

A load of Bull

by Paul Martin, Director, Rainbow & Brown



Many years ago I was a soldier: an officer in the Australian Army. And when I was a brand new, bright-eyed Lieutenant, I went to the School of Artillery to learn my trade.

This beautiful place on the ocean cliff-tops, right above Manly in Sydney, was 'blessed' with a legendary figure in the person of the Regimental Sergeant Major (RSM) with the altogether appropriate name of 'Bull' Storey.

Readers with military experience will already know of such people, but for the uninitiated, the RSM is the senior enlisted soldier in any regiment, has seen and heard everything, and has almost unlimited power. He enjoys a uniquely intimate one-to-one relationship with the Colonel, and as such holds the lives of the junior officers in his hands. Technically I outranked the RSM and consequently he called me 'Sir', but we both knew that he didn't mean it.

Anyway, why do I tell you all this old military guff, I hear you ask? Well, I told you that so I could tell you this: just a couple of the many fabled anecdotes involving 'The Bull'.

The first involved a young soldier newly-posted to work in the regimental orderly room; the RSM's inner sanctum. This young man was of the Sikh religion, and named Alan Singh. His rank was Private, but in the artillery that rank is actually 'Gunner'. So on his first day, young Alan goes to the RSM's office with a pile of files, and simply opens the door and walks in.

The Bull looks at him as if he were a Warsaw Pact invasion. His already ruddy complexion turns crimson. Neck veins bulge, as do his eyeballs. And finally he exclaims, in tones of infinite menace, "Who the bloody hell are you?"

Alan sputters out, "I'm Gunner Singh, sir!"

The Bull considers this meager explanation for a stranger daring to enter his den uninvited. He leans forward. "I don't care if you're gunna do a #@\$&# tap dance," the Bull screams, "get outside and #\$\$%#@# knock!"

The second Bull anecdote involved a big military parade. There is no occasion that will stimulate the juices of an RSM more than a big parade. It is his *magnum opus*, and woe betide any unfortunate soul, of any rank at all, who dares to even breathe in an unmilitary fashion on the RSM's parade.

This particular parade was to mark the arrival of a new Commanding Officer. The new Colonel and the old Colonel, accompanied by The Bull, would together inspect the ranks of gleaming

troops assembled for the occasion. It was a big parade, involving about 500 troops and a marching band. Bayonets would be fixed. Swords would be flourished. Stirring music would deafen everyone present. And The Bull would glow with unspeakable delight at the flawless execution of *his* parade (the Colonels knew better than to think it was really for them).

On the morning of the parade, troops were dressing in their perfectly starched uniforms and donning their polished brass. And The Bull was prowling unnoticed behind one of the barrack buildings. He glanced into a window as he passed, and spied a young soldier pulling on a pair of Manly Sea Eagles football socks. The military boots are high, and the trousers are gathered over the tops of the boots, so the socks are never actually visible. But the dress instruction included the entry, "*Socks, woollen worsted, khaki, pairs, 1*". Nevertheless, The Bull held his tongue, and merely noted the identity of the miscreant.

Later, on the parade, the two Colonels are strolling through the ranks exchanging chat about their Labrador dogs and the new Range Rovers, with The Bull cruising along behind in a cloud of steam and malevolence. And The Bull spots the soldier again.

"You!" he screams, in a voice audible as far away as the Blue Mountains. The Colonels stop instantly, astonished at this rude interruption of their chat. The soldier himself rolls one eye at The Bull and begins to perspire.

"You!" repeats The Bull, "Tip your head back!" The soldier blinks, and his sweat turns to a Niagara.

"Tip your #\$\$%#@# head back and open your #\$\$%#@# mouth!" The Bull shrieks again. The soldier manages a swooning kind of gape, head lolling back like an unstuffed doll, upon which The Bull raises himself to tiptoe and peers down into the poor bugger's throat.

"You've got #\$\$%#@# red socks on!," The Bull shouts even louder. "Get outside my office straight after the parade, you miserable little worm."

The Bull tucks his ceremonial stick back under his arm. He makes eye contact with the Colonels, who have been frozen in place throughout, and nods. They turn and resume their stroll, back to their world of Range Rovers and Labrador dogs. And The Bull smiles a tiny little smile, just for one heartbeat.

