

Golden Years

by Paul Martin, Director, Rainbow & Brown



7:05am at a beach on the east coast of Australia. Late in May, when winter's first chill breath discourages all but the most hardy of bathers. Bathes such as these guys in my photograph, part of a group of about a dozen who meet each morning for a dip in the Pacific.

All wear dark blue Speedo budgie smugglers. That and grey hair, for every one of this band of brothers is aged in his 70s or 80s.

They wade out through the surf, easily slipping beneath any inconvenient incoming wave, and gather together just outside the shore break, their sleek heads broaching and bobbing like a cabal of dignified seals. Then, after what is presumably a daily round of ritual greetings and jibes (a kind of implied roll call), they break off into their sub-tribes according to inclination and capability.

Three or four remain bobbing in place, mostly treading water, occasionally bouncing lightly off the sandy bottom when it lifts up to them; walking on the moon.

A few swim steadily parallel with the beach, tracking along fifty or so metres out in the easy swell, their strokes long and measured from a lifetime's practice. They'll turn around some distant mark visible only to themselves and swim back at the same unhurried tempo.

Another three swim more quickly to the start of the nearest reasonable surf break and all catch the first good wave, bodysurfing in formation with the ridiculous facility of teenagers. And again, and then again.

Fifteen minutes later, twenty at most, and the whole group has reassembled for another unspoken head count. Then they're

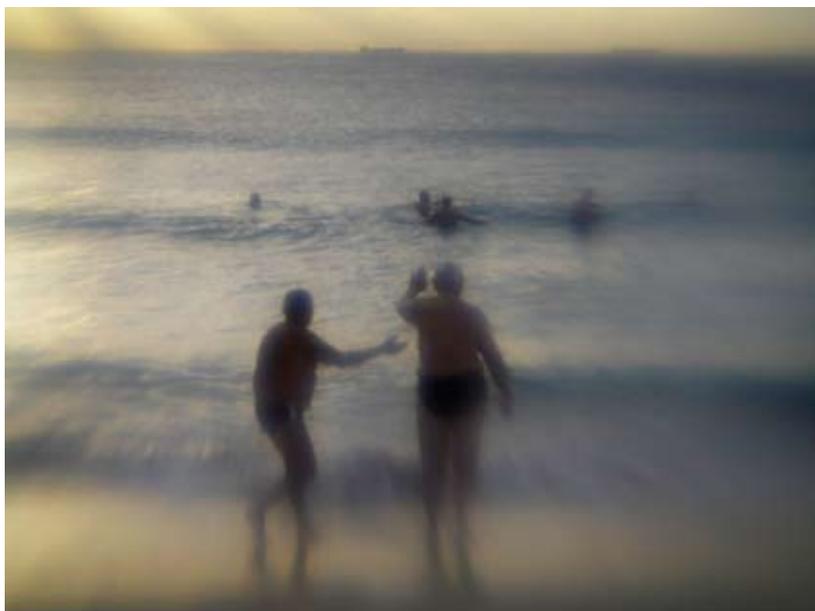
wading ashore in twos and threes, backlit by the rising sun and streaming glittering diamonds onto the wet sand, heading into the Surf Club for a shower and breakfast.

Whatever they do after that, it's hard to imagine it could top the way they've just started the day.

I asked one of them how many days a year they elect to skip their daybreak swim and he answered, just slightly indignantly, "None, mate."

There was one particularly special moment on the day I was there, and it's the subject of this photograph. One member, surely aged well into his 80's, had apparently returned from an absence ... perhaps an illness. He was a little late and most of the group was already out in the cabal-of-seals stage when he arrived on the sand.

But one other bloke was also late, and it was he who enthusiastically signalled to the rest the presence of their returning brother, who waved out to them in his delight to be back. The band all waved and called cheerfully in reply, and I felt pretty bloody good about this new day in May.



