

Brake[®] On! Herbicide - Technical Information

Registered for use in citrus fruit, pome fruit, stone fruit, grape, berry and small fruit (except strawberries), tree nuts, grass and non-grass forages, tropical and subtropical fruit, edible peel (crop subgroup 23A), tropical and subtropical fruit, inedible peel (crop subgroup 24B), and hops in AZ, CO, FL, GA, MI, NC, NM, OR, PA, SC, UT, and WA. **Not currently labeled for use in California.**

Active Ingredient: Fluridone – PDS Inhibitor (Group 12)

Formulation: Suspension Concentrate (SC) – 1.2 lb fluridone/gallon

Application Method: Broadcast or banded spray to the soil surface

- Minimum spray volume of 10 gallon/acre

Application Timing: Preemergence – Prior to weed seed germination

- Brake On! may be applied to new plantings after soil or potting media has been settled by packing, plantings have received at least 0.5-inch irrigation or rainfall, and no cracks in the soil are present.
- Brake On! will not control weeds that have germinated. Use a burndown herbicide in conjunction with Brake On! if weed seedlings are present at time of application.

Application Rates: 21 to 43 fl. oz./acre

- Required to be mixed with another residual herbicide if applying < 32 fl. oz. Brake On!/acre.
- Application to soils with high organic matter (e.g., >3%) may result in reduced efficacy.
- Before applying, verify with your supplier the selectivity of this product on each crop or variety to avoid potential injury.

Activating Rainfall/Irrigation: 0.5" rainfall/irrigation is required for activation

- Supplemental irrigation to keep the soil moist during the season will improve control.

Weeds Controlled: Preemergence control of annual grass and small seeded broadleaf weeds.

Key Species Includes:

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled		Grasses Controlled
Annual sowthistle	Pigweeds	Annual bluegrass
Blessed milkthistle	Prickly lettuce	Barnyardgrass
Carpetweed	Prickly sida (teaweed)	Crabgrass
Florida pusley	Prostrate knotweed	Goosegrass
Ground cherries	Puncture vine	Hare barley
Horseweed (marestail)	Purple deadnettle	Italian ryegrass
Hairy fleabane	Purslane	Johnsongrass (seedling)
Hairy willowherb	Ragweeds	Junglerice
Henbit	Shepherd's purse	Orcutt lovegrass
Lambsquarters	Spurges	Fall panicum
London rocket	Redstem filaree	Red sprangletop
Mallow	Russian thistle	
Nightshades	Waterhemp	
Palmer amaranth	Whitestem filaree	
Panicle willowweed	Wild radish	

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Crop Safety Trials:

Crop Group	Crop	Year	Result	Cooperator
Berry & Small Fruit	Grape	2022	No injury at 2X max label rate	Dr. Marcelo Moretti – Oregon State
	Blueberry	2022	No injury at 2X max label rate	Dr. Marcelo Moretti – Oregon State
	Blueberry (Newly transplanted)	2022	No injury at 4X max label rate	Dr. Bruce Kirksey – Agri-Center International
Citrus Fruit	Tangerine	2014	No injury at 2X max label rate	Steve Deitz – Sawtooth Ag Research
	Tangerine	2018	No injury at 2X max label rate	Steve Deitz – Sawtooth Ag Research
Pome Fruit	Apple	2020	No injury at 2X max label rate	Megan Townsend – Crop Matters, LLC
	Apple	2020	No injury at 2X max label rate	Ross Benedict – Collins Agricultural Consultants
	Apple	2020	No injury at 2X max label rate	Dr. Marcelo Moretti – Oregon State
	Apple	2021	No injury at 2X max label rate	Wayne Mitchem – NC State
	Pear	2020	No injury at 2X max label rate	Dr. Marcelo Moretti – Oregon State
	Pear (2nd leaf)	2021	No injury at 2X max label rate	Columbia Ag Research, Inc.
Stone Fruit	Peach	2015	No injury at 2X max label rate	Dr. Brad Hanson – UC Davis
	Peach	2016	No injury at 2X max label rate	Dr. Brad Hanson – UC Davis
	Peach	2016	No injury at 2X max label rate	Dr. Mick Canevari – UCCE Emeritus
	Peach	2021	No injury at 2X max label rate	Wayne Mitchem – NC State
	Prune	2017	No injury at max label rate	Dr. Brad Hanson – UC Davis
	Prune	2018	No injury at 2X max label rate	Dr. Brad Hanson – UC Davis
	Prune (year 2 sequential treatment)	2019	No injury after 2 consecutive years at 2X label rate	Dr. Brad Hanson – UC Davis
	Sweet Cherry	2017	No injury at max label rate	Dr. Brad Hanson – UC Davis
	Sweet Cherry	2017	No injury at max label rate	Dr. Mick Canevari – UCCE Emeritus
	Sweet Cherry	2018	No injury at 2X max label rate	Dr. Mick Canevari – UCCE Emeritus
	Sweet Cherry	2020	No injury at 2X max label rate	Megan Townsend – Crop Matters, LLC
	Sweet Cherry	2020	No injury at 2X max label rate	Ross Benedict – Collins Agricultural Consultants
	Sweet Cherry	2020	No injury at 2X max label rate	Ross Benedict – Collins Agricultural Consultants
	Sweet Cherry	2020	No injury at 2X max label rate	Dr. Marcelo Moretti – Oregon State
	Sweet Cherry	2021	No injury at 2X max label rate	Dr. Marcelo Moretti – Oregon State
Sweet Cherry (1st leaf)	2021	No injury at 6X max label rate	Columbia Ag Research, Inc.	
Tree Nut	Almond (45 days after transplant)	2018	No injury at 2X max label rate	Dr. Brad Hanson – UC Davis
	Almond (2 leaf)	2019	No injury at 6X max label rate	Dr. Brad Hanson – UC Davis
	Almond (3 leaf, year 2 sequential treatment)	2020	No injury after 2 consecutive years at 6X max label rate	Dr. Brad Hanson – UC Davis
	Pecan (2 leaf)	2022	No injury at 2X max label rate	Dr. Tim Grey – University of Georgia
	Pistachio	2016	No injury at 1.5X max label rate	Steve Deitz – Sawtooth Ag Research
	Pistachio	2017	No injury at 1.5X max label rate	Steve Deitz – Sawtooth Ag Research
	Pistachio	2018	No injury at 2X max label rate	Steve Deitz – Sawtooth Ag Research
T&ST, Inedible peel	Pomegranate	2017	No injury at 2X max label rate	Dr. Brad Hanson – UC Davis

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply by air.
- **Chemigation: DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 43 fluid ounces of this product per acre per crop year (equivalent to 0.40 lb fluridone per acre).
- Apply this product once per calendar year as a preemergence application to the soil surface.
- **DO NOT** apply a product containing fluridone to the same orchard or grove more than 2 years in a row.
- **DO NOT** apply if the soil is frozen or covered with snow.
- **DO NOT** apply within 30 days prior to harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply when fruit or nuts intended for harvest are on the ground as illegal residues may result.
- **DO NOT** apply using mechanically pressurized handguns.