).

Use Restrictions

- Not for Sale, Sale Into, Distribution and/or Use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties of New York State.
- All containers of Resicore must be kept tightly closed when not in use.
- Observe all restrictions, precautions, and limitations on the label of each product used in tank mixtures.
- Resicore must be used in a manner that will prevent back siphoning into wells, spills, or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsates.
- Do not store Resicore near seeds, fertilizers, or foodstuffs.
- Do not allow Resicore to contaminate feed or food.
- Do not use Resicore on any crop other than field corn (for grain, seed, or silage), or yellow popcorn.

- Do not use Resicore in the production of white popcorn or ornamental (Indian) corn or crop injury may occur.
- Do not apply Resicore to yellow popcorn after the crop has emerged or severe crop injury may occur.
- Do not make postemergence applications of Resicore to field corn, field seed corn, or field silage corn using liquid fertilizer as the carrier or severe crop injury may occur.
- Do not make postemergence (emerged corn) applications of Resicore in a tank mix with any organophosphate or carbamate insecticide or severe crop injury may occur.
- Do not apply Resicore to field corn, field seed corn, and field silage corn over 11 inches tall.
- Do not contaminate irrigation water used for crops other than corn or water used for domestic purposes.
- On the following soil types, do not apply this product within 50 feet of any well where the depth to groundwater is 30 feet or less: sands with less than 3% organic matter; loamy sands with less than 2% organic matter; or sandy loams with less than 1 percent organic matter. See the figure for additional clarification.

This product must not be mixed or loaded, or used within 50 feet of all wells, including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sinks holes. Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 feet of any well are prohibited unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or washwater, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above specified minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. Additional State imposed requirements regarding well-head setbacks and operational area

containment must be observed.

- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Use a sprinkler irrigation system only to incorporate Resicore after application. After Resicore has been applied, a sprinkler irrigation system set to deliver 0.5-1.0 inch of water may be used to incorporate the product; using more than one inch of water could result in reduced performance. On sandy soils low in organic matter, apply no more than 0.5 inch of water.
- Do not use flood or furrow irrigation to incorporate this product.
- Do not apply under conditions that favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing this product to non-target areas. To prevent off-site movement due to runoff or wind erosion:
 - Avoid treating powdery dry or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface should first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.
 - Do not apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces or frozen or snow covered soils.
 - Do not use tailwater from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat non-target crops unless at least 1/2 inch of rainfall has occurred between application and the first irrigation.
- Aerial Application: Do not apply Resicore using aerial application equipment unless otherwise directed by approved supplemental labeling in possession of the user at the time of application.
- Do not apply when wind conditions favor drift to non-target sites. To minimize spray drift to non-target areas:
 - Use low-pressure application equipment capable of producing a large droplet spray.
 - Do not use nozzles that produce a fine droplet spray.
 - Minimize drift by using sufficient spray volume to ensure adequate coverage with large droplet size sprays.
 - Keep ground-driven spray boom as low as possible above the target surface at the minimum specified height required for uniform spray coverage with the spray nozzle used.
- Make application when the wind velocity favors on-target product deposition (approximately 3 to 10 mph). Do not apply when wind velocity exceeds 15 mph.
- Do not apply when wind gusts approach 15 mph.

