

Al and Me

by Paul Martin, Director, Rainbow & Brown



It's deep into miserable winter as I write, cold and bleak, so naturally my thoughts turn to summer. To cricket, and to golden beaches and warm sunshine. As in this photograph, taken by me one wonderful summers' day on Australia's east coast.

My late father Al and I loved to fish together, and we especially enjoyed beach fishing. It's the most companionable and reflective of all forms of fishing. There's no noisy boat motor involved, no haste, no unwarranted advice (offered or received), no sense of competition, and very little equipment required.

Instead there is simplicity, and a progressive immersion of all the senses into the hypnotic rhythms of the ocean. You gradually attain a kind of deep synchronicity with the beach environment, and your every sense over-achieves in delight.

The soothingly maternal sounds of the waves, the ozone-and-iodine rich smells, the strangely *deja vu* primeval feel of the warm sand under your bare feet: beach fishing is nature's most intense sensory high, and yet it's perfectly legal. And free too!

Conversation is measured. It's not at all unusual for whole minutes to pass between a remark and a reply. Neither party to the conversation thinks this at all odd. There's something relativistic about it: as glacial as the speed of dialogue might appear to an outside observer, to the two participants it often barely allows time for adequate reflection between observations. Thinking is deep indeed.

And there's another strange thing: beach fishing is ideally a two-man pursuit. Yes, you *can* do it alone; especially if there's an otherwise regular companion you can mentally position ten yards down the beach to hold silent



conversations with. When you've fished together a while, it's easy enough to think his thoughts as well as your own. But you can't do beach fishing in groups of three or more. It simply doesn't work.

I miss Al. He's been dead more than ten years now. And I haven't gone beach fishing in all that time. I never thought to take his picture while we were beach fishing. This is not my father in the photograph: it's just a guy I saw on the beach. But he looked like Al, from a distance. And when I saw that second rod waiting by the wee folding stool (our bait stayed fresh in the shade of a canvas stool), I knew that it was a picture of us after all. Al and me.

IN THIS ISSUE:

- **SPRING HAS SPRUNG**

...and so have Glyphosate prices: **SPECIALS INSIDE!**

- **NEW PRODUCT:**

Gibber 900, an amazing boost for grass growth in early Spring & late Autumn. MAJOR 4 PAGE FEATURE INSIDE!

- **2 NEW WEED FILES**

- **FULL PRODUCT RANGE:**

Details, Sizes & Prices

The Glyphosate Report

Spring 2009

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

ONE THING IS CERTAIN... IT'S ALL A BIT UNCLEAR!

After more than a year of uncertainty, glyphosate prices look to be stabilising at last. Of course, we thought that a couple of months ago too. But at the moment it does look like we can avoid any unexpected price rises at least for the first half of spring.

That's unless something unexpected happens. But of course we don't expect that it will.

The present situation, for those readers who like to keep a close grasp on what's happening in the exciting world of international agchem manufacturing (which is probably everyone; it's such a thrilling field) is that the disastrous current world economic whatchamajjigger has caused glyphosate raw materials demand to drop, after a couple of years where it had peaked due to increased cropping to make ethanol. So what had been high demand and high prices, has now become low demand and lower prices.

But it hasn't gone exactly as the economic textbooks say, because some raw materials manufacturers have collapsed, or have turned to making stuff that's in higher demand, such as Toyota Prius wiper blades and 'Helen Clark UN Supremo' tee shirts. And so glyphosate availability has at times been uncertain, and the prices have therefore blipped and blatted about a bit. (That's the prices of glyphosate materials of course; the *She Who Must Be Obeyed* tee shirts are selling strongly and prices of those remain very high. As you would expect.)

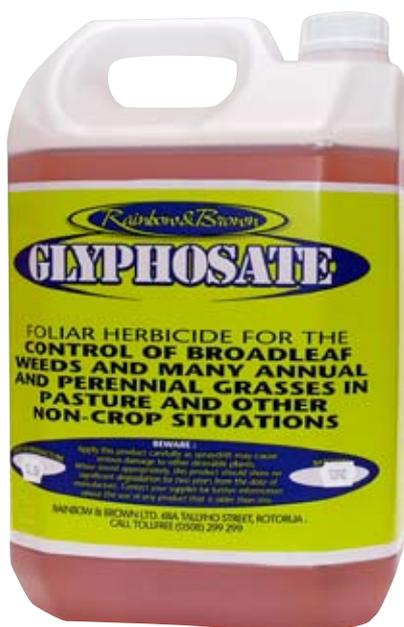
Some readers have requested that we provide a set of probability-based predictions, to assist them with planning their glyphosate purchasing during the coming season. So here, after a marathon session of consulting the suppliers, debriefing our various spies both at home and abroad, sifting the data and weighing all the factors, is our considered position.

