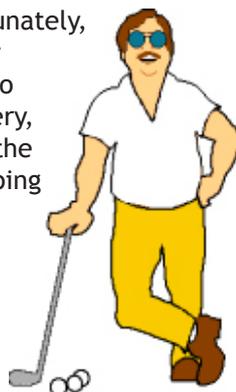


# The Man Who Loved Golf

by Paul Martin, Director, Rainbow & Brown



I used to love golf. Fortunately, I sought treatment early enough that I was able to make a complete recovery, and now my interest in the game has shrunk to keeping an occasional wistful eye on Tiger's latest 'personal assistant'. But when I did love the game I once wrote a tribute to it, shamelessly plagiarising some nonsense written by William Shakespeare on another subject entirely. And I have had a miraculous request from a reader to reprint it, which makes my task in producing this issue's editorial so much easier!



It's called **'The Four Ages of Golf'**. And here it is:

### **First is the Age of Youth:**

*From age 15 to 25 ... this is the age of fearlessness.*

- The age when you define a 'short putt' as anything under 30 feet with a sideways break of less than 8 feet.
- The age when your drives leave smoking scorch marks on the grass as they rocket above the Ladies Tee at 220 miles per hour.
- The age when cutting-edge brands like Nike, Titleist and Durex fight to have you wearing their logo (and using their products on the golf course).
- The age when your favourite golf ball is made by the same company that makes depleted uranium anti-tank shells for the US Army.

### **Second is the Age of Maturity:**

*From age 25 to 45 ... this is the age of impatience.*

- The age when you will happily buy five new \$1200 drivers a year, but write an indignant letter of complaint when the Club puts the price of a pint of beer up by ten cents.
- The age when you define 'slow play' as

any other group of players visible in any direction from your location, from the time you arrive at the carpark until the time you enter the bar.

- The age when you protest that your every drive ended up in a divot, your every lie was terrible, and your every putt was clearly deflected by a spike mark.
- The age when choosing a new ball assumes an importance greater than choosing a new car or a prospective son-in-law.

### **Third is the Golden Age:**

*From age 45 to 65 ... this is the age of limitations.*

- The age when you at last find a regular foursome that defines an 'inside the leather gimme' as any putt under 30 feet with a break of less than 8 feet.
- The age when 'playing the lie' refers to the lurid but alas impractical fantasies you harbour about the Club's aged and unattractive barmaid.
- The age when your brand sponsorship options are limited to Voltaren and Viagra, products which you now recognise as two of the four basic food groups.
- The age when your only interest in balls is the occasional quick check for unusual lumps or hardness.

### **Fourth is the Age of Senility:**

*From age 65 to oblivion ... this is the age of disintegration.*

- The age when graphite shafts are required not just in your golf clubs, but also in your legs, your arms and various other appendages.
- The age when 'improving your stance' means that you have purchased a new truss.
- The age when your sole brand sponsor is Eveready, the suppliers of the various batteries for your trundler, your hearing aid and your pacemaker.
- The age when your balls are shrivelled artifacts of a long-forgotten past, and lie neglected on your dressing table, along with your teeth and your spare collar studs.

## IN THIS ISSUE:

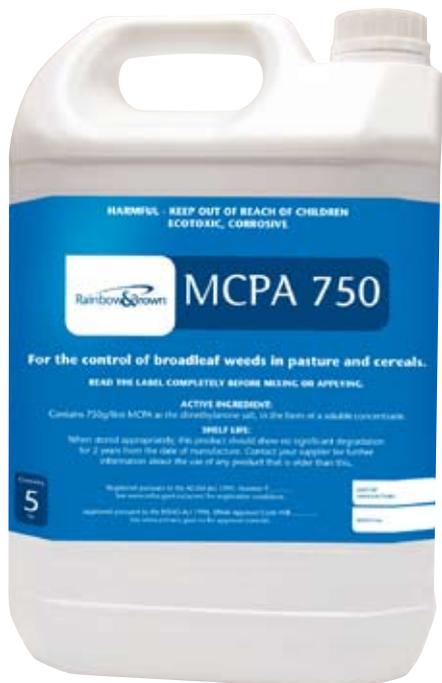
- **NEW PRODUCT:**  
MCPA Herbicide for broadleaf weed control in pasture & cereals.

