

May Contain Violence

by Paul Martin, Director, Rainbow & Brown



I like movies. Old movies, foreign movies and black & white movies are my particular favourites, but even modern Hollywood movies are not without their entertainment value if you open your mind - or better still if you empty it altogether. And it is in that enforced catatonic state that I have become especially fond of studying the film censorship classifications and wondering what they could possibly mean.



I saw a wonderful example just tonight; a movie in which Bruce Willis and Billy Bob Thornton rob banks while competing for the attentions of Cate Blanchett. The movie itself was vacuous nonsense, but the censor's classification statement was immensely engrossing. It said 'M - recommended for mature audiences - may contain violence.'

The first question that occurs to me is why the censor should actually be recommending movies at all. *Suitable* for mature audiences perhaps, but *recommended*? What is this? The Michelin Guide? Will the censor be giving star ratings and handing out awards sometime soon?

But let's put that to one side for a moment and consider the second part: 'may contain violence.' What do they mean, it *may* contain violence? Surely it either does or it doesn't? The use of the word 'may' indicates that they aren't sure. That they haven't actually watched the film at all, but felt that the poster looked like it just might imply a picture with a touch of argy-bargy in it. Or maybe the censor is just assuming that it could be violent because Bruce Willis is in it?

Another stupefyingly useless classification I have seen on a film recently was this: 'MA 15+ - contains themes.' Now imagine for one moment you are the parent of a typically wilful 14-year-old and he/she/it announces an intention to see this movie. You consult the censor's classification and forbid it.

'Awwwww,' wails the pimply adolescent, 'why not?'

'Because,' you retort, 'it contains themes!' Sound argument, yes? Themes! The moral peril

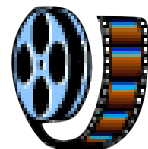
speaks for itself doesn't it? Well it had better, because the censor's certainly not saying anything intelligible. What possible use is that cautionary statement: 'contains themes'? Surely it has no practical meaning whatsoever. But at least it has some amusement value for the keen student of Government Agency Gibberish (i.e. me), because it prompts me to fondly imagine the Chief Censor sitting his own pimply teenager down for a wee chat involving a stern caution to at all costs avoid engaging in any unprotected themes.

I have also seen a censorship classification alerting the intending viewer to the fact that 'The following film contains language'. I suppose the intention was to warn us that it is not a Charlie Chaplin movie, but is that really a legitimate function of the censor? And if it is, what's next? 'The following film may contain images; incidental background music is also possible?'

Anyway, enough censor bashing for the moment, because I've just thought of something else about movies that I'd been dying to bring to your attention. You see, I like movies but I pretty much dislike all actors. They seem to me a shamelessly self-congratulatory bunch, given that all they do is read someone else's words and smile/grunt/laugh/cry when instructed to do so. And I especially despise their eagerness to paint themselves as the vanguard of social conscience by embracing every fashionable liberal and humanitarian cause that occurs to them.

Which raises an interesting point. If their profession is really at the leading edge of social liberalism, why is it that they insist on having separate Academy Awards for male and female actors? I can see sound reasons to retain sexual apartheid in javelin throwing, or weight lifting, or even (possibly) in downhill skiing. But acting? How is that justified on any reasonable grounds?

After all, the censor could always advise us of any risk of being exposed to movies with a dangerous gender imbalance in their Oscar prospects: "This film is classified MS - recommended for Meryl Streep - may contain glimpses of George Clooney".



IN THIS ISSUE:

Two great Autumn Sales:

- **MSF600 Gorse and Brushweed Spray**
- **GIBBER900 Pasture Growth Promoter**

Also:

- **REPLICATE:**
For weed control in fodder brassicas
- **GIBBER900:**
How it works to boost late autumn grass production.
- **New 3rd Edition of Common Weeds of NZ**
- **2 NEW WEED FILES.**
- **FULL PRODUCT RANGE:**
Details, Sizes & Prices

AUTUMN SALE

MSF600 Gorse & Brushweed Spray

The best and most economical spray for gorse and other brush weeds now costs even less because we are having a super-duper autumn sale.