- Low humidity and high temperatures increase the likelihood of spray drift to sensitive areas. Do not spray during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures. Do not apply during inversion conditions.
- Thoroughly clean sprayer or other application equipment before and after use. Do not use a sprayer or applicator contaminated with other materials or crop damage or sprayer clogging of the application equipment may occur.
- Maximum Acetochlor Application Rates Per Calendar Year:
When tank mixing or sequentially applying products containing acetochlor with Resicore to corn, do not exceed an application rate of 3.00 pounds active ingredient of acetochlor per acre per year. Note: For purposes of calculating total acetochlor active ingredient applied, Resicore contains 2.80 pounds active ingredient acetochlor per gallon (0.70 pound active ingredient acetochlor per quart).
- Maximum Mesotrione Application Rates Per Calendar Year:
When tank mixing or sequentially applying products containing mesotrione with Resicore to corn, do not exceed an application rate of 0.24 pound active ingredient of mesotrione per acre per year. Note: For purposes of calculating total mesotrione active ingredient applied, Resicore contains 0.30 pound active ingredient mesotrione per gallon (0.075 pound active ingredient mesotrione per quart).
- Maximum Clopyralid Application Rates Per Calendar Year:
When tank mixing or sequentially applying products containing clopyralid with Resicore to corn, do not exceed an application rate of 0.25 pound acid equivalent of clopyralid per acre per year. Note: For purposes of calculating total clopyralid active ingredient applied, Resicore contains 0.187 pound acid equivalent clopyralid per gallon (0.047 pound acid equivalent clopyralid per quart).
- Do not apply more than 3.25 quarts of Resicore per acre per year.
- Do not make more than two applications of Resicore per year.
- Preharvest Interval: Do not apply Resicore within 45 days of harvest for ears and forage or within 60 days of harvest for stover.

Use Precautions

- Acetochlor demonstrates the properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the ground water is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.
- Avoid spray overlap, as crop injury may result.
- Avoid spray drift onto adjacent crop or non-crop areas.
- Resicore will not provide consistent control of emerged grass weeds present at application; utilize tank mixtures or sequential applications of herbicides registered

for postemergence control of grass weeds in corn.

- Applying Resicore postemergence (emerged corn) to corn that has received an at-plant application of phorate or terbufos insecticide may result in severe corn injury. Temporary corn injury may occur if Resicore is applied to emerged corn where organophosphate insecticides other than phorate or terbufos were applied at planting.

- Postemergence (emerged corn) applications of any organophosphate or carbamate insecticide within 7 days before or 7 days after a Resicore application may result in severe corn injury.

- Dry weather following preplant or preemergence applications of Resicore or a Resicore tank mixture may reduce effectiveness. If weeds develop, they may be controlled with cultivation or use of registered corn herbicides.

- Where reference is made to weeds partially controlled, partial control can mean erratic or inconsistent control or efficacy at a level below that generally considered acceptable for commercial weed control.

- Applied according to directions and under normal growing conditions, Resicore will not harm the treated crop. During germination and early stages of growth, extended periods of unusually cold and wet or hot and dry weather, insect or plant disease attack, carryover pesticide residues, the use of certain soil-applied systemic insecticides, or improperly placed fertilizers or soil insecticides may weaken crop seedlings and stress crop growth. Resicore used under these conditions could result in crop injury.

be planted. Do not graze or harvest rotational cover crops for food or animal feed for 18 months following the last application of Resicore. This prohibition does not apply to winter wheat, which may be planted 4 months following the last application of Resicore, or to nongrass animal feeds, which may be planted 9 months after the last application of Resicore.

Weed Resistance Management Guidelines

Acetochlor, mesotrione, and clopyralid, the active ingredients in Resicore, are Group 15, Group 27, and Group 4 herbicides, respectively, based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Any weed population may contain biotypes naturally tolerant or resistant to Group 15, 27, or 4 herbicides. Such resistant weed plants may not be effectively managed using Group 15, 27, or 4 herbicides but may be effectively managed utilizing another herbicide from a different Group and/or by using cultural or mechanical practices. However, any

herbicide mode of action classification by itself may not adequately control specific weed biotypes that are resistant to specific herbicides. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants, or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate actions for treating specific resistant weeds. Resicore contains three herbicide active ingredients and three modes of action that provide overlapping control for many key weeds and thus can be a very effective component of a weed resistance management strategy.