### Also:

- **BOOST SPRING PASTURE**  
with Gibber900 growth promoter.
- **SPRING SPRAYING:**  
What to spray and what to use.
- **3 NEW WEED FILES.**
- **FULL PRODUCT RANGE:**  
Details, Sizes & Prices

# MCPA 750

**NEW  
PRODUCT**



In September we are launching a new herbicide product, Rainbow & Brown MCPA 750.

It's used for controlling broadleaf weeds including thistles in pasture and cereals, and is a very cost-effective solution for the job.

The product is a strong liquid concentrate that contains 750g/L of MCPA as the dimethylamine salt. It's readily water-soluble and is intended for boom spraying use over pasture and cereal crops.

We expect the product to be available from the start of September, and the details of prices and sizes are:

5L	\$85
10L	\$140
20L	\$255
200L	\$2400

Prices include GST and delivery.

## BuckShot Update

Following the production difficulties that interrupted the supply of BuckShot herbicide last season, we are relieved to be able to announce that we expect to reintroduce this very popular product in October. BuckShot is applied as dry granules direct to individual weeds, and is a great solution to dealing with targets of opportunity on the farm. Look for details in the next newsletter.



# Thistle and Broadleaf Weed Control with MCPA 750

Rainbow & Brown MCPA 750 is a great solution for control of thistles and many other broadleaf weeds in pasture and cereal crops. Here's a few useful Q&A's:

## How is it Applied?

Normally as a boom spray in 100-200L water/Ha by ground or aerial application (see below for rates). The product can also be applied by hand as a spot spray, at 5ml/L by knapsack or 500ml/100L by handgun.

## Is it Grass Friendly?

Yes, although it will damage clover especially when used at the higher recommended rates. Clover damage in pasture can however be minimized by hard grazing before application to remove as much clover leaf as possible, and then leaving the paddock a week for weeds to freshen up before spraying.

## When is it Used?

MCPA 750 is best applied to seedling and young weed plants, when they are growing actively. For most species that means spraying from late autumn through to spring, although winter or drought control can be variable if weather conditions are inhibiting reasonable weed growth. MCPA 750 can also be effectively used against Californian thistles in summer as part of a two-season control programme (spray in summer, then again the following autumn ... a third treatment the following summer will often be necessary for optimum long-term control)

## Withholding Period?

No withholding period is required. It is nevertheless recommended that grazing is delayed for two weeks after application to ensure the herbicide is fully taken up and translocated by the weeds.

## What Weeds are Controlled?

In Pasture at 1.5-2L/Ha: Annual buttercup, scotch thistle, hedge mustard, nodding thistle, variegated thistle, winged thistle.

In Pasture at 2-3L/Ha: Catsear, dandelion, nettle, plantains, twin cress, wild turnip, willow weed, Californian thistle, perennial buttercups.

In Pasture at 3L/Ha: Hoary cress, creeping mallow.

In Cereal Crops (see label) at 1.5L/Ha: Black nightshade, seedling docks, fathen, hedge mustard, nettle, shepherd's purse, wild turnip, redroot.

## What About Difficult Thistles?

MCPA 750 works very well and economically when mixed together with low concentrations of our Cobber herbicide against hard-to-kill thistles (e.g. Californians, or other thistle species in situations where they have become resistant to applications of MCPA alone, or to 2,4-D).

## More information

Call or email Rainbow & Brown anytime, or look for details including the label directions and Safety Data Sheet on our website by the start of September.

## WEED FILE LIBRARY

Our list of titles has now grown to more than 30 weeds. You can subscribe to these very popular references for free: check the details on the bottom of the weed file pages in this newsletter.

Barberry

Bindweed

Blackberry

Black Nightshade

Bracken

Broom

Buttercup

Californian Thistle

Daisy

Docks

Fathen

Gorse

Hemlock

Himalayan Honeysuckle

Inkweed

Kikuyu

Manuka

Nodding Thistle

Old Man's Beard

Oxeye Daisy

Pampas

Parsley Dropwort

Pennyroyal

Privet

Ragwort

Scotch Thistle

Shepherd's Purse

Stinking Mayweed

Tauhinu

Thornapple

Tutsan

Wandering Jew

Woolly Nightshade

# Spring Spraying

## What to do and what to use

Spring is a great time to deal with all sorts of weed problems, so here's a brief review of what products you can best use for some common springtime spraying jobs.