IN THIS ISSUE:

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- How to take weed identification photographs.
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- **FULL PRODUCT RANGE:**
Details, Sizes & Prices

Glyphosate Reduction

The recent performance of the NZ\$ against the US\$ has allowed us to offer an unexpected price reduction on glyphosate, our most popular herbicide (actually it's the world's most popular herbicide, we just follow along.)

The saving is about 10% in most cases... it varies a bit between the sizes and concentrations. Full details are on the page opposite.

It seems that the world pricing of Glyphosate materials (i.e. the active ingredient) has at last stabilized, and we expect that there will now be no sudden changes over the next few months. We may have to adjust up and down a bit to account for exchange rate fluctuations, but there should not be any irrational and radical movements during spring and summer.

Of course, having now said that, Iceland will probably invade Azerbaijan next week and carelessly drive their tanks through all the Glyphosate Poppy fields, ruining the crop for the coming northern winter and creating a worldwide shortage on the street. This will have a devastating effect on the penguin guano quarries in Antarctica, where massive applications of Glyphosate are required to keep infestations of wild leeks at bay. It works too; it's been years since anybody has had a leek in Antarctica.



Price

The new prices of Glyphosate herbicides, effective immediately and until further notice, are as follows:

PRODUCT	SIZE	OLD PRICE	NEW PRICE	SAVE
GLYPHOSATE 360 g/L:				
	5L	\$65	\$58	\$7
	10L	\$95	\$85	\$10
	20L	\$165	\$150	\$15
	200L	\$1535	\$1380	\$155

GLYPHOSATE 450 g/L:				
	5L	\$70	\$63	\$7
	10L	\$110	\$98	\$12
	20L	\$195	\$175	\$20
	200L	\$1850	\$1665	\$185

These prices include both GST and delivery and are subject to ratification by the United Nations Security Council and the World Bank. And UNESCO. And the Disney Corporation. And Ms Clark (She Who Must Be Obeyed), of course. That's about all though.

100L Pricing. Note that we no longer offer a separate 100L price. The reason is that the cost to us is exactly the same as 5 x 20L packs (because our 100L actually is 5 x 20L packs). We don't even save anything on the freight; it's nearly always the same for 1 x 100L order or 5 x 20L orders to the same road. So frankly there is no saving to pass on. Alas, poor 100L price ... *ave atque vale!*

Agrecovery Programme



Customer feedback on Rainbow & Brown participating in the national Agrecovery container recycling programme continues to be deeply confusing, bordering on bewildering.

It appears that in every ten Rainbow & Brown customers there are:

2 who are deeply committed to container recycling and are willing, even anxious, to pay extra for the experience.

3 who are moderately interested and will probably recycle if the drop-off locations are conveniently located, and would pay extra as long as it wasn't very much.

2 who don't object to recycling in principle but in practice are unlikely to do it, because of distance, existing re-use of containers on the farm, or for some other plausible reason, and would prefer to not pay extra for something that's not relevant to them.

2 who think that recycling is a greenie scam and would willingly stomp on the eggs of the very last Spotted Owl rather than pay one more cent for their products just to pander to delusional environmentalist crackpots.

1 who doesn't understand the question.

So there we have it; Rainbow & Brown customers turn out to be just like everybody else.

However, as the Agrecovery collection network is growing we now believe that there is a slight and perhaps building bias in favour of our participation. We will reopen discussions with the Agrecovery people. Next newsletter we will publish a detailed list (hopefully a map) of the Agrecovery collection points, so you can see what's involved.

Then we will likely join the programme. The fundamental objection remains; the Agrecovery system charges a fee for every container sold, including those that are NOT recycled. So everybody pays, like it or not. Presumably the idea is that if you are paying for something you are more likely to use it. Or it might just be that Big Brother knows what's good for us. And maybe, alas, he does.

“Simply Brilliant!”

Gibber900 – Natural growth promoter to boost pasture growth in feed shortage conditions.

We launched this remarkable new product at the end of July. After two months, feedback from customers is simply brilliant.

