

Where are you from?

by Paul Martin, Director, Rainbow & Brown



During my life I have lived 20-odd years in New Zealand, 30-some years in Australia, and a bit under 10 years in South Africa. So I'm kind of a Super Rugby citizen, and with the recent franchise expansions I suppose that I will now have to consider spending a few years in each of Argentina and Japan.

While English is freely spoken in NZ, Australia and South Africa, it's not the same English in any of them. Consequently my accent has wobbled around like a badly bent bicycle wheel, and now I don't sound like anyone else at all. Kiwis think I'm an Aussie. South Africans guess I'm a Kiwi. And Aussies just look at me suspiciously and say, "Where 'ya from, maaate?"

Now, here's the reason I told you all that. When you live only in the one place all your life, even if that place has a distinctive accent, and its own distinctive expressions, you don't notice it. But when you're a wandering English-speaker like me, everyone else just sounds weird.

The Aussie accent sounds to me like someone reluctantly squeezing out their words through tightly clenched teeth: 'Ow 'ya goin' maaate?' The Kiwi accent sounds like the speaker has a deep suspicion of all vowels, and wants to torture them into surrender: 'beard' instead of bed; 'ear cundushner' instead of air conditioner. And the South African accent is wildly surprising and often misleading; which is why Stephen Fry was rather taken aback, when attending a Cape Town cricket test on a blisteringly hot summers' day, to be asked by his host if he would like to have an 'arse cream'.

But it's not just the accents that give me many moments of bewildered amusement; it's really the local expressions and figures of speech that I delight in unraveling.

You don't need to be told (presumably) how amusing it is for other English speakers

to hear the common Kiwi practice of starting most sentences by saying, 'Yeah, no' and finishing virtually all of them with the audible punctuation mark, 'eh?'

But what about the Aussies? They have a bizarre habit of using words to express exactly the opposite of their literal meaning. So a very short bloke is always addressed as 'Lofty'. A stranger who is really pissing off an Aussie is addressed as 'mate'. But that same Aussie's best friend is also addressed as 'mate'. There's a difference in the way it's said, but it's a difference that's discernible only to Aussies. And if an Aussie refers to you as a 'bastard' you're in deep trouble, unless he says you're an 'old bastard' in which case you are about to be invited to his place for a barbie and no need to bring any grog, maaate. She's right!

And as for South Africans? Deeply, deeply baffling. For example, if your dog dies, your South African mate (actually it's 'boet', not mate) will say, 'Shame!' Which seems fair enough, until you see someone showing the same bloke (actually, it's 'oke' not bloke) their newborn baby, and he examines it approvingly and says, 'Shame!' In this case there's no difference at all in the way it's said. 'Shame' depends entirely on context, not intonation.

Another South African word puzzle involves the innocent word 'now'. When a South African says, 'now' ... no, wait, they never say 'now'. Well, sometimes they do, but only if they actually mean, 'definitely not now and probably never'. They do very often say 'just now' which means sometime between an hour and a couple of months. And they also say 'now now' which means a bit sooner than 'just now'.

English, and not rugby, is what unites us. Maaates, Boets and Jokers, all.



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Winter Fireside Specials

We're all easing into winter now, when everything slows down a bit and you'd like to put your feet up by the fire. Same for us; we're not announcing anything new for the next couple of months. But we are extending a couple of special offers, so we'll mention those now for your cosy consideration by the fireside.

1. THE GORSE BIG DEAL:

- 10kg carton of MSF600 (normally \$552)
plus
- 2 x 20L AirWet LF penetrant (normally \$989)

Gorse Big Deal Price...\$1440.95 (save \$100)



2. THE GORSE ENFORCER COMBO:

- 2kg bag of MSF600 herbicide (normally \$156)
plus
- 2 x 5L of SuperWetter organosilicone penetrant (normally \$276)

Gorse Enforcer Price...\$345.00 (save \$87)



3. THE BUCKSHOT CLEARING SALE:

We're expecting to launch the new formulation BuckShot granules in late spring, so we're clearing out stocks of the current product.