MSF600 contains 600g/kg metsulfuron-methyl; the most popular and proven active ingredient in NZ brush control. It's a water-soluble granule that's safe and easy to use and provides control of mature gorse at a herbicide cost of just \$62.50 per hectare.

Now that cost is down with this autumn sale to as little as just \$45 per hectare, *including GST and delivery!*

The sale commences April 1st, and ends on May 31st, unless our sale stocks are sold out earlier. There's no limit per customer, but get in soon to be sure you get yours at this great saving of up to 28% off the regular per kilo price.



SALE PRICES (incl GST & delivery):

- **1kg...\$100** (normally \$125)
- **10kg or more...\$90** per kg

Weed Control in Fodder Brassica Crops

New 'Replicate' is the solution!

Replicate contains two well-proven active ingredients; 150g/L picloram and 225g/L clopyralid. They work brilliantly together for post-emergence weed protection of your fodder brassica crop.

Weeds controlled are black nightshade, fathen, thornapple, woolly nightshade, fleabane, foxglove, fireweed, redroot (suppression), tree lucerne, wattles, gorse and broom. Apply Replicate at just 350ml per hectare to actively growing weeds at the 2-8 leaf seedling stage. So the cost can be under \$50/Ha!

2L...\$295 4L...\$556

Prices incl GST & delivery. Call for discounts on larger quantities.



Gibber900 SALE

Save \$50 a pack on Gibber900 Grass Growth Promoter for Autumn.

Gibber900 provides an amazing boost to grass production during the autumn and spring feed pinch periods. You can increase pasture dry matter (DM) by over 50% in just 3 weeks! See the following two pages for full details.

After last spring's very successful debut for this new product, we've decided to have a sale for autumn only. This reduces the cost per hectare from \$16 to just \$14! (versus another major brand's \$23 per hectare)



**270g pack (treats 30Ha) ... was \$475 ... SALE \$425 (save \$50!)
45g trial pack (5 Ha) ... was \$85 ... SALE \$75 (save \$10!)**

SALE RULES:

- No limit per customer, first in first served.
- Sale begins April 1st and ends when sold out.
- Payment required 7 days after goods received.

More Grass for Autumn



'Simply Brilliant!' That's one of many similar comments we had from people who used this remarkable product last spring. It is a growth promoter that can give you 50% more pasture production in just 3 weeks!

In farm trials, it produced the equivalent of around 250kg/Ha extra dry matter (DM) production, at a cost of well under \$20 per hectare! And it works best when you need it most ... during the critical autumn and spring pinches when growth is limited by low soil temperatures.

Autumn & Winter Benefits

Using Gibber900 in autumn will not only extend your optimum rate of autumn pasture production for longer, but you can also go into winter with a lot more high quality feed cover in reserve.

Active Ingredient

Gibber900 contains a natural plant growth promoter called gibberellic acid. It works by boosting cell expansion in grasses and clovers, resulting in faster growth as well as lusher and more substantial foliage.

Works Fast

Because of the speed of the effect (3 weeks from application to the maximum additional feed benefit), Gibber900 is very suitable for rotationally grazed dairy units and also for any intensively/short grazed drystock pastures.

Application

Gibber900 is sprayed onto the pasture 1-3 days after hard grazing. The boost in growth becomes visibly evident after just 7-10 days, and the boost accelerates to its maximum effect at about 21 days. Application can be done with any boom or rosette spray, at the rate of just 9g Gibber900 in about 100L water per hectare, with 100ml SprayWetter penetrant added. The product comes with a 9g scoop for ease of measuring.