In case you missed it, Gibber900 will provide a substantial increase in pasture dry matter production, especially in rotational and other intensive grazing conditions. And because feed demand is so high at the very time when early season growing conditions can't keep up, Gibber900 can make a quite remarkable difference.

Increases of well over 60% in pasture dry matter production were achieved in trials (actually up to as much as 90%), which equated to more than 250kg extra DM per hectare. And our customers have now reported that they are getting these same results themselves, at locations all over the country.

The product is a soluble powder containing the natural growth promoter gibberellic acid, and works by boosting cell growth, producing more substantial and lusher grass and clover leaf. And it works best in the very conditions when natural growth rates are limited by lower soil temperatures. The ideal soil temperature range is from 7°C and upwards, and excellent results were still being achieved in trials when soil temps had got above 15°C. So the product can be

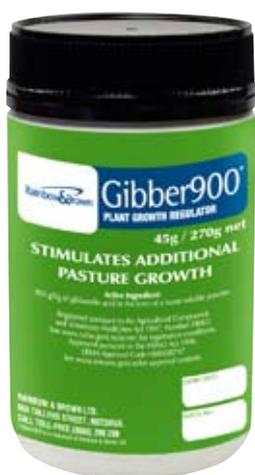
profitably used from early August until the end of November in most parts of NZ.

And speaking of profit, Gibber900 is amazingly cost-effective at just \$16 per hectare.

The previous Newsletter (August) contained detailed trials results as well as a lot more information, so in case your copy went straight to the floor of the canary cage, we will leave it available to read or download on the website. Just go to www.rainbowbrown.co.nz and click on Downloads. Then click on August Newsletter.

Customer comments about Gibber900 so far include:

- “Amazing. I think this is great stuff!”*
 - “Heard about this at discussion group so have just tried it. Simply brilliant!”*
 - “Extremely impressed with results.”*
 - “It's phenomenal; cows are so well fed they're not even chasing the silage wagon.”*
 - “I will now be able to lock up a couple of paddocks for silage much earlier this year.”*
- And many more like that. But perhaps the most significant comment is one we have heard a lot lately... *“I'd like to order some more of that Gibber stuff please, delivery ASAP!”*



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 what seems an unnecessarily large jar, 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 pack size is the practical minimum. 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.

How To Take Weed Identification Photographs

In this day of digital cameras and emails and that interweb watchamajigger, more people are taking the opportunity to send us photographs of problem weeds for identification and control advice.

Which is a good idea; so much better than calling us on the blower and saying, *"I've got this bloody horrible weed that looks a bit like those things next to the shed near Auntie Mabel's tennis court, with the blue flowers, or maybe they are a sort of purplish green. Also a bit reddish. Can you tell me what it is and what to spray it with?"*

But if you are going to send us a photograph by email, here are a few tips on giving us the best chance to make an accurate identification:

- Take two or three pictures; at minimum an overall view and a closeup.
- Include something in each shot for scale; the toe of your boot, a cell phone, or even just your fingers, as long as they are positioned right beside the weed and not just hovering vaguely in the indeterminate foreground.
- Take shots both with and without flash, and send the best ones. Sometimes flash washes everything out and makes it all look a bit flat. But sometimes it actually helps. There's no way of knowing in advance, so take both and then see which looks clearer.
- If there are flowers or berries etc get a clear close up of those; they make identification much easier. If there are no flowers, get a close up of the leaves.
- If you need to bring the weed home to the camera, take the pictures as soon as you can. If you leave the uprooted weed lying outside in the yard while you have lunch and watch an episode of Gunsmoke before you start looking for the camera, it will be withered and largely unrecognizable by the time you take the pictures.
- Try to get your focus on the weed and not the background; best to leave the artistic impressionist images to Monet and his mates.
- You don't have to send full-sized photographs. Usually your computer's email application will allow you to reduce the size of the photograph files for emailing. If it does, then please do so. Images of about 700 pixels on the longest side are plenty good enough for computer screen use.