- 5kg pack was \$82.80 now \$57.50 (save \$25.30)
- 10kg pack was \$149.50 now \$104.65 (save \$44.85)
- 20kg pack was \$241.50 now \$193.20 (save \$52.30)



4. THE 'BUGGER, NO SALE!'

This is where we were going to announce a re-opening special on our popular 2,4-D Granules, which was expected to be back in production. It isn't, due to unforeseen stuff-ups of an infuriating nature, so we will be re-launching our 2,4-D Granules in the spring instead. Arrrrgggh!



WINTER BREAK – MAKE A NOTE

We're having our usual winter factory & office closedown, so that our exhausted staff can take their annual snorkeling & seafood holiday at Bora Bora.

**We'll close at 4:00pm on Friday 8th of July and
re-open at 8:30am on Monday 1st August.**

If you need any products over July, make sure you order before Friday the 8th.

Weed Control Q&A

Advice from our Files

This issue we are printing some recent weed control questions from Rainbow & Brown customers, and the advice we gave in reply.

Much of this one-to-one kind of conversation is also relevant to other people, and maybe you could be one of them, so we hope this dip into our files will be interesting, and also useful.

If you have any comment, or any further advice to offer, on the subjects raised and the answers provided, please feel welcome to stick your oar in and let us know. Consider it as Discussion Group, where the best result comes from stirring everyone's wisdom and experience into the pot!

Names have been redacted to protect the innocent. Any resemblance to persons, either living happily or Warriors supporter is purely co-incidental.



Montbretia

Q. *I have been trying unsuccessfully to get rid of the weed in the attached picture. It has an orange flower and is very pervasive. Can you recommend anything? I have been using round up and another generic brand of weed killer and removing by hand (pulling them out) but it just keeps spreading.*



A. The weed is montbretia (*Crococimia x crocosmiiflora*). I'm nearly 100% sure, and if the orange flowers you refer to in your email look like those in the attached picture, then I am sure of it; it's montbretia.

It's a widespread garden escapee originally, now established all over NZ, and is such a pervasive pest that in some regional council areas it is subject to a pest plant management strategy, which generally means that you are legally obliged to control it.

It's not successfully killed by glyphosate alone, as you have discovered, with your generic glyphosate weed killer.

The most commonly recommended chemical control approach is the following spray mix:

- 10L water
- 4g metsulfuron-methyl (MSF600)
- 100ml glyphosate (you already have that I think?)
- 10ml of wetter/penetrant (SuperWetter)

I haven't found any regional council or environmental authority that is recommending any spray control method other than that mix. So it must be the way to go!

Caution: *If you hand-pull smaller infestations, or dig them out, you have absolutely got to remove every bit of the plant & root system, or it will simply re-grow.*



Nettles

Q. Help please to kill the nettles that are growing in this paddock. It was in old pasture.

November: Sprayed with "Glyphosate" and the area with nettles & hydrocotyle had a good kill.

January: Ploughed. Later grubbed and harrowed two or three times. It is light soil & some stone.

February: Drilled with a Samson rye-grass, white & red clover mix and Cropzeal 16N fertiliser.

April: Attached photos were taken. What can I do?



A. Well, the stinging nettles have really got a decent grip on the paddock in your pictures. These are all young plants, but now past the 'seedlings' stage (2 leaves), and some even getting past the 'small' plant stage (about 4 leaves). It's an annual, and this new nettle population came from the seed already in the soil courtesy of the previous nettles that were killed in November. Nettles do establish from seed very enthusiastically, after seed-infested soil has been cultivated for a new crop or pasture. As you discovered in November, glyphosate can be reasonably effective but only when avoiding pasture damage is not a consideration. Usually with glyphosate you need to do two applications about 3-4 weeks apart to get rid of them thoroughly. But that's irrelevant for now because you want to minimise damage to your new pasture, and of course glyphosate used now will devastate it.

2,4-D works quite well but only up to the 2-leaf stage of the nettle's development. And it will damage the clover component of your pasture.

MCPA is effective for a bit longer; working effectively up to around the 4-leaf stage, and maybe a little

past that. Again, some clover damage is inevitable. GrassMate is effective at all stages of the nettle's growth, but will eliminate the clover entirely. Normally used as a spot spray on scattered patches of full-grown nettle, where the herbicide damage to clover will at least be restricted only to those patches.