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• 2 NEW WEED FILES

• FULL PRODUCT RANGE:

Details, Sizes & Prices

Gibber 900

**Save \$50 on
a 30Ha pack!**

We are extending our Autumn special into winter, giving you the chance to quickly boost your winter grass cover before it gets too cold for growth, and also to have a bit of stock of this amazingly effective product ready to kick-start new season growth in early spring.

Anytime the soil temperatures are above about 6-7°C, Gibber 900 will naturally boost pasture growth. In trials, we have achieved 50% or more increases in pasture dry matter production in just 3 weeks after application. The average increase measured was actually up around 70%!

That can mean producing as much as 250kg/Ha of extra DM, and for the low cost at this sale price of only \$12.60 plus GST per hectare!

The special offer is:

270g pack
(treats 30Ha)...was \$475
SALE \$425 (save \$50!)

45g trial pack
(treats 5 Ha)...was \$85
SALE \$75 (save \$10!)

Sale ends on 30th June, or earlier if sale stocks are sold out. No limit per customer, and it's first in - first served. Prices include GST and delivery.



Growth Promoter

Frequently Asked Questions

What is Gibber 900?

It's a natural growth promoter called gibberellic acid. It's been used for many years in horticulture, but only in recent years has its use on pasture become more common.

How does it work?

Gibber 900 works by boosting cell expansion in grasses and clovers, resulting in faster growth as well as lush and more substantial foliage. See the two pictures on this page, showing an identical-size view of treated and untreated pasture after 20 days from spraying.

How fast does it work?

The extra growth becomes unmistakably evident about 7 - 10 days after application (leave a small area untreated to see for yourself the remarkable difference). The boost effect on pasture growth continues to become more and more pronounced until it reaches its maximum effect at about 21 days after application. Beyond that point any further growth returns to the 'normal' rate, but of course the additional feed it has generated over the 3 weeks' boost period is all still there in the paddock, waiting to be consumed by stock or used for silage etc.

Is Gibber 900 just for rotational grazing systems?

No, although it certainly does suit them very well because of the 3 weeks' effective growth-boost cycle. It also works most efficiently when sprayed onto hard-grazed paddocks a couple of days after the stock are out, because all of the freshly short-cropped grass & clover will be doing its best to recover at that time, and so will uniformly benefit from the Gibber 900 treatment. But useful additional pasture growth will be achieved under any grazing system, and customers using less intensive grazing have still achieved very pleasing and cost-effective results.

What's the ideal soil temperature range?

Gibber900 works best when soil temp is between 6-7°C and 18°C. And the maximum difference between treated and untreated pasture occurs when the untreated growth rate would be lowest ... i.e. just when you need it the most!

How often can you apply Gibber 900?

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 growth response (nor any loss of soil fertility) after three consecutive applications. We recommend six applications per paddock per year.

What's the ideal application method?

Any boom spray or rosette spray works best. You're applying just 9g of the Gibber 900 per hectare, and from a practical point of view around 100L of water per hectare will allow uniform spray coverage.

Can you mix Gibber 900 with other substances?

Yes, although we don't recommend applying it in a mix with most fertilisers. However, quite a few customers have applied it with urea and report very pleasing results and no problems. The substance is chemically-compatible with most things and we suggest that if you want to try a particular combination, just experiment first with a small area sprayed partly with Gibber 900 alone, and partly with the combination you're interested in. Then wait three weeks and assess the results!

Call Rainbow & Brown anytime if you'd like to discuss using Gibber 900 for your particular situation. We learned a lot from our initial trials, but we've since learned even more via feedback from happy customers, so we are well equipped to make specific practical recommendations for you.

UNTREATED



TREATED



Glyphosate Winter Special

We've got a bit of Glyphosate left from autumn, so we're offering it now as a special, prior to the arrival of our new season stock for Spring.

Glyphosate prices seem to have stabilized again, after the last couple of years of roller coaster ride. But we still aren't sure what the new season's prices will be; just when everything seems quiet on the glyphosate front, Kurdabaijan invades Lower Weedistan and their battle tanks squash all the newly-planted glyphosate poppy crops, and we're right back to saying, "Huh?" and similar expressions of dismay. But for now we'll hope for the best.