<i>Chance of glyphosate prices remaining at present levels through spring</i>	65%
<i>Chance of glyphosate prices increasing during spring</i>	20%
<i>Chance of glyphosate prices decreasing during spring</i>	10%
<i>Undecided / didn't understand the question</i>	5%

<i>Chance of glyphosate prices remaining at present levels for whole season</i>	1%
<i>Chance of something else happening</i>	94%
<i>Undecided / didn't understand the question</i>	5%

<i>Chance of 'She Who Must Be Obeyed' being unquestioningly obeyed at UN</i>	100%
<i>Undecided / didn't dare misunderstand the question</i>	0%

SMALL PRINT: Rainbow & Brown declines all liability for losses suffered as a consequence of relying on these forecasts. Except for the 'She Who Must Be Obeyed' stuff ... you can take that to the bank.



Glyphosate Price Reduction, Plus Extra Special Deal for August



This month only... save another 6-9%

The recent easing of glyphosate materials prices (see opposite) has allowed us to adopt substantially reduced regular glyphosate prices from this month. These new prices average around 23% lower, and are listed in the *Products* section on page 10 of this newsletter.

But for August only, we're offering an even better special deal for quantities of 40 litres or more. You'll save another 6-9% off our new lower prices, making a total saving of around 30% off last autumn's regular glyphosate prices.

Available Again From September

Three popular products were completely sold out during our recent winter sale, but will be back in stock for spring, starting from September.

You are welcome to place orders for these products during August, and we'll automatically send the goods (and invoice) in early September.

The three products are:

BuckShot (20g/kg picloram granules)

The very popular granular herbicide for direct (dry) application to kill just about all broad leaf and brush weeds, including thistles, ragwort, gorse, blackberry, etc. It's the perfect product to keep in a bottle on the bike for zapping targets of opportunity at any time.

GrassMate (300g/L Triclopyr and 100g/L Picloram)

Grass friendly spray for either boom or spot spraying both brush and broadleaf weeds in pasture. Suitable for spring to Autumn application.

Triclo (600g/L Triclopyr)

Grass and clover friendly spray for brush and broadleaf weeds in pasture. Works best in warmer months. Also excellent against kikuyu during autumn at 2L/Ha.

Simple rules for this special deal are:

- The offer starts now and ends on Monday 31st August
- No limit per customer
- Payment is required 7 days from receipt of goods
- You can combine your order with a neighbour and request separate invoices
- Minimum order is 40 litres total (Glyphosate 360 and/or Glyphosate 450)

Here are some examples of the savings:

ORDER	Regular Price	Special Price	YOU SAVE
2 x 20L Glyphosate 360	\$330	\$310	\$20
3 x 20L Glyphosate 450	\$585	\$540	\$45
200L Glyphosate 360	\$1535	\$1425	\$110
2 x 200L Glyphosate 450	\$3700	\$3475	\$225

And of course we'll give you the same pro-rata saving per litre on orders for quantities that are "in-between". (e.g. 50 litres, 260 litres, etc)

WEED FILES

If you're a subscriber to our weed file library, you should have already automatically received 15 titles (not counting the two new ones from this newsletter). The email address they come to you from is subscribe@rainbowbrown.co.nz and you have to make sure your junk filters allow access to mail from that address, and also that you can receive large attached files. If you aren't receiving them and you can't sort it out via your email settings, please let us know.





Gibber900 **NEW PRODUCT**

Boost pasture production in cool weather feed shortage conditions.

This remarkable new product can increase pasture dry matter (DM) production by well over 50% in just 3 weeks. And it works best in the very conditions when you need it most ... during the spring and autumn feed pinch periods.

Active Ingredient

Gibber900 contains gibberellic acid, a natural growth promoter that has been used successfully in horticulture and other areas for many years. But it is only lately that the great benefits of this natural material have been demonstrated on pasture.

Gibberellic acid is produced by all plants, where its function is to stimulate cell growth and thus the growth of both leaf and stem tissue. But adding relatively small amounts of additional gibberellic acid can stimulate major growth increases well above what the plant can achieve from its own resources, especially when natural growth is being limited by low soil temperatures.