My suggestion is that you try MCPA750 at 3L per hectare, and the sooner the better because as the nettles get larger the effectiveness will be less. This is going to fairly noticeably suppress your clover I'm afraid. Normally I'd recommend either grazing hard before spraying to minimise clover damage (because there'll be less clover leaf present at spraying), or waiting until the clover is dormant. But I don't think you can afford to wait, because larger nettles are much harder to kill.

I have tried to find any selective nettle spray that won't affect the clover, and to the best of my knowledge, there is none that fits the bill. Massey University advice for nettle control in pasture mentions only 2,4-D for seedlings, and MCPA for control of youngish plants.

Black Nightshade growing along fenceline

Q. When I spray along fence lines with Granny, we get a whole lot of black nightshade sprouting up - there was none there before spraying. The neighbors have the same issue after the contractor comes along and sprays their fence lines.



A. The nightshade seeds are in the soil. As soon as they have no competition (that is, when you spray the fence line strip nice and clean of grasses and other weeds) the nightshade seeds will germinate. It's the same reason you often see nightshade growing right up against a shed; the people spray around the shed to create a clean strip, and the nightshade seeds in the soil bank seize the opportunity to germinate and get established without having any immediate competition.

It's going to take 2 or 3 years to break the seed bank, so the idea is to remove by hand (wear gloves), or to spot spray, all emerging nightshade plants before they get a chance to seed. Each nightshade plant can produce tens-of-thousands of seeds a year, so don't let them go to seed!

Spot spraying with Granny will be OK, although GrassMate's best, but if you spot spray all seedlings soon after they have emerged and before they get mature enough to seed, Granny will do the trick.

Yarrow and Selfheal

Q. What are the two weeds in these pictures, and how do we control them in our lawn?

A. The first one is yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), and the second is selfheal (*Prunella vulgaris*).

Yarrow

In lawns, yarrow is tricky. Because regular mowing prevents seed set, yarrow in lawns spreads instead via the extensive underground rhizome root system. Herbicides don't penetrate down into the rhizomes efficiently. So it often regrows after initially appearing to wilt or die back. What that means is that you will need to spray it 2 or 3 times to begin getting on top of it.

Try GrassMate; it should kill the yarrow and any other common lawn weed, and will also kill clover, but it will not kill most normal lawn grasses. Use a low rate; equivalent to just 2L/Ha and be prepared to do at least one follow-up spray after 3-4 weeks. At that rate GrassMate kills the somewhat similar Onehunga weed, so I think it would be the best choice for yarrow in a lawn.

Selfheal

Another tricky lawn weed because it often regrows after your having appeared to control it. The same treatment as above, Grassmate at 2L/Ha equivalent, should be effective, but again you will need to be prepared to do 2 or 3 treatments to get on top of it.

2L/Ha Equivalent

Assuming you don't have a hectare of lawn, you'll want a more relevant conversion of that rate for a hand sprayer or knapsack. So for an area of 10 metres x 10 metres (i.e. 100 square metres), you'll need to apply 20ml of GrassMate, in sufficient water to achieve visually damp leaves, but not to the point of excessive runoff. Do a test spray with just water to see what area you'll cover with your sprayer if you go for visible dampness but not runoff. Then you'll be able to work out how much GrassMate to add to your sprayer, based on 20ml per 100 square metres. Don't be tempted to make the mix too strong in order to try to avoid respraying. It will still regrow anyway, and too much at once might cause unintended lawn damage, depending on your lawn grass species.



Yarrow



Selfheal

Re-seeding after MSF600 Application

Q. We sprayed a paddock out last weekend using MSF600, before realizing it had a withholding period for resowing rye/clover mix. Used the MSF at around 30g/ha - may have been a little less. I'm wanting to resow seed this weekend. What are my options now?

A. Clover is quite susceptible to MSF600, and I'm not at all certain that it will be OK after just a week or 10 days. It might be, because you sprayed at a low rate ... very much lower than people use for things like gorse, which is what the susceptibility and withholding MSF600 label statements are largely based on.