Soil Temperatures

Gibber900 works best when soil temp is



and Winter with Gibber900

between 7°C and 18°C. And the maximum boost (difference between treated and untreated pasture) occurs when untreated growth rate would be lowest ... i.e. just when you need it the most!

How Often?

Gibber900 is not a fertilizer, and you must have decent soil fertility to obtain and sustain the best results. In trials there was no discernible loss of response (nor any loss of soil fertility) after three consecutive applications. We recommend six applications per paddock per year.

Save for Autumn

Gibber900 is available in two sizes; 270g pack that sprays 30 hectares, and the 45g 'trial' pack that does 5 hectares. Both are on special in this newsletter, saving you over 10% off the regular price, and dropping the cost per hectare down to just \$14!

FARM TRIALS

Our original farm trials were conducted on a Northland dairy farm. Paddocks were sprayed at the recommended rate, with randomly chosen 4 x 4 metre areas covered to provide non-treated control areas.

Measurements were conducted by plate meter, brix meter and visual assessment. Dry matter increases ranged from 72% to 97% at 20 days after treatment, with brix levels of 7.

The following two photographs provide a clear indication of the visual difference between the treated and non-treated areas after 20 days.



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 two pictures are at the same scale (note apparent size of boot toes).





NZ's best weed reference book

Just out this month is the 3rd edition of *Common Weeds of New Zealand*, by Ian Popay, Paul Champion and Trevor James.

This brilliant fully illustrated guide is updated in this new edition to around 450 pages and over 1500 new photographs, covering more than 600 weed species. It's well organized and includes some very handy and easy-to-use guides to weed identification, as well as many other features.

We recommend this book as the best and most practical guide to identifying NZ weeds.

It's priced at a very reasonable \$55 and is available from MW Press...

website: www.mwpress.co.nz

phone: (03) 321 9749

Barley Grass Control

Recently we've had lots of enquiries about how to control barley grass in pasture. It's clearly a growing problem, if you'll pardon the poor pun.

There's an excellent AgResearch info leaflet available here: www.agresearch.co.nz/pestweb/ (Click on 'WEED' and follow the prompts to barley grass.).

Rainbow & Brown doesn't yet have a specialist product for barley grass control, but we expect to have one during next season. Glyphosate kills it but also kills your grass. The best selective option is a product containing 500g/L ethofumesate, of which there are several brands available. It damages clover but not ryegrass, and is an excellent choice for autumn/winter application.

4 x 5 = 20!

Just a reminder that our 20L pack of any product is actually a carton containing 4 x 5L packs. This is more popular than a single 20L container, mainly because the smaller packs are easier to handle, pour and dispose of. And they're more cost-efficient for transport and storage purposes as well. And so that's why we do it.

WEED FILE:

PRIVET



Tree privet - *Ligustrum lucidum*

Chinese privet – *Ligustrum sinense*



Tree privet - *Ligustrum lucidum*

Chinese privet – *Ligustrum sinense*

DESCRIPTION

Note: Tree privet and Chinese privet are related and very similar species. Differences between them are noted in this weed file but as they present essentially the same problems and require identical control measures, the two species are for practical purposes treated as if they were the same.

Both privet species were introduced to NZ from China as ornamental and hedging plants. Privet has since become a highly invasive pest plant, and in some regions of NZ the plant is subject to Pest Plant Management Strategies, and may not be sold, propagated or distributed.

Tree privet is a hardy, fast-growing evergreen shrub/tree that grows up to 10 metres in height. Chinese privet is similar but smaller, generally reaching only 5 metres in height.

The leaves of the privet species are a useful distinguishing feature. The leaves of the tree privet are larger (up to 13cm long), dark green and glossy on the upper surface, and generally have a sharply-defined oval shape with a pointed tip and clean edges. The Chinese privet by contrast has leaves that are smaller with a dull green upper surface, with a less-sharply oval shape and slightly wavy edges, a more rounded tip, and a hairy mid-rib on the undersurface.