How it Works

Used as a pasture growth stimulant, Gibber900 works by boosting cell expansion in grasses and clovers, resulting in faster growth as well as lusher and more substantial foliage.

Results

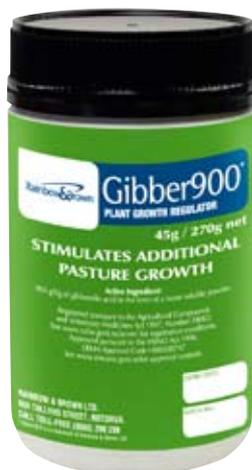
The amount of additional growth you can expect depends on the natural growth rate and conditions at the time of application, but we have achieved DM increases of up to 90%, and increases of above 50% are quite common. Depending on the underlying fertility and pasture quality, this increase can amount to 250kgDM/Ha or more. And yet the cost per hectare of Gibber900 is just \$16!

Because of the speed of the effect (about 3 weeks to maximum additional feed benefit), Gibber900 will be most suitable for rotationally grazed dairy units, where the pastures will be grazed within 2-4 weeks after application. However, significant benefits can also be achieved on intensively grazed sheep pasture.

More Information

The page opposite presents some more information, in the form of questions and answers, and the following two pages summarise the results of a farm trial using Gibber900.

Gibber900 is available now from Rainbow & Brown, in a 'regular' pack size and also a trial pack size. It is a remarkably cost-effective way to boost feed growth, and to reduce or eliminate the need for supplementary feed.



Gibber900 Questions & Answers

Q. What's the application rate?

A. Just 9g/Ha. Hard to believe but it's true! Gibber900 is a water-soluble powder, and comes with a 9g scoop, so it's just one level scoop per hectare.

Q. Do you add a wetter?

A. Yes, it works best in about 100L water plus 50-100ml of SprayWetter per hectare. You can use pretty much any kind of spray equipment that's suitable for broad area spraying.

Q. Can you add other things like fertilisers?

A. No. Gibber900 should be applied alone, with just the water and the SprayWetter.

Q. Does it make weeds grow as well?

A. Alas, it does. So the cleaner the pasture the better the results. Be careful if any known toxic weeds (ragwort etc) are present because they may become temporarily more palatable during the rapid growth after Gibber900 application

Q. Is there a withholding period?

A. Nope.

Q. Can it be used on new pasture?

A. Not recommended. We suggest use only on pastures of 12 months or older.

Q. How long after grazing is Gibber900 applied?

A. On dairy pastures, 0-3 days after grazing is best. On short grazed sheep pastures, 3-5 days gives best results. Gibber900 should be applied only to freshly grazed pasture. On ungrazed and rank pasture it does nothing much at all.

Q. How soon can you graze it after application?

A. Between 2-4 weeks, with 3 weeks the optimum. If set stocking, remove stock before application and keep them out for 3 weeks if possible. If pasture is becoming rank it can be grazed sooner than the optimum 3 weeks, but sooner than about 7-10 days will not allow sufficient time to be of much benefit.

Q. What's the soil temperature range for best results?

A. 7-13°C is suggested as the best range, although in trials we did get excellent responses even in the 15° - 20°C range (see trial results on next page).

Q. What about other growing conditions?

A. Moisture and soil fertility levels must be adequate to support the demands of significant new growth. Gibber900 is not a fertiliser and can't work properly if fertility is low.

Q. Is there a rain risk period?

A. Yes. Don't apply if rain seems likely in the next two hours.

Q. How often can you apply Gibber900?

A. We recommend a maximum of two consecutive applications in any one paddock (i.e. on consecutive rotations), and a maximum of six applications in any paddock in a full year.

Sizes and Prices

Gibber900 is available in two sizes; the 'regular' 270g pack, which treats 30 hectares, and the 'trial' 45g pack, which treats 5 hectares. Both packs come with a 9g scoop (i.e. one hectare measure).

Note also that the 45g trial pack is sent in the same size container as the regular 270g pack, so it will appear to be comparatively empty. The reason for that is because we can't get all the necessary label information onto a smaller label anyway, so the regular pack size is the practical minimum size as well! There's no charge for the additional air included in the trial pack.

- **Gibber900 45g Trial Pack (treats 5Ha) \$85 (cost/Ha = \$17.00)**
- **Gibber900 270g Regular Pack (30ha) \$475 (cost/Ha = \$15.83)**

Prices include both GST and delivery to the farm.