The ryegrass should be OK because grasses are only moderately susceptible to MSF600, and often not susceptible at all at really low rates such as you used.

It will help if you've had decent rain over the intervening period, between spraying and sowing, because the soil residues (which won't be much, at that low use rate) will then be dissipating away already.

I can't offer you any guarantees on this one. There's a withholding period especially for clover, and my comments above are based on what I think the effect may be on the label's withholding period of your mitigating circumstances: the very low application rate in particular, and the likely impact of any post-spraying rain.

The longer you wait the better, but against that there's the obvious balancing consideration that waiting much longer now will reduce the degree of establishment of the new pasture before winter.

It's your call I'm afraid. If it were me, I'd probably go ahead and sow; better to establish some decent pasture while you can even if it's a bit light on the clover component, rather wait too long and establish nothing useful at all before winter.

Would you let me know what you decide to do and also your observations about whether there was any reduced effect on germination? I haven't been asked about this particular set of circumstances before, so I'd really value some practical experience to bolster my hunch that you'll be OK.

(Note to Confirmed Rumours readers: Very keen to get the benefit of your experience on this one, if you have any. Thanks, Paul)

WEED FILE:

HAWTHORN



Hawthorn – *Crataegus monogyna*

DESCRIPTION

Hawthorn was originally imported from Europe and used in NZ as a very popular hedge plant. As is usually the case with imports, hawthorn did so well in its adopted land that it became a problem invader.

It's a deciduous shrub or tree, and can reach a height of 10 metres. It has many branches & stems, coloured red/brown when young and silver grey when mature. The branches are heavily adorned with very sharp thorns (spines) to 12mm in length.

Leaves are hairless and triangular, about 50mm x 45mm across, and have deep lobes. The hawthorn leaf is often attacked by slugs, and such damage is very commonly seen on hawthorn plants in NZ.

Flowers are usually white, occasionally pink, with 5 petals, and up to 15mm diameter individually. They grow in clusters containing 6-12 flowers, appearing October to November.

The fruit is bright red and shiny; looking somewhat like a cherry in shape and size, but not so dark red as a cherry. The fruit is eaten, and the stone inside subsequently spread, by birds. Fruit appears in late summer and early autumn.

Seen in all parts of NZ, hawthorn prefers roadsides, disturbed sites of old hedges and fences, deserted sites, burnt land, shrubland and forest margins, tussockland and cliffs.

Hawthorn is very tolerant of extreme and marginal conditions; dry or wet, hot or cool, shade, high wind, salt environments, and virtually all soil types.



MANUAL CONTROL

You can dig out smaller hawthorn at any time of year. The removed plants may be stacked and left to rot down on site.

HERBICIDE CONTROL

Non-spraying Techniques, effective year-round:

- Stump Swabbing:** Cut stem right through and apply 5g/L of **MSF600** liberally to the fresh-cut stump surface.
- Cut & Squirt:** Make cuts with a small axe or machete every 15cm around the trunk and squirt into each a dollop of thin paste made with **MSF600** and water.
- Injection:** Drill holes downwards at an angle into trunk, into the sapwood level, at 15cm intervals around the lower trunk. Using a drench gun or similar squirt a slurp of **Glyphosate 360** at 300ml/L water or undiluted **GrassMate**, or a **MSF600** slurry/paste into each hole.

Spraying:

Spray with **MSF600** at 5g per 15L knapsack, or 35g/100L by handgun. Spray only during ideal growth conditions; Nov–Mar. Works best on bushes to 3M height. Thorough coverage of all foliage is essential. Use **SuperWetter** at 10ml/10L water to aid penetration.

WEED FILE: RATSTAIL



Ratstail – *Sporobolus africanus*

DESCRIPTION

Ratstail is a grass weed. It's an upright perennial grass that forms dense clumps about half-a-metre tall. Ratstail is not palatable to stock, and so tends to be a waste of space in grazing land.

Originally from South Africa, *Sporobolus africanus* is commonly called Parramatta grass in most countries it has invaded (in spite of Parramatta actually being located in Australia). But in New Zealand, it's called ratstail.