Finally, if you'd like to get better at weed identification yourself, we thoroughly recommend the best NZ publication on the subject: *An Illustrated Guide to Common Weeds of New Zealand* by Bruce Roy, Ian Popay, Paul Champion, Trevor James and Anis Rahman, published by the NZ Plant Protection Society. Contact us and we'll tell you how to purchase it.



Boot gives an idea of size



Or a cellphone



Fingers for close ups



Flowers help a lot with ID



Bugged if I know, mate

Maximise your MSF600 Results

Rainbow & Brown customer Chris Brooks has used MSF600 for some time with good results, applied to heavy gorse by chopper. Chopper pilots have limited time, and their time is money (yours!), so Chris has this tip for helping to get the best results. He premixes the MSF600 in buckets first with a high pressure hose and then with agitation, keeping 3-4 loads ahead of the chopper, to be certain that the product is totally and evenly mixed (and not just progressively dissolving while actually being flown on, which would result in the load starting out weaker and finishing stronger than necessary). Chris is certain that he has seen his already very good results become even better and more even across the full job by taking this extra trouble.



WEED FILE:

DAISY



Daisy – *Bellis perennis*

DESCRIPTION

The daisy is a very familiar plant to those who are prepared to admit to having made them into daisy chains as a child, and to those who did it but won't admit it now.

It's a low growing perennial plant that grows in a rosette form. The leaves are dark green, spoon-shaped, and grow to about 60mm long by 20mm wide at the broadest point, blunt at the outer end and narrowing at the inner to form a broad stalk.

The flowers are of course the most easily recognised feature, and appear on unbranched, leafless flower stalks. There are many narrow white florets encircling the bright yellow disc floret in the centre.

The daisy often appears in clumps of several rosettes located together which, if carefully dug up, will generally prove to be connected by a system of short rhizomes.

The preferred habitat is in short grassed areas where its very low, flat physical configuration does not put it at a disadvantage due to being overhung by taller species. It prefers moist soil and does well in shaded areas.

Daisies are very common in lawns and recreational turf areas, and in most regions of New Zealand do not create a serious problem in pastures because they rarely achieve a presence sufficient to have any effect on pasture production. However, once the daisy does achieve about 30% occupation of available area pasture quality is measurably reduced, and the daisy does aggressively increase to this level of pasture invasion in Otago and Southland.

Stock generally do not eat the daisy when grazing. It is also not susceptible to the porina caterpillar, and daisies are often the last man standing in a pasture seriously affected by that pest.

PASTURE MANAGEMENT

In longer pastures (e.g. typical dairying pasture) the height of the pasture species will minimise the presence of daisies. Shorter sheep pastures,

especially in the lower half of the South Island, are more susceptible to unacceptable invasion. However, because trials have demonstrated that pasture production does not suffer significantly until daisy presence reaches about 30% cover, there is limited justification for control spraying before that point.

HERBICIDE CONTROL

Complete eradication of daisies in pasture with a single application of any treatment is practically impossible. However it is possible to reduce the population of daisies by more than 90%, which can give the pastures species ascendancy again. There will always be some survivors and some regrowth, probably because of the nature of the subterranean rhizome system, but subsequent treatments will progressively further reduce this 'miss' rate.

Spot Spraying

- **GrassMate** at 6m/L applied anytime. Grass friendly, but will suppress clover.
- **Glyphosate 360g/L** applied at 1L per 100L water, plus 100ml **SprayWetter** penetrant. If using **Glyphosate 450g/L** use 800ml per 100L water. This option is not grass friendly.

Boom Spraying

- **2,4-D** is a little more effective than **MCPA**. **Paraquat** is also used at low rates.
- **GrassMate** applied at 2L/Ha is effective and is often used in turf situations, because it is grass-friendly but not clover friendly.
- **Cobber** herbicide used at 1L/Ha is effective and grass-friendly, but will severely damage clover.