Dairy Farm Trial of Gibber900

Location: Wellsford, Northland

Farm Type: Dairy 120Ha milking 300 dairy cows, split calving.

Pasture Type: Rye/clover

Soil Type: Clay base

Fertiliser Use: Nitrosol Oceanic 3 x applications/year at 20L/Ha, plus lime biannually at 2 tonnes/Ha. Nil nitrogen used.

Trial Timing: November 2008 (20 days)

Soil Temps: 15°C at beginning to 20°C at completion.

Product Application

Gibberellic acid at label rate sprayed with 100L water and 100ml non-ionic wetter per hectare, using a quad truck mounted 12V pump spraying through a KLC18 Field Jet.

Treatment Area

Two complete paddocks were treated each with randomly chosen 4x4M areas covered during spraying to serve as non-treatment areas for comparison. Immediately after spraying the covers were removed, leaving the corner pegs in situ for identification purposes. (see top picture opposite).

Visual Assessments

- **After grazing and prior to application.** As a result of a harsh wet winter both paddocks still showed signs of pasture damage and exposed soil from pugging. Both paddocks had been well grazed by 200 cows leaving little residual feed.
- **7-10 days after application,** rye grasses were quick to respond, showing a vivid light green similar to that of newly sown annuals. Establishment of new clover was noticeable and was beginning to blanket out exposed soil areas. Covered (non-treated) areas did not show this early rye grass response, and were of darker green appearance. Clover growth was retarded in comparison, and exposed soil was still visible.
- **20 days after application,** rye grasses showed prolific growth and was well established, still with vibrant lighter green appearance. Clover growth was outstanding, coverage dense and leaf size large. Exposed soil areas now completely blanketed.

Non-treated areas, rye grasses were struggling to establish and noticeably shorter, still a darker green appearance. Clovers were beginning to appear, however with a much smaller leaf and quite sparse. Exposed soil patches still evident.

Both paddocks were grazed at this point.

Trial Measurements

- Plate metering was conducted in both paddocks at 20 days.

Paddock 1 treated area showed 97% more dry matter than the untreated area. Paddock 2 treated area showed 72% more dry matter than the untreated area.

Brix Levels (sugar content)

Paddock 1 prior to trial and before grazing was Brix Level 10+
Paddock 2 prior to trial and before grazing was Brix Level 10
Paddock 1 after application and before grazing was Brix Level 7
Paddock 2 after application and before grazing was Brix Level 7

Comments (feed quality)

Sugal level appeared to have dropped following the trial application, which is understandable given the rapid growth of the pastures. However the increased amount of dry matter produced would more than compensate. Brix levels were retested in both paddocks at the next rotation (20 days after trial ended) and both were 8+. Note that farmers using heavy nitrogen applications at this time would only be getting Brix Levels of 2-4.

Other comments by Farm Manager

“There’s no doubt that this product can increase pasture dry matter by 70-90%. This farm will definitely use the product during feed pinch periods. We would make an application during July/August as we calve our 180 spring cows mid-July, adding to the 120 autumn milkers. Second application in September/October to enhance rye grass growth and promote clover establishment. For those farmers aware of the damage caused to soil structure by continued Nitrogen use, and concerned about nitrate leaching to waterways and losses to the atmosphere, this product must be considered as a more effective means of increasing pasture dry matter.”

Autumn Applications

In the autumn of 2009 Gibber900 was again applied at this farm and at another in Waikato. Results were again similar, with apparent increases of about 50% in DM production achieved, in spite of very low sunshine hours at the time. One user felt certain that had it not been for the Gibber900 application in autumn, he would have had to buy in baleage to supplement the farm’s own pasture production.





Two days after grazing.

Paddocks grazed thoroughly (200 cows). After a hard winter, there is exposed soil patches and pasture damage from pugging. Randomly chosen 4 x 4 metres areas are covered and the paddock sprayed with Gibber900. The covers are then removed, but pegs left in position to identify non-treated areas.

14 days after spraying.

Treated areas are now visually well ahead with prolific grass and clover growth, both longer and more dense. The lesser and sparser pasture cover inside the non-treated square is easily apparent even in this photograph.



20 days after spraying (non-treated).

This is the non-treated (covered) area. Rye grass is shorter and coverage lighter and more open. Clover leaf is much smaller, shorter and less dense. Patches of part-exposed soil are still evident.