Alas, one or two other grass and weed species are also called ratstail in some regions of NZ, leading to a wee bit of confusion for those not grasping the Kiwi sense of humour. But the real ratstail is Parramatta grass, which is *Sporobolus africanus*. Got all that? 'Course you have!

Ratstail is called ratstail because of its most distinctive feature, which is the seed head; a 20-30cm-long slender cylinder (technically it's a panicle) composed of many hundreds of single-seeded spikelets, the whole of which looks rather like a rats tail. These seeds remain viable in the soil for up to 10 years, and are easily spread by stock, vehicles, and via contaminated grass seed mixes.

The leaf is unusual in that when it's mown it doesn't cut off cleanly but instead wispy, whitish leaf fibres remain visible, fluttering from the cut end of each leaf. The leaf itself is green, slender, shiny and very tough. There's a white central groove in the lower part of the green leaves.

Ratstail likes swampland and margins, but also does well in dry northern pastures in NZ. It's often seen infesting steeper hill faces.



MANUAL CONTROL

You can chip the smaller clumps out reasonably readily, and the whole plant can also be pulled out by the roots, though it's very difficult work! If you do decide to pull or chip a few clumps out, be sure to first cut off all the seed heads and bag them for removal.

HERBICIDE CONTROL

There are really only two herbicide options:

Glyphosate, which is non-selective, very cheap, effective and has no withholding period.

Flupropanate, which is moderately selective, very expensive, effective, and has 4 months' withholding for grazing.

The only advantage of flupropanate is the fact that it does only moderate damage to pasture species especially clover, whereas glyphosate kills all pasture grasses, though not clover. Otherwise. Glyphosate beats flupropanate on a best-of-three-benefits basis, every day of the week.

Wiper

The best possible broadacre treatment, terrain permitting, is to use a towed weed-wiper, with glyphosate (**G360 liquid** or **Granny** glyphosate granules).

This effectively makes the glyphosate become a 'selective' herbicide, because it's only being applied to targets above a certain height, and because ratstail sticks up above the grass & clover, it's a perfect target for weed wiping.

Exact mix rate depends on your wiper, but in general rates of around 1 part glyphosate liquid to 3 parts water, or 1 part Granny to 5 parts water, will give decent results.

WEED FILE: RUSHES



Soft rush – *Juncus effusus*

Native rush – *Juncus edgariae*

Jointed rush – *Juncus articulatus*

DESCRIPTION

There are quite a few rushes; we haven't listed them all here because what's true for one is equally true for all, as far as control considerations go.

Rushes are a group of grass-like plants. They mostly have cylindrical, hollow 'leaves', and no conspicuous flower.

Rushes are erect, clumping plants, and most species will grow to well over a metre in height. They are very successful invaders, and scattered colonies of clumps will, with just a couple of years' neglect as encouragement, be joining up with each other and stealing your paddocks before you can say, 'Bugger!'

Of course, there can be an upside to rushes. Many livestock farmers say that a few colonies of rushes make an excellent shelter environment for lambs and calves. But usually rushes are just pinching your pasture space, and you'll want to eradicate or minimise them.

Rushes like waste areas, wet areas, lower-quality pasture, peaty soils, and the margins of wetlands. They are widespread and common throughout New Zealand.



MANUAL CONTROL

You can dig them out. I did it as a kid; it's an awful job and they grow back almost as fast as a 11-12 year-old can dig them out. If you do dig rushes out, you must be sure to remove all of the rhizome (underground) structure from the soil. Otherwise they will grow back for sure.

HERBICIDE CONTROL

Only glyphosate makes any sense. All the grass-friendly sprays are useless against these grass-like species. But the problem with glyphosate is that it also kills all the useful pasture grass species. So you've got to be smart about how you use glyphosate.

• Few, scattered rushes:

Hand (spot) spray with **Glyphosate** liquid at 150ml per 15L knapsack, or 1L per 100L by handgun. Alternately, use **Granny** at 65g per 15L, and 425g per 100L.