### **GLYPHOSATE**

Non-selective spraying of just about any weed, ideal for spraying around buildings and fence lines, cleaning up waste ground, spot spraying individual weeds where some grass damaged patches can be tolerated. The only choice for rushes, pampas and kikuyu in spring.



### **MSF600**

The best choice for brushweeds like gorse and blackberry, and spring is an ideal time to attack them. Also very handy for spot spraying or weed wiping of larger thistles and ragwort, when it works brilliantly at very low application rates. Extremely inexpensive by comparison with other options.



### **GRASSMATE**

GrassMate is for grass-friendly spot or boom spraying of weed-infested pasture, also very good on the lawn. Effective against almost all common weeds, although it does damage clover.



### **TRICLO**

Triclo has much the same effect as Grassmate, but Triclo has the advantage of also being clover friendly. However, it only works at its best in the warmer weather, and may give variable results in the early (cooler) part of spring.



### **RANGER**

A specialist product for use against docks and buttercups (annual, creeping and giant varieties), at just 20g/Ha. Spring is the very best time to use Ranger.

# BOOST SPRING PASTURE GROWTH

*Spring is the best time to use Gibber 900 growth promoter. It's economical, produces great results fast, and a proven winner during the feed pinch.*

*Regular readers have seen this before, but we don't apologise for that ... the results are just too good to overlook!*

## **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?**

By boosting cell expansion in grass and clover, resulting in faster growth as well as lusher and more substantial foliage. The boost is typically 60% or more *additional* dry matter production. Check the pictures below!

## **How fast does it work?**

Extra growth becomes clear from 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.

## **Is Gibber 900 just for rotational grazing systems?**

No, although it certainly does suit them very well because of its 3 weeks' effective growth-boost cycle. 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 after three consecutive applications. We recommend six applications per paddock per year.

## **What's the ideal application method?**

Boom spray or rosette spray works best. Around 100L of water per hectare will allow uniform spray coverage.

## **Prices and Sizes**

We have been able to retain for spring the new lower prices that we announced last autumn (includes both GST and delivery):

**270g pack (treats 30Ha)....\$425**

**45g trial pack (treats 5 Ha)...\$75**



**UNTREATED - AFTER 20 DAYS**



**TREATED - AFTER 20 DAYS**



## WEED FILE: HEMLOCK



*Conium maculatum*

### DESCRIPTION

Hemlock is a poisonous biennial weed found throughout New Zealand.

Hemlock initially appears as a broad rosette, and then will grow an upright stem system up to 2 or 3 metres in height in its second year. The plant has distinctly fern-like leaves that are dark on the upper surface, and grey-green underneath. The leaves can reach 40cm in length in a mature plant. When the plant is smaller it can easily be mistaken for fennel or wild carrot.

The stems are hollow, many-branched, with a smooth surface and are blue-green or purplish in colour. In spring and summer hemlock produces clumps of small white flowers at the ends of the upright stems. After flowering is finished the plant dies.

Hemlock has a strong and foul smell when crushed.

### HABITAT

Hemlock prefers damp waste areas, orchards, roadsides, ditches and stream banks, and generally appears in isolated clumps. However it can become a serious pasture invader at times, especially in newly established pastures.

### POISON

All parts of the hemlock plant are highly poisonous. Generally livestock will recognise hemlock as poisonous and avoid it, but in hard or intensive grazing conditions stock have been known to eat it. The plant also becomes more palatable (although no less poisonous) to stock as it dies, and this needs to be borne in mind when reintroducing stock after spraying: the hemlock plant is not safe until fully dead and desiccated, when it is of no further interest to the grazing animals.

### NOTIFICATION & CONTROL

In many regions of New Zealand hemlock is a declared noxious weed and is subject to notification and/or plant management strategies that require its compulsory eradication by the landowner.



### HERBICIDE CONTROL

Hemlock is susceptible to quite a few herbicides, although it is known to be resistant to amitrole-based sprays.