20 days after spraying (treated).

The sprayed area. Growth is visibly much greater, very lush by comparison with non-treated pasture. Clover growth is exceptional; dense and with much larger leaf size. All previous exposed soil areas are now fully blanketed. These last two pictures are at the same scale (note boot toes).





**TOLL-FREE CALL
0508 299 299**



WEED FILE: DOCKS

Broad-leaved dock – *Rumex obtusifolius*
Fiddle dock – *Rumex pulcher*
Clustered dock – *Rumex conglomeratus*

DESCRIPTION

There are several dock species in New Zealand, the most common of which (pictured) is the Broad-leaved Dock. Other species include the Fiddle Dock and the Clustered Dock. The information in this weed file is related to the Broad-leaved Dock, but the recommended control considerations and options are generally equally applicable to the other species.

The dock is a perennial weed that normally flowers and seeds in the spring and summer. It has large, waxy leaves up to 35cm long and 15cm wide, and grows from a single very large tap root system. Individual plants can grow to about 1 metre tall at flowering, during which erect stalks emerge to this height, supporting small, green-to-red flower whorls and also the fruit, which is a green-red nut form that subsequently turns to dark brown. The seeds produced are numerous and long-lived, which means that a large dock seed bank can build up in the soil if the dock plants are not promptly controlled.

The favoured growing location for docks is damp and poorly-drained areas in both pastures and crops throughout the country. The leaves of docks contain bitter tannins that make it unpalatable to cattle and horses, although it is usually readily eaten by sheep. This, plus the plant's preference for damper soils, often sees docks become a particular problem on dairy farms.

MANUAL REMOVAL

Individual plants are very difficult to pull out successfully due to the extensive and strong tap root system. The plant will in any case readily regrow from the remaining portions of a severed or broken tap root. Grubbing out is also rarely practical for the same reason; it is practically impossible to remove all of the viable tap root with a grubbing tool.

MOWING

Mowing paddocks with significant dock infestation is not recommended because virtually every severed stalk will regrow.

CULTIVATION

Heavily-infested paddocks that are cultivated for cropping or resowing will usually be seriously reinfested from tap root regrowth and also seedling growth. It is therefore essential that this be combined with pre-cultivation herbicide treatment (see Herbicide Control section).

HERBICIDE CONTROL

Docks, especially after the seedling stage, are relatively difficult to kill with many common herbicides. The best time to control docks with herbicides is in the spring, when the dock plant is actively growing, but before the seed head has developed. This is usually from October to December. It is very important to control docks in new pasture, due to the tendency of the rapidly growing dock plants to out-compete the immature pasture species.

Boom Spraying

- **2,4-DB** at 6-8L/Ha will control seedling (up to 4 leaf stage) docks safely in new pastures. If the docks in a new pasture are not controlled at this early stage, there will be no viable control options until the grasses have matured. And by that time the docks will have seriously degraded the pasture quality. Note that **2,4-DB** will not control dock plants regrowing from old tap root stock.
- **Ranger** at 20g/Ha will control both seedling and mature docks in established pasture and in cereal crops. Subsequent spot spraying of some larger plants may be required to obtain total control. Best results are obtained by spraying 1-2 weeks after grazing, which ensures the maximum number of dock seedlings have emerged. There will be some yellowing and reduction in pasture vigour after using **Ranger** but complete recovery including of clovers will normally occur if growing conditions are reasonable. **Ranger** at 20g/Ha should also be added to glyphosate sprays used for spraying out pre-cultivation if docks are present in the old pasture. Glyphosate used alone at the usual spray-out rates will not give adequate control of the docks.

Spot Spraying

- **GrassMate** at 6m/L applied anytime, but preferably when growing actively, to whole plant. Grass friendly, but will suppress clover.

Spot Treatment

- **Buckshot** granules applied dry at 2g to the crushed centre of each plant.