Here's the Glyphosate winter special:

Glyphosate 360g/L

5L	normally \$50	Sale Price \$45
10L	normally \$78	Sale Price \$72
20L	normally \$140	Sale Price \$130

Glyphosate 450g/L

5L	normally \$58	Sale Price \$52
10L	normally \$88	Sale Price \$82
20L	normally \$160	Sale Price \$150

The sale ends 30th June, or earlier if sale stocks sell out. First in first served, and there's no limit per customer. Prices include GST & delivery.



JULY BREAK

We'll be having our annual winter close-down period in July so that our staff can take their usual couple of weeks in the sun at Monte Carlo. We'll close at 4pm Friday 2nd July and reopen 9:00 am on Monday 26th July. If you need anything over July make sure to order before Friday the 2nd.

CALL TOLL-FREE ON (0508) 299 299 Prices incl GST & delivery

COMING SOON: THISTLE CONTROL

In early spring Rainbow & Brown will be launching two new thistle control products: MCPA and ThistleStop. These will be competitively priced sprays for selectively controlling seedling thistles, as well as a number of other weeds, in pastures, in cereals and in some other crops.



MCPA is a well-established active for spraying most species of thistles, buttercups, and many other pasture weeds. MCPA is ideal for use in early spring and summer, and also later in autumn and early winter, as long as the target weeds are growing actively. It is designed for cost-effective control of weeds that are at the seedling and immature stages; for example, thistles are well controlled with MCPA up to the 40mm crown diameter stage. Beyond that point, other herbicides will often have to be used to achieve full control. For hard-to-kill thistles, MCPA can be mixed with Rainbow & Brown's Cobber herbicide (active ingredient - clopyralid).

MCPA can damage clover, especially when used at the higher label rates, and so it is best for use either in situations clover damage is not a concern, or when the clover leaf has been substantially reduced by solid grazing a few days prior to spraying.



ThistleStop contains a combination of MCPB with a lower concentration of MCPA. The effect of this combination is to make the product a lot more clover friendly than a high concentration of MCPA alone. The effectiveness of ThistleStop depends on the successful conversion within the plant of the MCPB into an active form that will kill the target weeds. Because clover plants cannot make this conversion, the clover is unaffected, but the weed species do make the conversion, and thus they die.

ThistleStop works best if applied when the weeds are as small as possible but still actively growing. Thistles tend to be fully controlled if treated as 2-3 leaf seedlings, and usefully suppressed if treated after that growth stage. Californian thistles are best sprayed with ThistleStop at the flower bud stage.

These two new products are each effective against much the same spectrum of weeds, and the main difference between them is that ThistleStop is clover-friendly while MCPA is not. Weeds controlled include annual & giant buttercup, fathen, black nightshade, redroot, dandelion, plantains, hedge mustard, willow weed, wireweed, cornbind, wild turnip, redroot and seedling docks, as well of course as all the common thistle species.

Look for our two new products, MCPA and ThistleStop, in the early spring. All the details and prices will be announced in the August newsletter.

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.



GrassMate or Triclo: Which to use?

These two products are quite similar. They do similar things in much the same way, and it can sometimes be confusing trying to decide which will suit your situation best.

They are both selective sprays, best used for boom spraying pasture to eradicate both broadleaf weeds and brush weeds. They both contain the active ingredient triclopyr, although GrassMate also contains a second active, picloram, and that's the key difference.

Because of the additional picloram ingredient, GrassMate offers an advantage and a disadvantage over Triclo.

The advantage is that GrassMate can be used over a wider range of climate conditions. It's effective pretty much anytime that the target weeds are growing, and can be successfully used from early spring right through to mid-late autumn.

Triclo, on the other hand, is very much a warm-weather herbicide, and gives best results from say late October through to mid-March (assuming temperatures are 'normal' for that time of year, and there's not an unseasonal cold snap).

The disadvantage is that GrassMate will damage clover, while Triclo is pretty safe where clover is concerned.

So the decision comes down to this: if you want to protect clover in your pasture, use Triclo rather than GrassMate, but in that case you'd better be wearing shorts and a tee shirt, rather than corduroy trousers and a jersey.



Good tip for spraying out pasture

Christine Hayes, a Rainbow & Brown customer, has told us about a clever idea they have used with success when spraying out prior to re-grassing from seed.