Flowers are white in both species; the tree privet flowers November to March while the Chinese privet flowers from July to March.

Both species produce dense clusters of black or purple-black berries.

The fruit and leaves of both are poisonous, and are widely-held to contribute to allergies and asthma, in spite of privet being insect-pollinated and so not generating wind-blown pollen.

DISTRIBUTION

Tree privet occurs in the North Island only, mostly in North Auckland, Auckland and Bay of Plenty. Chinese privet also occurs mainly from Bay of Plenty northwards, but has been recorded south to Wellington and around Nelson.

The common habitat for invasive privet is around gardens, forest margins and roadsides. Both privet species will rapidly colonise waste areas or stands of trees, and will readily displace native plants in regenerating sites.

Privet spreads via birds eating the berries and then scattering them in their droppings, and also following human plantings that escape and then spread to invasive proportions.

MANUAL CONTROL

Pulling or grubbing out seedlings is effective, and should be done before any seeds present ripen. Removed material can then be mulched or composted.

HERBICIDE CONTROL

Because of its heritage as a hedge, privet is often found growing wild in close proximity to horticultural and other sensitive sites where the hedges were located, so care must be taken to avoid spray drift damage to valuable adjacent plants.

HANDGUN SPRAYING

- **Glyphosate 360** sprayed at 1 litre per 100L water, with 200ml of **SuperWetter** penetrant added. For **Glyphosate 450** use at 800ml/100L.
- **MSF600** at 35g plus 200ml **SuperWetter** per 100 litres of water.

KNAPSACK

- **Glyphosate 360** sprayed at 225ml per 15L of water, with 30ml of **SuperWetter** penetrant added. For **Glyphosate 450** use at 180ml/15L.
- **MSF600** at 5g plus 30ml of **SuperWetter** per 15 litres of water.

CUT STEM AND INJECT

This is a very effective control method in situations where the size of the plant or its proximity to vulnerable valuable species makes spraying impractical. It is essential that the herbicide is applied as soon as possible after the cuts are made.

- **MSF600** at 20g plus 10ml **SuperWetter** in 1 litre of water. Make downward cuts with machete or axe around the base of trees, cutting into the sap wood. Inject the herbicide mixture into the fresh cuts to the point of runoff.
- **Glyphosate 360** or **450** used neat and applied as above is also effective.

FELL AND STUMP SWAB

Where the situation allows the large privet tree can be felled entirely and the fresh cut stump liberally swabbed with the **MSF600** concentrated mixture as detailed in the 'Cut stem and inject' section.



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WEED FILE:

BLACK NIGHTSHADE



Black Nightshade – *Solanum nigrum*

DESCRIPTION

Note: Black nightshade is often mistakenly called deadly nightshade. It's not deadly nightshade ... see 'Toxicity' below.

Black nightshade is a summer annual and can be a short-lived perennial. It can be variable in size and form, but most often grows as a tall, upright plant reaching about 70cm in height. Large plants will typically become extensively branched and can carry a lot of foliage and consequently compete successfully with crop and pasture species for sunlight. The plants normally die off with the late autumn frosts.

The leaves are dark green, sometimes with purple edges, oval shaped and pointed at the tips, and are up to 12cm long by 7cm wide. The stems are often distinctly purple, especially late in the season.

Mature plants support distinctive bunches of berries 7-10mm in diameter, initially green in colour and turning to black when ripe. When green the berries are a serious problem in pea crops because they can easily be harvested with the peas and are hard to distinguish visually.

Flowers appear between October and May, and are generally white, occasionally pale mauve, 10-12mm in diameter, with five pointed petals and a central yellow column.

Distribution

Black Nightshade is common throughout most of NZ, although less so in the southern half of the South Island. It appears most often in arable land, waste areas, disturbed pastures and gardens. The ripe berries are eaten by birds and it is by this means (bird droppings) that the plant is most readily spread.

