

BRAKE[®] herbicide

Furrow-Irrigated Rice

***Frequently Asked
Questions***

SePRO Ag[™]



Brake[®] Herbicide FAQs: Furrow-Irrigated Rice

1. What is the formulation, and is it compatible with 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 weeds does Brake control?
5. Does Brake cause rice injury?
6. Can I apply Brake to “cut ground”?
7. What happens if Brake drifts onto crops in adjacent fields?



1. What is the Brake[®] formulation, and is it compatible with other herbicides?

- Brake is a suspension concentrate (SC) containing 1.2 lb **fluridone**/gal
- Brake has been proven compatible with the following herbicides labeled for use in rice:

- Loyant
- Highcard
- Stam M4
- Sharpen
- Facet
- Prowl
- 2,4-D

Precaution: Rice has shown increased sensitivity to Brake when Brake is tank-mixed with ALS herbicides such as Gambit, Grasp, Regiment, and Permit/Permit Plus



2. What is the proper mixing order for Brake® tank-mixes?

Brake Mixing Order:

1. Fill tank to half of desired final volume
2. Dry Formulations
3. **Brake (then other flowables)**
4. Emulsifiable concentrates
5. Water Soluble liquids
6. Surfactants
7. Fill tank to desired volume



3. What rate of Brake[®] do I use, and when do I apply it?

Application Rate:

- 12 fl. oz. Brake/acre on sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam soils
- 16 fl. oz. Brake/acre on all other soil types

Application Timing:

- **3-leaf stage** and older furrow-irrigated rice
 - Brake **does not** have postemergence activity
 - Mix Brake with a postemergence herbicide to control weeds that have germinated prior to application
- Brake has a 30-day PHI
- *Do not apply by air*



4. What weeds does Brake[®] control?

Broadleaves Controlled

- Annual sowthistle
- Blessed milkthistle
- Carpetweed
- Florida pusley
- Ground cherries
- Hairy fleabane
- Hairy willowherb
- **Hemp sesbania**
- Henbit
- **Horseweed (marestail)**
- Lambsquarters
- London rocket
- Mallow
- Nightshades
- **Palmer amaranth**
- Panicle willowweed
- **Pigweeds**
- Prickly lettuce
- Prickly sida (teaweed)
- Prostrate knotweed
- Puncture vine
- Purple deadnettle
- Purslane
- Ragweeds
- Shepard's purse
- Spurges
- Redstem filaree
- Russian thistle
- **Waterhemp**
- Whitestem filaree

Grasses Controlled

- Annual bluegrass
- **Barnyardgrass**
- **Crabgrass**
- **Goosegrass**
- Crowfootgrass
- Hare barley
- Italian ryegrass
- Johnsongrass (seedling)
- **Junglerice**
- Orcutt lovegrass
- **Fall panicum**
- **Red sprangletop**



Command[®] f/b Loyant[®]



Command f/b Brake + Loyant

- Brake provides preemergence/residual control of the weed species list above
- Brake **will not** control weedy rice
- Brake **will not** provide postemergence control
- The **wetter** the conditions, the **better** Brake will perform

5. Does Brake[®] cause rice injury?

- 12 -16 fl. oz. Brake/acre may cause minor bleaching
- Generally, the older the rice, the more tolerant it is to Brake
- Brake has been tested on the following rice cultivars: CLL15, CLL16, RT 7321 FP, RT 7521 FP, RTv 7231 MA, PVL02, DG263L, XP753, Diamond, Titan, and Jupiter
- RTv 7231 MA, PVL02, DG263L, Titan, and Jupiter may exhibit more visual injury (e.g. bleaching and stunting) than the other cultivars tested
- Consult your local SePRO Ag representative to determine if information exists for the particular use (e.g. rice cultivar, crop stage, tank-mixes, etc.), especially if the environment contains sandy soils with pH's > 7.5.



6. Can I apply Brake[®] to “cut ground”?

- Application of Brake to fields which have been leveled within 12 months prior to application may result in serious rice injury in areas that have been cut or filled.



7. What happens if Brake[®] drifts onto crops in adjacent fields?

- Brake drift will cause foliar bleaching to leaves of the affected crops
- The amount of bleaching is dependent on the rate of Brake and the severity of the drift
- **Crop Sensitivity to Brake drift:**
Most Sensitive **Least Sensitive**
Corn > Soybean > Peanut > Rice > Cotton

Regardless of crop, in nearly all cases, plants eventually outgrow injury without long-term, detrimental effects



Please call/e-mail/text with additional questions!

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