The problem was that while Glyphosate used at 4L/Ha would take out all the grasses and most weeds present, some weed species could survive and spoil the new pasture. This was especially true of ragwort and thistles. What they did was to add just 1g/Ha of the MSF600 gorse & brushweed spray to the standard 4L/Ha of Glyphosate. This tiny boost was enough to clean up the ragwort & thistles properly, and yet not enough to interfere with the germination of the new grass seed sown a week after spraying out.

One caution: Christine said they used only grass seed (no clover). We suspect that even as little as 1g/Ha might be enough to damage the germinating clover, but where you are using just grass, this is a great tip, and incredibly inexpensive too! Thanks, Christine.

OUT OF STOCK

Ooops! We slightly misjudged our stock levels for autumn, and so we ran out of several products before we ran out of autumn!

The products affected were GrassMate, Triclo, MSF600 and BuckShot (although in the case of BuckShot the issue was an ongoing production hitch with our supplier overseas).

We apologise if this stock miscalculation has inconvenienced you. We'll be back to normal with stocks of all products for the start of the new season in spring.



WEED FILE: OLD MAN'S BEARD

Old Man's Beard – *Clematis vitalba*

DESCRIPTION

Old Man's Beard is a fast growing deciduous climber native to Europe. It's sometimes confused with the NZ native *Clematis* and an identification guide appears below.

Old Man's Beard forms a thick blanket of growth that is so dense that it blocks light from reaching the host tree or shrub on which it is growing, eventually killing it.

The plant has creamy-white 20mm diameter flowers with a strong fragrance, appearing December to February. The flowers are followed by the distinctive fluffy balls of seed heads, with long fluffy threads present through autumn and winter, giving the plant its common name.

The leaves are pale to dark green, and normally have five individual leaflets, usually heart or lance shaped. The leaves fall in autumn. The stems are quite long, strongly-ribbed (6 ribs) and purple in colour, becoming more woody and grey-brown when older. The light coloured bark on the stems is easily rubbed off.

The seeds are spread by the wind in autumn and winter, and are known to survive in the soil for several years. The seed can also be easily spread by clothing, animal fur and also by the improper disposal of cut vine material.

DISTINGUISHING OLD MAN'S BEARD FROM NATIVE CLEMATIS

The two principal points of difference are that native *Clematis* is evergreen while Old Man's Beard is deciduous, and that the native species usually have only three leaflets per leaf, rather than the five of Old Man's Beard.

Distribution

Old Man's Beard was originally imported as a garden plant and was used in most settled areas in that misguided guise. Naturally it escaped, with the result that it is now a very major threat in all of the North Island, and most of the South Island.

It is a serious problem in areas of native bush, including remnant bush stands and native reserves and conservation areas.

Toxicity

There have been reports from England of cattle deaths due to having eaten Old Man's Beard. NZ stock appear to have more sense.

MANUAL CONTROL

Isolated plants can be traced back to their base and the roots dug out. If the standing vines are too comprehensively entwined in the host tree, they may be cut off and left to die, when they are easier to remove without damage to the host. Vines trailing on the ground must be removed or they will take root.

HERBICIDE CONTROL

Cut and Swab

Trace the vine back to the origin during winter and cut off at waist height and again close to the ground, then swab the fresh-cut ground level stump as below. Standing and trailing vines must be treated as for Manual Control above. The removed segments of vine (between the cuts) must be burned or buried. Swabbing options:

- **Triclo** at 1 part to 20 parts water.
- **GrassMate** at 1 part to 20 parts water.
- **MSF600** at 3-5g/litre of water.
- **Glyphosate** (360 or 450) at 1 part to 4 parts water.

Spraying

Spraying may be necessary where the growth is too dense to allow other treatment, but care must be taken to minimise overspray, and if the host tree is valuable or irreplaceable and can't be reasonably shielded then avoid spraying at all.

Spray options:

- **GrassMate** or Triclo at 6ml/L (knapsack) or 250ml/100L (handgun).
- **MSF600** at 5g/10L water, plus 10ml **SuperWetter** penetrant.
- **Glyphosate** at 200ml/10L water, plus 10ml **SuperWetter** penetrant.
- **Cobber** at 125ml/10L water, plus 10ml **SuperWetter** penetrant.