• Moderate infestation of rushes:

Once there's too many rushes for hand spraying to be practical, the best approach is to use a towed weed wiper, with 1 part **Glyphosate** liquid per 3 parts water, or 1 part **Granny** glyphosate granules per 5 parts water. Weed wiping protects the valuable pasture by passing safely above it, contacting and therefore killing only the rushes.

• Heavy infestation of rushes.

When the paddock's no longer worth using because of extent of rushes, get rid of the rushes and the remaining pasture by spraying out completely using 6L **Glyphosate** liquid, or 2.7kg **Granny** granules, per hectare.

GRANNY 800g/kg GLYPHOSATE AS THE MONOAMMONIUM SALT



ACVM No 7499

Non-selective herbicide for spraying out pasture, and general weed control.

- The stronger, smarter and most economical glyphosate option. 9kg is equal to 20L of G360.
- Water-dispersible granule, easily soluble.
- 4.5kg bag minimizes packaging disposal.
- No residual effect in soil; drill new seed in 2 days.
- Use just 425g/100L water (knapsack 65g/15L) for general spraying; 1.4-2.2kg/Ha for pasture spray-out.
- Add SprayWetter penetrant for best results.

2.25kg ...\$55.00
4.5kg\$78.20
9kg\$120.75

GLYPHOSATE 360 360g/L GLYPHOSATE AS THE ISOPROPYLAMINE SALT



ACVM No P5441

Non-selective herbicide for spraying out pasture, and general weed control.

- Glyphosate is the world's most popular and trusted herbicide.
- Safe to use, fast acting, non-toxic & economical.
- No residual effect in soil; drill new seed in 2 days.
- Withhold stock 2 days to allow penetration through plant.
- Use 1L/100L (hand) or 3-5L/ha (pasture).
- Add SprayWetter penetrant for best results.

5L.....\$49.45
10L.....\$82.80
20L.....\$124.20
200L...\$1046.50

MSF600 Gorse & Brush Spray 600g/kg METSULFURON-METHYL



ACVM No P7027

For control of gorse and other scrub weeds in pasture, waste areas and forestry.

- The low-cost, proven choice for big and small jobs.
- Water-dispersible granule, easily soluble.
- Safe to handle, non-toxic to humans and animals.
- Gorse, blackberry, manuka, scrub, bracken, ragwort & thistles.
- For gorse use 20g/100L (hand), 500g/ha (aerial).
- Add SuperWetter penetrant for best results.

200g\$31.05
500g\$46.00
1kg\$78.20
10kg ctn (5 x 2kg bags)
.....\$552.00
30kg+ - Ask for quote

GRASSMATE 300g/L TRICLOPYR AS THE BUTOXYETHYL ESTER plus 100g/L PICLORAM AS THE AMINE SALT in the form of an emulsifiable concentrate



ACVM No P7417

For control of brushweeds, broadleaf and erect weeds in pasture.

- Kills gorse, broom, blackberry, tutus, sweet briar, matagouri & lupins.
- Also controls broadleaf weeds, including ragwort, thistles, fennel, nettle and inkweed at 2L/Ha.
- Add SuperWetter penetrant year-round.
- 10-12L/ha for brush species, and 250-300ml/100L handgun (gorse rate)

2L.....\$98.90
5L.....\$197.80
10L.....\$356.50
20L.....\$598.00
100L...\$2875.00

MCPA 750 750g/L MCPA AS THE DIMETHYLAMINE SALT



ACVM No P8173

For control of thistles and other broadleaf weeds in pasture and cereals.

- Highly concentrated water soluble solution.
- Controls thistles of all species, especially in younger growth stages.
- Grass-friendly but higher concentrations damage clover.
- Economical at just 1.5-3.0 L/Ha use rates.
- Use late autumn through to summer.
- Works well with Cobber herbicide against resistant thistles.