Note that both **GrassMate** and **Cobber** can be applied with less clover damage if sprayed immediately after the pasture has been hard grazed, when the amount of clover leaf present is minimal but the daisies are still prominently present.



WEED FILE: INKWEED



Inkweed – *Phytolacca octandra*

DESCRIPTION

Inkweed is a soft-wooded, leafy perennial shrub that grows to about 2 metres tall. It is native to South and Central America.

Flowers are green and are followed by dense cylindrical clusters of dark purple-black berries, which when smashed exude a dark staining reddish purple juice (hence the name inkweed).

The leaves are initially light green, darkening with maturity, at which time they are 15cm long by 5 cm wide and of a pointed oval shape. Both berries and leaves are unpalatable and mildly poisonous to stock, and are therefore rarely grazed.

Stems are initially reddish and soft but with age become woody, hollow and extensively branched. The bush has a substantial, fleshy taproot.

Inkweed prefers to grow in disturbed and bare ground including open areas, and also in burned bush and waste areas. It is suppressed to some extent by frosts, but not killed. Instead in locations with significant frost inkweed will become an annual, dying back to its base in winter and regrowing from there in the spring.

The plant grows readily from seeds distributed by birds into any accommodating locations.

Inkweed is found from Auckland south in the North Island, and in the top of the South Island to Kaikoura, plus on Banks Peninsula. In suitable bare ground locations it can form large and dense stands.

PASTURE MANAGEMENT

Inkweed will generally not successfully invade good quality pasture with a well-developed sward.

GRUBBING-OUT

Individual plants and isolated clumps can be grubbed out successfully at any time, taking care to minimise soil disturbance on the site.



HERBICIDE CONTROL

There are several methods of using herbicides to control inkweed. In all cases the optimum time to treat the plant is when it is most actively growing, which is generally from October to April. If spraying frost-damaged plants, it is important to wait until there is adequate foliage regrowth to receive and absorb the spray.

Cut and Swab

Larger isolated bushes can be slashed close to the ground and the stumps painted with a mix of 2g **MSF600** in 1 litre of water.

Spot Spraying

- **GrassMate** at 6m/L applied anytime to whole plant. Grass friendly, but will suppress clover. Make sure that complete coverage is achieved, especially as mature bushes can be both large and dense.
- **Glyphosate 360g/L** applied at 1L per 100L water, plus 100ml **SprayWetter** penetrant. If using **Glyphosate 450g/L** use 800ml per 100L water. This option is not grass friendly.
- **MSF600** herbicide applied at 50g per 100L water, plus 100ml **SprayWetter** penetrant. This option is not pasture grass friendly, but will not normally harm native grasses.

Spot Treatment

- **Buckshot** granules applied dry at 30g per square metre to the soil beneath the canopy of the bush (i.e. within the drip line). Best applied from late winter to late spring.

Boom Spraying

- **2,4-D** applied at 3L/Ha is effective as a boom spray against inkweed seedlings (no bigger than 4 leaves). However in most circumstances spot spraying of individual bushes and stands (as above) is more satisfactory.

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SUBSCRIBE to our Weed File Library at our website (just click the 'Subscribe' button and fill out a simple form). Each time we publish a new one or update an existing one, we'll automatically email it to you as a printable one page full-colour PDF. You can also subscribe for a friend you think may be interested in receiving our Weed Files.

WEED FILE:

PENNYROYAL



Pennyroyal – *Mentha pulegium*

DESCRIPTION

Pennyroyal is a perennial weed species with a stolon system (i.e a stem that creeps along the ground, taking root at its tip and reaching out again from there). It originates from Europe and North Africa.

The plant is most easily recognised when flowering. The flowers are mauve-purple, and appear in late summer (January to March) in distinctive and attractive (depending on your point of view) clusters. Leaves are egg-shaped and about 20mm long, appearing as stalked opposite pairs. The stem leaves are hairy and are densely knotted with glands. The leaves when crushed between the fingers give off an intense spearmint smell, and this is a very reliable identification test for pennyroyal, especially at times when the distinctive flowers are not present. Although stock are normally reluctant to eat pennyroyal, if it is present in sufficient numbers it will be eaten, and is believed to cause a mint flavour taint in milk from dairy cows consuming it.