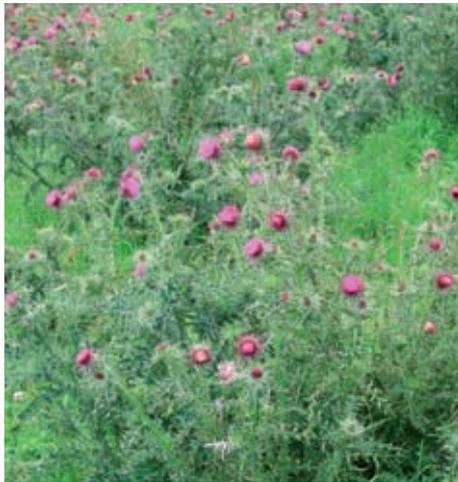


www.rainbowbrown.co.nz

SUBSCRIBE to our Weed File Library at our website (just click the 'Subscribe' button on our home page and fill out a simple form). Each time we publish a new Weed File or update an existing one, we'll automatically email it to you as a one page full-colour PDF that you can either save on your computer or print and file.



**TOLL-FREE CALL
0508 299 299**



WEED FILE:

NODDING THISTLE

Nodding thistle – *Carduus nutans*

DESCRIPTION

Nodding Thistle is a large, invasive thistle that can quickly achieve a dense cover that smothers the pasture beneath. It can reach about 1.5 metres tall, and usually grows in thick patches. It has a distinctive purple, drooping ('nodding') flower head that's easy to identify, but before reaching that stage it might be confused with Scotch and Plumeless Thistles. The leaves of a Nodding Thistle are green and have shiny metallic-looking upper surfaces, usually with whitish edges. The flower stems have narrow, spiny wings growing to just below the flower head. Rosette leaves are long and narrow, and deeply cut with spiny edges.

Nodding Thistle can be either biennial or annual. One plant can produce 10,000 viable seeds that are easily spread by farm machinery, stock and birds. Seeds germinate mainly in autumn, but can germinate outside that period. Autumn-germinated plants will flower and seed the following summer. Later germinations remain as rosettes for the first year and complete their lifecycle by flowering in their second summer.

Caution: If you slash Nodding Thistle plants it will make the pasture appear tidy, but it will also prevent them from flowering on schedule, so they will simply remain present in your pasture as perennials until they are able to flower when you're not looking. So eventually you'll still have to eradicate them.

PASTURE MANAGEMENT

The best control measure is pasture management, because a tight pasture sward will minimise thistle germination and throttle growth of any thistle seedlings. However, thistles will usually find some opportunity to establish themselves, and one plant quickly becomes a clump, which soon becomes an infestation.

GRUBBING-OUT

Individual plants and isolated clumps can be grubbed out successfully before seeding. Take at least 5cm of the taproot to avoid regrowth.

MOWING

Mowing (topping) mature plants can be a useful control, but timing is critical. For best results, mow *after* flowering, but *before* seed has set. Plants mowed before flowering will become hard-to-kill multicrown thistles. Plants mowed after seed set will of course multiply via the mass of released seed.



HERBICIDE CONTROL

Large infestations of Nodding Thistle are best sprayed. The optimum times for spraying are late autumn/early winter or in spring, when the plants are seedlings and more susceptible. If there's good pasture cover present, graze it well a week before spraying to maximise results and minimise pasture damage.

Boom Spraying

- **MCPA** at 3L/ha on seedlings, 4L/ha on small rosettes with crowns to 4cm diameter. This herbicide will damage clover if present.
- **MCPB+ MCPA** at 4L/ha on seedlings to six leaf. Reasonable control at later stages. This type of herbicide avoids clover damage.
- **Cobber** used alone at 1L/ha until early flowering. **Cobber** is also an excellent addition at 100-200ml/ha to both MCPA and MCPB/MCPA combo where larger, multicrown or otherwise hard-to-kill thistles are present.

Spot Spraying

- **GrassMate** at 6m/L applied anytime to whole plant. Grass friendly, but will suppress clover.
- **Cobber** at 25ml/10L (knapsack) or 100ml/100L (handgun). Effective anytime against larger plants.

Spot Treatment

- **Buckshot** granules applied dry at 2g to the crushed centre of each plant. Best applied to smaller plants, but effective against larger plants as well. An excellent option for killing thistles that have survived or been missed in earlier treatments.

Weed Wiper

- **MSF600** applied at 2g/L of water. For faster visible results add **Glyphosate** at 250ml/L water. Graze to reduce pasture height prior to treatment, so that the wiper can be set as low as possible. Make multiple passes over thick patches. Where a weed wiper can be used, this method is cheap, very effective against even mature & multicrown thistles, and of course is totally pasture-friendly.

www.rainbowbrown.co.nz

SUBSCRIBE to our Weed File Library at our website (just click the 'Subscribe' button on our home page and fill out a simple form). Each time we publish a new Weed File or update an existing one, we'll automatically email it to you as a one page full-colour PDF that you can either save on your computer or print and file.

