

Brake® Herbicide

Frequently Asked Questions

- 1. What is the formulation and is it compatible with fertilizer and other herbicides?
- 2. What is the proper mixing order for Brake tank-mixes?
- 3. What rate of Brake do I use and when do I apply it?
- 4. What residual herbicide(s) should I tank-mix with Brake?
- 5. How much rainfall/irrigation does it take to activate Brake?
- 6. Will sunlight degrade Brake on the soil surface if it isn't activated?
- 7. Does Brake leach under wet conditions?
- 8. Will cover crop residue "tie up" Brake and reduce control?
- 9. Will applying Brake allow me to delay my first POST application?
- 10. Will applying Brake reduce the number of POST applications needed during the season?
- 11. What happens if Brake drifts onto crops in adjacent fields?



Brake® formulation and compatibility with fertilizer and pesticides?

- Brake is a suspension concentrate (SC) containing 1.2 lb fluridone/gallon.
- Brake is compatible with liquid fertilizers used as carriers.
- Brake is compatible with other herbicides labeled in cotton and peanut.
 - A 2-way mix of Brake + Roundup® PowerMax is not recommended due to inconsistent compatibility. However, a 3-way mix with Brake + Roundup PowerMax + other herbicide (e.g. Liberty®) is recommended.



Proper mixing order for Brake® tank-mixes?

Brake® + Reflex® + Gramoxone® Tank-Mix:

- 1. Fill tank to half of desired final volume
- 2. Brake
- 3. Reflex
- 4. Gramoxone
- 5. Non-lonic surfactant
- 6. Fill tank to desired volume

Brake + Cotoran® + Gramoxone Tank-Mix:

- 1. Fill tank to half of desired final volume
- 2. Brake
- 3. Cotoran
- 4. Gramoxone
- 5. Non-lonic surfactant
- 6. Fill tank to desired volume

General Pesticide Mix Order:

- 1. Fill tank to half of desired final volume
- 2. Dry formulations
- 3. Flowables (e.g. Brake)
- 4. Emulsifiable concentrates
- 5. Water-soluble liquids
- 6. Surfactants
- 7. Fill tank to desired volume



What rate of Brake® do I use and when do I apply it?

Cotton: 16 - 32 fl oz Brake/acre. If using less than 21 fl oz/acre, Brake must be mixed with another residual herbicide.

Peanut: 12 fl oz Brake/acre on sand and loamy sand soils and 16 fl oz Brake/acre on all other soil types. Brake must be mixed with another residual herbicide regardless of rate.

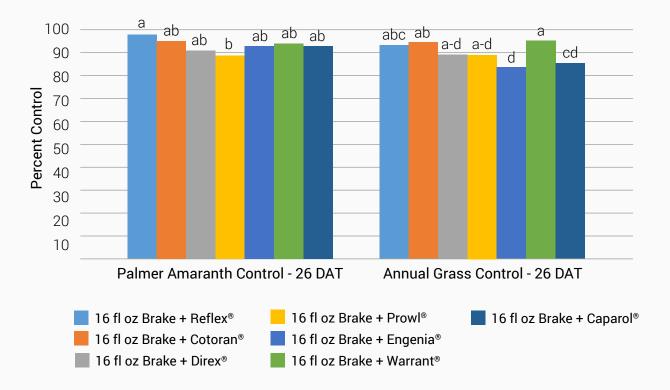
Application: Brake can be applied preplant or preemergence in cotton and peanut. The majority of applications are made behind the planter (within 36 hours after planting). Germinating weeds will be severely chlorotic prior to death following Brake activation with rainfall/irrigation.





What residual herbicide(s) should I tank-mix with Brake®?

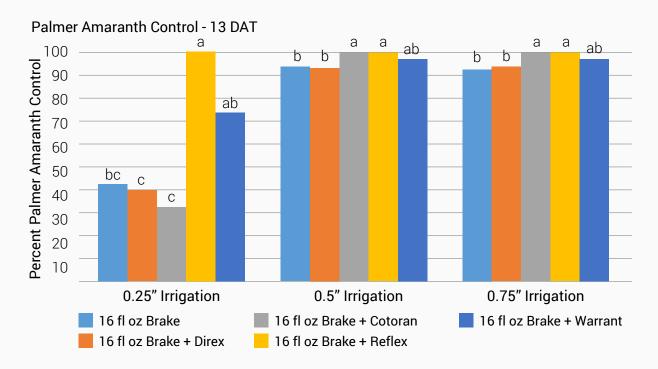
Brake is compatible with all residual herbicides labeled in cotton and peanut. Use Brake plus other residual herbicide with activity on the target weed species.





How much rainfall/irrigation does it take to activate Brake®?

Brake requires 0.5" rainfall/irrigation for full activation. Activating rainfall/irrigation should occur in the first 5 days after application.





Brake + Reflex No activation

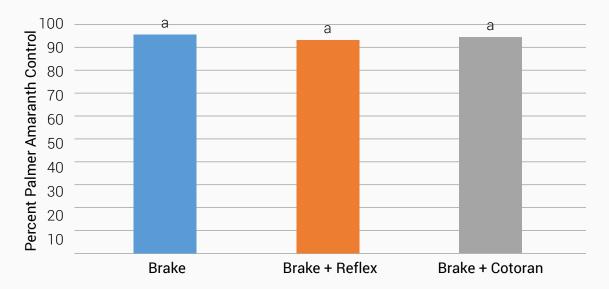


Brake + Reflex 0.7 inches Rainfall

Will sunlight degrade Brake® on the soil surface if it isn't activated?