5L \$75.90
10L \$132.25
20L \$241.50
200L . \$2277.00

See
Specials
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2,4-D GRANULES 800g/kg 2,4-D dimethylamine salt as WATER SOLUBLE GRANULES

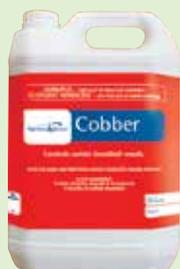


For control of broadleaf weeds in pasture and cereals

- Non-volatile formulation greatly reduces spray drift risk.
- Non-smelly, easy to handle, water soluble granules.
- Convenient 2kg foil bags for easy dispensing.
- Controls thistles and ragwort at seedling and rosette stages.
- * Minimal clover damage, especially with winter spraying.
- Use 1-1.5kg/Ha in cereals, 1-3kg/Ha in pasture, depending on target species.

10kg carton (5 x 2kg bags)
.....\$120.00

COBBER 300g/L CLOPYRALID as the amine salt.



ACVM No P7790

For control of hard-to-kill and multi-crown thistles in pasture.
(Approved Handler certificate required)

- Kills Californian, nodding, winged and variegated thistles incl large rosette and multicrown plants.
- Mix with 2,4-D or MCPA where thistles resistant to those herbicides exist.
- Use 1-2L/Ha by boom or 100-200ml/100L spot spraying. Also good for wiper application.

2L.....\$149.50
5L.....\$276.00
10L.....\$529.00
20L.....\$977.50

GIBBER 900 900g/kg GIBBERELIC ACID



ACVM No P8002

Growth promoter to boost pasture production in cool weather feed shortage conditions.

- High strength powder applied at just 9g/ha dissolved in water. (9g scoop included).
- Rapid increase of dry matter (DM) production during spring and autumn feed shortfalls; increases of 30-60% can be achieved within just 3 weeks.
- Just \$5.77/Ha, apply with any spray gear.

45g\$42.55
270g\$198.95

BUCKSHOT 20g/kg PICLORAM GRANULES



ACVM No 7717

For direct spot application dry granule treatment of broadleaf, erect and brush weeds.

- Controls ragwort, nodding thistle, gorse, inkweed, broom, docks, hemlock, sweet brier, woolly nightshade, tutsan, blackberry.
- Convenient and safe; apply by hand, by pogo stick applicator, or by applicator bottle.
- Carry Buckshot on the bike, tractor or ute for opportunistic spot weed control.

5kg\$57.50
10kg\$104.65
20kg\$193.20

DECISION 800g/kg FLUMETSULAM IN A WATER DISPERSIBLE GRANULE



ACVM No P8368

Control broadleaf weeds in new and established pasture, as well as for lucerne, chicory, clover and maize crops.

- Clover-friendly control of annual & perennial buttercups in pasture.
- Good for autumn and spring application.
- Also controls chickweed, cleavers, mallow, oxeye, sorrel, spurrey, stinking mayweed and willow weed.
- 30g-65g/Ha depending on species and growth stage. Annual buttercups 50g/Ha, giant buttercups 65g/Ha.

200g\$110.40
500g\$235.75

RANGER 750g/kg THIFENSULFURON-METHYL GRANULES

ACVM No 7668

For control of docks and buttercups in pasture and cereal crops.

- Selective herbicide for use in pasture, wheat barley and oats.
- Also controls oxeye daisy.
- Excellent added to Glyphosate when spraying out pasture.
- Apply by air or ground boom, and spot spray.
- Scoop and measuring cylinder included.
- Use at 20g/Ha, so 100g pack will treat 5 hectares.

100g\$74.75
1kg\$684.25

TRICLO 600g/L TRICLOPYR AS THE BUTOXYETHYL ESTER

ACVM No P7189

For control of brushweeds, broadleaf and erect weeds in pasture.

- Grass and clover friendly.
- Blackberry, broom, gorse, lupin, tutus, fennel, sweet brier, Old Man's Beard, plus most broadleaf weeds in pasture.
- Apply in warmer months during active growing conditions.
- Add SuperWetter for gorse and all woody species.
- Brush weeds use 10L/ha or up to 300ml/100L by hand.
- Broadleaf weeds in pasture use 2L/ha or 200ml/100L.