Best Management Practices

Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is recommended. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides and applications with different modes of action and overlapping weed spectrums with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated the importance of using full labeled rates and following use recommendations to minimize selection for resistance. Scouting fields after an herbicide application is important because it can facilitate the early detection and identification of weed shifts and/or weed resistance and thus provide direction on future weed management practices. One of the best ways to contain resistant populations is to adjust management practices to prevent weeds from reproducing by seed or vegetative propagules. Cleaning equipment between sites and avoiding movement of plant material between sites may minimize the spread of resistant weed seed.

General principles of herbicide resistance management:

1. Apply integrated weed management practices. Use multiple herbicide modes-of-action with overlapping weed spectrums in rotation, sequences, or mixtures.
2. Use the full specified herbicide rate and proper application timing for the hardest to control weed species present in the field.
3. Scout fields after herbicide application to ensure control has been achieved. Eliminate weed escapes to avoid allowing weeds to reproduce by seed or vegetative propagules.
4. Monitor sites and clean equipment between sites.

For annual cropping situations also consider the following:

- Start with a clean field and control weeds early by using a burndown herbicide treatment or tillage in combination with a soil-applied residual herbicide, as appropriate.

- Use cultural practices such as cultivation and crop rotation, where appropriate.
- Utilize good agronomic principles that enhance crop competitiveness.
- Use new commercial seed that is as free of weed seed as possible.

Report any incidence of repeated non-performance of this product on a particular weed to your Local Dow AgroSciences representative, retailer, or Extension specialist.

Application Directions

Carriers

Liquids:

- Preemergence Applications: Either clean water or liquid fertilizers, excluding suspension fertilizers, may be used as liquid carriers for preplant or preemergence applications of Resicore. If fluid fertilizers are used, a physical compatibility test must be done before combining in the spray tank. See Appendix I for details of the compatibility testing procedure. Even if Resicore is physically compatible with a fluid fertilizer, constant agitation is necessary to maintain a uniform mixture during application.

- Postemergence Applications: Use only clean water as the carrier when applying Resicore after field corn emergence; do not make postemergence applications using liquid fertilizer as the carrier or severe crop injury may occur. Do not apply Resicore to emerged yellow popcorn or severe crop injury may occur.

Dry Bulk Fertilizer: Resicore may be impregnated on dry bulk fertilizer and applied as the fertilizer is spread. See Appendix I for directions and restrictions including which fertilizers are compatible.

Spray Equipment

Ground Application:

Spray nozzles should be uniformly spaced, the same size and type, and provide accurate and uniform application. Use spray nozzles that provide medium to coarse droplet size to avoid spray drift yet provide good coverage. Ensure that all in-line strainer and nozzle screens in the sprayer are 50-mesh or coarser. Use a pump that can maintain an operating pressure of at least 35-40 psi at the nozzles and provide proper agitation within the spray tank to keep the product dispersed. Lower pressures may be used with extended range or drift reduction nozzles as long as adequate spray coverage is maintained. Always make sure that agitation

is maintained until spraying is completed, even if stopped for only brief periods of time. If agitation is stopped for more than five minutes, resuspend the spray

solution by running at full agitation prior to spraying.

Preplant or Preemergence Application: Apply in a spray volume of 10-80 gallons per acre.

Postemergence Application: Good spray coverage of weeds is essential for optimum weed control. Boom height for broadcast over-the-top applications should be based on the height of the crop but set only high enough to provide uniform coverage with the spray nozzle used. Apply in a spray volume of 10-30 gallons per acre. When weed foliage is dense or corn approaches 11 inches in height, use a minimum spray volume of 15 gallons per acre. Use 80° or 110° flat fan nozzles for optimum postemergence coverage. Nozzles may be angled forward 45° to enhance penetration of the crop and provide better coverage. Do not use floodjet nozzles or controlled droplet application equipment for postemergence applications.