Brake is not degraded by sunlight. It will "wait" on rainfall/irrigation as long as needed.

No Activation for 28 Days After Application
Palmer Amaranth Control 30 Days After Activation (58 Days After Application)





Does Brake® leach under wet conditions?

Brake does not leach. It loves wet conditions. The more rainfall/irrigation the better weed control.

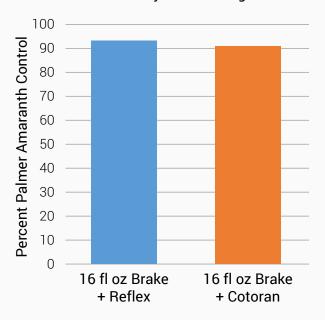
38 Days After Application 1.2" Total Rainfall/Irrigation in First Week after Application 9" Total Rainfall/Irrigation



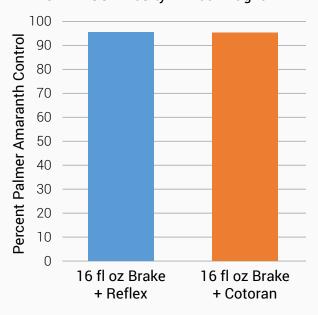
Will cover crop residue "tie-up" Brake® and reduce control?

Cover crop residue **does not "tie-up"** Brake. Applying Brake over a cover crop has been shown to improve weed control compared to bare soil applications.

PREs Applied to Bare Soil 70 DA-PRE 43 DA-POST Liberty® + Dual Magnum®



PREs Applied to a Terminated
Cereal Rye Cover Crop
70 DA-PRE
43 DA-POST Liberty® + Dual Magnum®

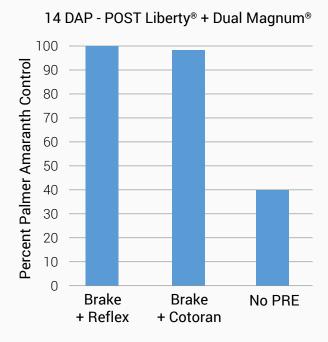


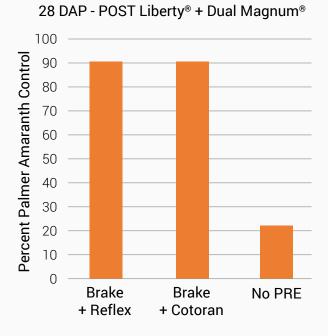


Will applying Brake® allow me to delay the first POST application?

It's **critical** to make a timely 1st POST 14 - 18 days after planting (DAP) cotton and 20 - 24 DAP peanut **regardless** of the PRE applied. Delaying the POST has been shown to reduce weed control during the season.

Palmer Amaranth Control 57 Days After Planting

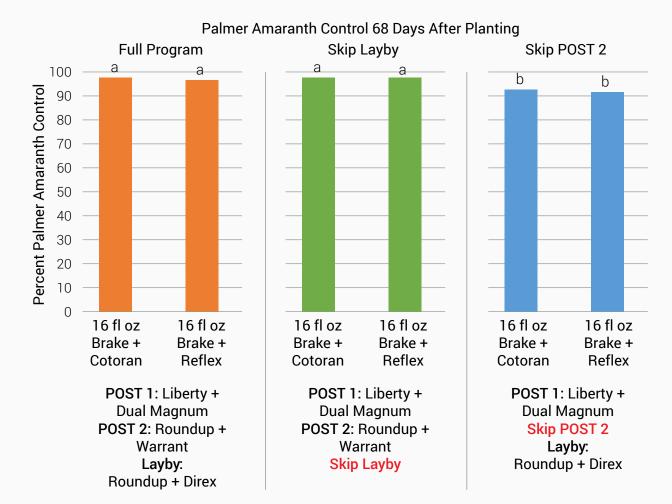




Will applying Brake® reduce the number of POST applications needed during the season?

Reducing the number of POST applications is possible if:

- 1. There's adequate rainfall/irrigation during the season.
- 2. The POST applications are timely.
- 3. The POST applications contain a residual herbicide to "overlap residuals".





What happens if Brake® drifts onto crops in adjacent fields?

- Injury resulting from Brake drift will cause foliar bleaching. The amount of bleaching is dependent on the rate of Brake and the severity of the drift.
- Most sensitive to least sensitive crops to Brake drift:
 - Corn > Soybean > Peanut > Rice > Cotton
- Regardless of crop, in nearly all cases, plants eventually outgrow injury without long-term detrimental effects.







Call customer service at 844-766-2727

Sales & Technical Support

Greg Applewhite

Coastal, Technical Specialist P: 757-758-2524 E: greg.applewhite@sepro.com

Jeff Jetton

North Delta, Technical Specialist P: 731-377-0126 E: jeffj@sepro.com

Bret Mize

South Delta, Technical Specialist P: 901-229-5974 E: bretm@sepro.com

R.J. Byrne

Southeast, Technical Specialist P: 229-376-0192 E: rj.byrne@sepro.com

Chad Abbott

Technical Development Manager P: 229-449-9656 E: chad.abbott@sepro.com

Kyle Briscoe, Ph.D.

Technical Development Manager P: 252-947-5790 E: kyleb@sepro.com



11550 North Meridian Street, Suite 600, Carmel, IN 46032 U.S.A.