Toxicity

Black nightshade is not particularly poisonous, although the unripe green berries may be mildly toxic to children, and there are observations of calves being 'drunk' from eating black nightshade that has become more palatable as it dies off after spraying.

Its undeserved reputation for toxicity is largely due to its being regularly mistaken for deadly nightshade. Deadly nightshade is actually very rare in NZ, and exists only in very limited numbers in locations close to Christchurch. Deadly nightshade (also called belladonna) is indeed highly toxic: Emperor Augustus was poisoned by his missus with belladonna, and Macbeth used it to poison various Englishmen.

Small-flowered nightshade

There is one other species, *small-flowered nightshade*, that is visually very similar to black nightshade and occurs in similar situations although it is not so widely distributed. However as its characteristics and control measures are virtually identical, the two can for practical purposes be considered the same.

CULTIVATION CONTROL

Black nightshade is controlled by cultivation where that is an option. However it does commonly appear in new pasture and crops, when other control measures must be used.

HERBICIDE CONTROL

Black nightshade is readily controlled by many herbicides, so the most suitable product to use is generally determined by the situation and the need to avoid or minimise damage to pasture and crops. However, there is evidence of black nightshade resistance to some chemicals, particularly chlorsulfuron and the triazine family of herbicides.

Waste Areas

- **Glyphosate** is very effective used at 1L/100L in situations where collateral damage to grass is not a concern.

New Pasture

- **MCPB** or products combining **MCPB** plus **MCPA**, applied by boom spray at 4L-6L per hectare, are effective against black nightshade at the seedling stage, and will not damage the new grasses or clover. These products will also provide reasonable suppression of plants past the seedling stage.

Established Pasture

- **MCPA** and **2,4-D** are often used to control larger plants in established pasture, but this will damage clover.
- **GrassMate** at 60ml per 10 litres of water, applied to actively growing plants by spot spraying, will provide control but will temporarily remove clover from the sward.

Fodder Brassica Crops

- **Replicate** applied at 350ml/hectare by boom spray (aerial or ground), in 100 to 300L water, with added crop oil at 500ml/100L. Best applied to black nightshade when at the seedling stage.



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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.....	\$50
10L.....	\$78
20L.....	\$140
200L.....	\$1200

GLYPHOSATE 450 450g/L GLYPHOSATE AS THE ISOPROPYLAMINE SALT



ACVM No P7223

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

- 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.....	\$58
10L.....	\$88
20L.....	\$160
200L.....	\$1450

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

AUTUMN SPECIAL
See page 2

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.....	\$110
5L.....	\$215
10L.....	\$410
20L.....	\$730
100L.....	\$3600

NEW LOW PRICES

COBBER 300g/L CLOPYRALID as the amine salt.

ACVM No P7790

For control of hard-to-kill and multi-crown thistles in pasture plus certain broadleaf and brush weeds.
(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.
- 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

AUTUMN SPECIAL
See page 3

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

5kg\$75
10kg\$140
20kg\$250

OUT OF STOCK

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\$95
1kg\$855

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.....\$125
5L.....\$235
10L.....\$405
20L.....\$705

REPLICATE 150g/L PICLORAM and 225g/L CLOPYRALID BOTH AS MONOETHANOLAMINE SALTS



ACVM No P8050

For control of broadleaf weeds in fodder brassica crops and in Ratiata pine. (Approved Handler certificate required)

- Controls black nightshade, fathen, redroot (suppression), thornapple, woolly nightshade, fleabane, foxglove, fireweed, tree lucerne, wattles, gorse, broom.
- For brassicas apply at 350ml/Ha, by aerial, ground or CDA spray. Best results when applied to weeds at 2-8 leaf seedling stage.
- For Radiata pine use 2-2.5L Ha by air.

2L.....\$295
4L.....\$556

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. You can also subscribe to the free Weed Files library. 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 and Replicate herbicides. 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 and Replicate herbicides or to apply them in any circumstances.



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