Dry Bulk Fertilizer: When applying Resicore impregnated on dry bulk fertilizer, use a minimum of 200 pounds of dry bulk fertilizer per acre. See Appendix I for directions and restrictions.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

Use Directions

Resicore may be used for early preplant (EPP), preplant surface, preplant incorporated (PPI), or preemergence (PRE) application for control of many annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in field corn, field seed corn, field silage corn, and yellow popcorn. Resicore may also be applied postemergence for the control of broadleaf weeds in field corn, field seed corn, and field silage corn. This product will not consistently control grasses that are emerged at the time of application; utilize tank mixtures or sequential applications of herbicides registered for postemergence control of grass weeds in corn. Do not apply Resicore to emerged yellow popcorn or severe crop injury may occur.

See Tables 4 and 5 for a list of weeds controlled by Resicore.

Tillage Systems

Resicore may be used in conventional, reduced, and no-tillage corn systems. Weed control will be greatest when applications are made as close to planting as possible. Thoroughly till soil or make an application of a burndown herbicide to control germinating and emerged weeds. The registrant recommends that a burndown herbicide, such as paraquat, glyphosate, glufosinate, and/or 2,4-D be tank mixed

with Resicore in reduced, minimum, and no-tillage systems if weeds are present at application and corn has not yet emerged.

Soil Texture and Organic Matter

The texture and organic matter of the soil on which the application of Resicore is to be made must be known or determined prior to application.

Resicore Use Rates

Resicore use rates based on soil texture and organic matter content are outlined in Table 3. Do not apply Resicore more than 28 days prior to planting or to field corn taller than 11 inches in height. Resicore is not recommended for use on soils with greater than 10% organic matter or poor weed control may result.

- An additional 0.25 quart per acre may be used in areas of heavy weed infestation.

Resicore Applied Alone

Early Preplant (EPP) or Preplant Surface:

Resicore may be applied up to 28 days prior to planting. The registrant recommends that a burndown herbicide, such as paraquat, glyphosate, glufosinate, and/or 2,4-D be tank mixed with Resicore to control emerged weeds.

Preplant Incorporated (PPI):

For PPI application, uniformly incorporate Resicore into the upper 2 inches of the soil using a field cultivator, disc, or spring tooth harrow any time within 14 days prior to planting. Improper incorporation, excessive crop residues, or poor soil tilth may result in erratic, streaked, or otherwise unsatisfactory weed control. Do not mix Resicore deeper than 2 inches into the soil and avoid moving or shaping soil after incorporation.

Preemergence (PRE) Surface:

Resicore may be applied to the soil surface as a broadcast application after planting but prior to corn emergence. Precipitation or sprinkler irrigation of at least 0.25 inch is required to bring Resicore into contact with germinating weed seeds. If rainfall or sprinkler irrigation does not occur within 7 days after application, weed control may be improved by using a rotary hoe or similar equipment to incorporate the herbicide. Incorporation equipment should be operated at a shallow depth to avoid disturbance of germinating corn seed. Erratic weed control resulting from exposure of untreated soil may occur if surface soil is moved or reshaped after incorporation.

Split Application:

Resicore may be applied as a split application in field corn, field seed corn, or field silage corn. For a split application program, apply approximately half (50%) of the labeled rate of Resicore (for the soil type, from Table 3) prior to crop emergence, followed by a second Resicore application at approximately half (50%) of the labeled rate, but a minimum of 1.25 quarts per acre, as a post application after corn emergence. The total amount of Resicore applied in the split application program cannot exceed the labeled rates by soil type listed in Table 3 or 3.25 quarts per acre per season. Refer to the Postemergence section above for instructions on postemergence applications.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

Pre-Harvest Interval

45 days

Rates

[field_rates 0](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

12 hours

Exception: If the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

Soils

[Medium](#)

[Loam](#)

[Silt Loam](#)

[Silt](#)

[Sandy Clay Loam](#)

Tillages

[Conventional](#)

[No-Tillage](#)

[Reduced](#)

Timings

[Preemergence \(Crop\)](#)

Preplant

Preplant Incorporated

Preemergence (Weed)