2L.....\$95.45
5L.....\$195.50
10L.....\$345.00
20L.....\$569.25

AIRWET LF 100% ORGANOSILICONE WETTER-PENETRANT

Low foam formulation optimised for aerial spraying

- Assists penetration, boosts translocation within the plant
- Reduces rain risk, normally to under an hour
- Much less foaming than typical competitive wetters, with no loss of performance
- Available in 20L jerrycans or 20L cartons (4 x 5L), and 1000L IBC tanks

20L.....\$494.50
1000L.....Call for quote

SUPERWETTER 100% ORGANOSILICONE WETTER-PENETRANT

Boost spray performance on woody & hard-to-kill species

- Assists penetration, especially into stressed and dusty plants.
- Reduces rain risk period, normally to under an hour.
- Boosts herbicide performance by aiding in translocation.
- Use at 100ml/100L, or 500ml-2L/ha depending on species.

2L.....\$63.25
5L.....\$138.00
20L.....\$454.25

SPRAYWETTER 100% NON-IONIC SURFACTANT WETTER-PENETRANT

Maximises herbicide performance in all situations

- Permits faster & more thorough penetration into plant.
- Reduces rain risk period, normally to under an hour.
- Use when herbicide directions do NOT specify a SuperWetter.
- Use at 100ml/100L, or 500ml-2L/ha depending on species.

5L.....\$72.45
10L.....\$120.75
20L.....\$224.25

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• Rainbow & Brown

Rainbow & Brown Ltd is a privately-owned NZ company. Our factory and office is in Rotorua. We're now in our 15th year of operation, and have been growing strongly every year. We have customers all over New Zealand, including farmers, horticulturalists, spray contractors, nurseries, commercial and private gardeners, and many other businesses. Our products are sold direct, which is why our prices are so attractive ... it is effectively the "wholesale" price, direct from the manufacturer.

• People

The directors of Rainbow & Brown have been involved in the NZ agricultural chemicals business for over 20 years. They're actively involved in the day-to-day running and building of the business. If you phone us, your most likely contact will be Rachael, our office manager (and the real heart of the company!). If you call in to see us, you'll also meet Clinton, the factory manager.

• Ordering

You can order anytime by phone, online at rainbowbrown.co.nz, or by fax, e-mail or by letter. If you call on the freephone number, you may at times get an answering machine. That means we're already on the phone, or doing something else. Or it may be after office hours (see below). Please just leave your name and number, and we'll soon call you back. Or if we've already got all your details, just leave your order (*with your name and phone number*) on the machine.

• Delivery

We send your order within 24 hours. Delivery will usually take between 1 and 4 days. If it hasn't arrived after that time, *call us* immediately so we can track it down for you. Delivery of orders of 60 litres or less will normally be to your door, including rural delivery addresses. However, delivery of larger orders may be to the nearby freight depot or drop-off point we will arrange with you when you place your order.

• Factory & Office Hours

If you want to collect your order from our Rotorua factory, you're welcome. It's at 68A Tallyho Street. Open hours are 8.30 to 4.30, Monday to Friday.

• Payment

We send your invoice by mail, the day we send your order, so you'll know when it was shipped. Payment is due on 20th following month, and you can send a cheque or use direct payment to a/c No: 123155-0066374-00. The bank account number is also on both your invoice and your statement. We send statements out in the first week of each month.

• Referral Rewards

Word-of-mouth is the best advertising, so if you recommend us to someone who then becomes a new Rainbow & Brown customer and mentions your name, we'll thank you with a \$10 discount off each different product in your next order. So if you order four different items, you now get a \$40 discount (previously \$10).

SMALL PRINT: The discount doesn't apply to products on special.

• Website

Check out our website for full details and labels of all our products, plus Safety Data Sheets, and a small library of useful reference articles. You can also download from the free Weed Files library. It's at www.rainbowbrown.co.nz

• Approved Handler Certificates (EPA)

You do NOT need an Approved Handler certificate to purchase any current Rainbow & Brown product except for Cobber herbicide. To apply MSF600, GrassMate, MCPA, Ranger or Triclo in a "wide dispersive manner" (i.e. by boom spray), or apply it commercially (i.e. you're a contractor), or over water (i.e. you're a dickhead), you DO need an Approved Handler certificate to apply it, but you DO NOT need a certificate to buy it. You need an Approved Handler certificate to buy Cobber herbicide or to apply it in any circumstances.



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