GLYPHOSATE 360 360g/L GLYPHOSATE AS THE ISOPROPYLAMINE SALT



ACVM No P5441

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.....	\$65
10L.....	\$95
20L.....	\$165
100L.....	\$795
200L.....	\$1535

AUGUST SALE

See page 3 for details

GLYPHOSATE 450 450g/L GLYPHOSATE AS THE ISOPROPYLAMINE SALT



ACVM No P7223

More concentrated for maximum economy

- Same user-friendly benefits as Glyphosate 360 (above).
- 25% stronger so goes 25% further (20L = 25L of the 360g/L product).
- Use 800ml/100L (hand) or 2.4-4L/ha (pasture).
- Add SprayWetter penetrant for best results.

5L.....	\$70
10L.....	\$110
20L.....	\$195
100L.....	\$950
200L.....	\$1850

AUGUST SALE

See page 3 for details

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



ACVM No P7027

The low-cost, proven choice for gorse and brushweeds.

- 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	\$55
500g	\$78
1kg	\$125

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

Grass friendly control of brushweeds and broadleaf weeds in pasture.

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

2L.....	\$130
5L.....	\$245
10L.....	\$450
20L.....	\$795
100L.....	\$3650

COBBER 300g/L CLOPYRALID as the amine salt.

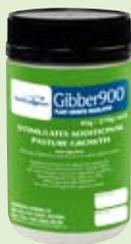


ACVM No P7790

Controls hard-to-kill thistles in pasture.

- 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.
- Also useful in cereal, Brassica and maize crops, plus forestry, orchards and shelter belts..
- Use 1-2L/Ha by boom or 100-200ml/100L spot spraying. Also good for wiper application.

2L.....	\$185
5L.....	\$370
10L.....	\$710
20L.....	\$1320

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.

* Depending on underlying fertility and pasture quality, this increase can be 250kgDM/Ha extra.

- Cost effective at just \$16/Ha, simple to apply with any spray gear.
- Sizes: 45g (5Ha) trial pack and 270g (30Ha) regular pack.

45g\$85

270g\$475

BUCKSHOT 20g/kg PICLORAM GRANULES

ACVM No 7717

Granular herbicide for direct spot application.

- 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.
- Use 2g per plant or 30-55g/sq.m

5kg\$65

10kg\$110

20kg\$200

RANGER 750g/kg THIFENSULFURON-METHYL GRANULES

ACVM No 7668

Selective herbicide for use in pasture, wheat barley and oats.

- Controls buttercups (annual, creeping and giant) and docks.
- Scoop and measuring cylinder included.
- Use at 20g/Ha, so 100g pack will treat 5 hectares.

100g\$95

1kg\$855

TRICLO 600g/L TRICLOPYR AS THE BUTOXYETHYL ESTER

ACVM No P7189

Controls broadleaf & brush weeds without pasture damage.

- Blackberry, broom, gorse, lupin, tutsan, 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.....\$125

5L.....\$235

10L.....\$405

20L.....\$705

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.....\$72

5L.....\$160

20L.....\$590

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.....\$70

10L.....\$125

20L.....\$240

THE BACK PAGE

• Rainbow & Brown

Rainbow & Brown Ltd is a privately-owned NZ company. Our factory and office is in Rotorua. We're now in our 10th 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, with no retailers, agents or middlemen involved, which is why our prices are so attractive ... it is effectively the "wholesale" price, direct from the manufacturer.

• People

The directors of Rainbow & Brown are Paul & Chris Martin, who've both been involved in the NZ agricultural chemicals business for nearly 20 years. Both are actively involved in running and building the business. If you phone us, your most likely contact will be Rachael, our office manager. If you call in at the factory, you'll also meet Clinton, the factory manager. We're just a small family, but a happy one.

• 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 will 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 (9.00 to 4.00 May-July).

• 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.
It's at www.rainbowbrown.co.nz

• Approved Handler Certificates (ERMA)

You do NOT need an Approved Handler certificate to purchase any current Rainbow & Brown product except for Cobber herbicide. To apply MSF600, GrassMate, 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.



PO Box 10049, Mail Centre, Rotorua 3046

E-mail: mail@rainbowbrown.co.nz

Freephone: (0508) 299 299

Fax: (07) 350 2008

www.rainbowbrown.co.nz