Note that whatever the control method used, there will always be some surviving stems or regrowth, and follow-up action will be necessary to completely eradicate Old Man's Beard.



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WEED FILE: PAMPAS

Pampas Grass – *Cortaderia selloana*
Purple Pampas Grass – *Cortaderia jubata*

DESCRIPTION

Note: The two introduced pampas grass pest species (above) are often confused with the native plant toetoe, also Cortaderia species, of which there are four varieties. An identification guide appears below.

Pampas grass is banned nationally from being sold, propagated or distributed. It's an invasive plant that forms dense stands of up to 5 metres high (pampas grass) or 3 metres (purple pampas). Both species spread readily and smother other desirable vegetation. It is also a fire risk when dry in summer, and harbours rodent pests.

The plant is actually a perennial giant grass species, and forms thick tussock-like clumps. The leaves are long and slender and grow from the base. They are up to 2 metres long and 30-35mm wide, and have serrated cutting edges in both the pampas species. Rising above these are the flowers, appearing on long stalks as feathery flags that extend the height of the flowering plant considerably.

Pampas grass flowers from March to May, and the flower heads are generally white, sometimes pinkish or light purple,

Purple pampas flowers earlier; generally January to March. The flower heads are purple and fade to dull brown as they mature and produce particularly large amounts of seed.

In addition to the fire and vermin hazards that pampas stands represent, and their invasive effect on natural habitats, the seeds of the pampas are a serious problem if kiwifruit is grown nearby, sticking to the furry fruit skin and reducing its value considerably.

The roots of both pampas species are fibrous and dense, extending to 3 metres or more. This makes control by grubbing out very difficult in established stands.

DISTINGUISHING PAMPAS FROM TOETOE

The best recognition features allowing you to distinguish between introduced pampas species and native toetoe species are:

- Toetoe generally flowers earlier; October to January.
- Toetoe has distinctive fine veins appearing on the leaves between the mid-rib and the margin of the leaf, while pampas does not.
- Pampas has distinctly curled woody shavings (leaf litter) at the base, while toetoe does not.
- Pampas leaves are easily snapped off cross-ways, while the toetoe leaf is difficult to break or tear.

HABITAT

Having been introduced originally as a fast growing shelter belt plant, pampas grasses have now spread throughout NZ where they invade open areas of pasture land, and in particular bush margins, burned and waste areas and firebreaks, and once established they spread quickly. Native turfland is also highly vulnerable to pampas invasion.

NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL

Smaller and isolated plants can be grubbed or pulled out by hand (wear gloves!) Grazing is not a viable control method because stock will prefer more palatable alternatives (including toetoe).

Chainsawing, slashing and even bulldozing can be effective, although there will be regrowth that will have to be sprayed for control anyway.

HERBICIDE CONTROL

Because it is actually a giant grass species, the grass-friendly herbicides (GrassMate, Triclo, etc) are ineffective. The answer is to use a herbicide optimised for killing grasses, the obvious choice among which is of course Glyphosate, which is effective, safe to use, inexpensive and almost always available on hand.

Spraying can be effectively done from spring to autumn, or following flowering.

Because pampas will often be growing close to valuable species that would also be affected by glyphosate's non-selective action, it is wise to shield those plants with plastic or cardboard to avoid unwanted collateral damage.

In very dense stands it may be necessary to cut the foliage back before spraying, to obtain adequate penetration into the plant, but this does reduce the total leaf area and often means that follow-up spraying of regrowth will be necessary.

Spraying

- **Glyphosate** at 100ml per 10L water, plus 20ml of **SprayWetter** or **SuperWetter** penetrant. Spray late spring to autumn for best results.

Weed Wiping

Effective wiping may be possible if plant height allows (or if taller plants have been slashed down first). This will avoid unwanted damage to other plants in the treatment area, assuming they are shorter than the pampas.

- **Glyphosate** at 200ml/L of water, plus 2ml of either **SprayWetter** or **SuperWetter**.



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GLYPHOSATE 360 360g/L GLYPHOSATE AS THE ISOPROPYLAMINE SALT



ACVM No P5441

WINTER SPECIAL
See page 4

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

WINTER SPECIAL
See page 4

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

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

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

WINTER SPECIAL
See page 2

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

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 11th 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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