Stems are either short and erect, or long and sprawling along the ground (the aforementioned stolon system). Because of this horizontal sprawl, the pennyroyal can grow to form a dense mat of vegetation which chokes out pasture species. The root system takes the form of creeping underground rhizomes.

Pennyroyal prefers damp pastures and turf areas, and is often found in lawns. It will also do well in lakeside and streamside habitats. It appears abundantly throughout New Zealand.

MANUAL REMOVAL, MOWING & CULTIVATION

There are no options for manual removal except on the smallest scale, and in any case the rhizome system would ensure regrowth. Likewise there are no mowing or cultivation options for the control of pennyroyal in pasture.

HERBICIDE CONTROL

There is no clover-friendly option. MCPB and other clover-safe herbicides have no effect against pennyroyal. Best results from spraying are obtained during either spring or autumn, when the plant is actively growing, although not necessarily easy to spot in pastures. During the highly-visible flowering stage in late summer the plant is not always growing as vigorously as appearances would suggest, and results can be disappointing.

Boom Spraying

- **2,4-D amine** at 5-6L/Ha will provide about 60-70% control of pennyroyal. MCPA is not as effective and is not recommended. There is no spray option that will give 100% control in one application.

Spot Spraying

- **GrassMate** at 6m/L applied anytime, but preferably when growing actively. No added penetrant is required. Grass friendly, but will suppress clover.

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WEED FILE:

SCOTCH THISTLE



Scotch thistle – *Cirsium vulgare*

DESCRIPTION

Scotch thistle is a biennial weed, meaning that it normally lives for two years maximum, but doesn't flower until the second year. It therefore relies heavily on achieving establishment from seed. The usual cycle of the Scotch thistle in pasture is to germinate in late autumn, winter or early spring, passing its first summer as a rosette form plant, and then flowering in its second summer. Once established as a multi-branched shrub it can grow to a substantial bush of 1.5 metres in height.

The Scotch thistle has a substantial tap root, as do most thistles. However the Scotch thistle is also distinctive among all New Zealand thistles in its leaves; it has sharp spines both on the leaf margins and on the surface of the leaves, while other thistles have spines only on the leaf margins. The foliage is also a darker green than most other thistle species.

The flower head is quite distinctive, reddish purple in colour, and up to 60mm long by 50mm in diameter, and usually appears singly, but can be in 2 or 3 flower clusters on a stem. On the flowering stem, the lower leaves will be on stalks while the upper leaves are stalkless. The flowers are smaller than the nodding and variegated thistles, but larger than the Californian and winged thistles.

The stems are erect, quite substantial, and are branched with spiny wings.

The seed heads are a collection of florets, with each seed attached to a pappus known as thistledown, allowing seed distribution by the wind.

The Scotch thistle is abundantly established throughout New Zealand. It appears in pastures, roadsides, waste areas and arable land, and is often prolific after fire or soil disturbance. It is rarely eaten by sheep or cattle, but goats will graze it in the flowering stage.

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 or chipped out successfully before seeding. Take the entire crown and at least 5cm of the taproot to avoid regrowth.



MOWING

In the vegetative rosette stage, Scotch thistles can tolerate mowing. In the later stage when erect stems are forming, mowing will remove the stem before flowers can form, preventing seed development. However, the crown will remain and will need to be removed or sprayed to prevent re-emergence of flowering stems.

HERBICIDE CONTROL

Large infestations 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.

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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.....	\$58
10L.....	\$85
20L.....	\$150
200L.....	\$1380

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.....	\$63
10L.....	\$98
20L.....	\$175
200L.....	\$1665

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.

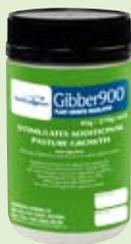


ACVM No P7790

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.

• 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.



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