As with most weeds, the best time to control it with herbicides is during periods of active growth, when the chemical is most efficiently translocated through the plant.

#### Spot Treatment

This is the most efficient form of control for the isolated patches or clumps in which hemlock most commonly appears.

- **Glyphosate** at 100ml/10L water, plus 10ml **SuperWetter** or **SprayWetter** penetrant.
- **MSF600** at 2g/10L water, plus 10ml **SuperWetter** or **SprayWetter** penetrant.
- **GrassMate** at 60ml/10L water, plus 10ml **SuperWetter** or **SprayWetter** penetrant (note this is the only grass-friendly spot spray option)
- **Buckshot** granular herbicide at 2g applied to the centre of crushed rosettes, or sprinkled within the drip line of larger plants.

#### Spraying New Pasture

This is effective when the hemlock is at the seedling or small rosette stage, and is most effectively done using a 2,4-D product at the recommended label rates. But this herbicide will not control hemlock beyond its early growth stages.

#### Boom Spraying Larger Plants

This can be done if spot treatment or weed wiping are not practical options.

- **GrassMate** at 2L/Ha plus 100ml of **SuperWetter** penetrant per 100L water.

#### Weed Wiping

Weed wiping is very cost-effective if valuable pasture has been invaded by hemlock to a degree that makes spot spraying impractical, and the hemlock has reached a suitable height above the level of the pasture.

- **Glyphosate** at 200ml/L of water, plus 2ml of either **SprayWetter** or **SuperWetter**.
- **MSF600** at 2g/L of water, plus 2ml of either **SprayWetter** or **SuperWetter**.

[www.rainbowbrown.co.nz](http://www.rainbowbrown.co.nz)

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:

# SHEPHERD'S PURSE



*Capsella bursa-pastoris*

### DESCRIPTION

Shepherd's purse is a small short-lived annual weed found throughout New Zealand. It germinates readily at most times of the year, including in winter if the growing conditions are at all reasonable and moisture is sufficient. Because of this ability Shepherd's purse can thrive in conditions where the growth of other competitive summer annuals is inhibited, and thus it can often become more noticeable in winter.

The plant initially takes the form of a small rosette, growing quite flat to the ground, and because the leaves at that stage are variable in form it can be difficult to identify it as Shepherd's purse in the vegetative stage. The rosettes tend to be only 10-15cm in diameter.

However, the plant does soon put up a tall flower stem from the centre of the rosette, and this will usually reach 20-30cm in height, making the weed easier to see and identify. The stems form into several spreading branches, and support small white flowers of about 3mm diameter, each with four small petals. Flowering is usually seen from September to January.

The flowers are followed by the formation down the upper parts of the stems of large numbers of seed pods, which are heart-shaped (or purse-shaped, if one can imagine a shepherd carrying a purse). These pods split when ripe to release large numbers of the plant's very small brownish seeds.

### HABITAT

Shepherd's purse appears most commonly

in cultivated ground, crops, gardens, waste areas and on bare ground. The plant is susceptible to white rust fungus, with which it is often infected.

### HERBAL REMEDY

Shepherd's purse is said by herbal lore to be an efficient way to stop bleeding, both externally and internally. It is also said to be a traditional remedy for jaundice, when tied to the wrists or the soles of the feet. Rainbow & Brown makes no warranties about the efficacy of these remedial uses of the plant, especially the one about tying bunches of it about your wrists and feet. But if you do, please send us a picture for the newsletter.

### HERBICIDE CONTROL

Shepherd's purse is tolerant or resistant to several common herbicides, and is particularly resistant to most of the selective types including picloram, clopyralid and dicamba.

However, it is controlled well by some of the rather simpler (and less costly) herbicides.

### Spot Treatment

Individual plants are easily killed by the most common of non-selective herbicides:

- **Glyphosate** at 100ml/10L water, plus 10ml **SprayWetter** penetrant.

### Spraying in Crops & Pasture

- **MCPA750** at 1.5L/Ha plus 100ml of **SprayWetter** penetrant per 100L water.

Note: Cultivation will also readily kill existing Shepherd's purse plants.



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## WEED FILE:

# THORNAPPLE



*Datura stramonium*

### DESCRIPTION

Thornapple is a vigorously growing summer annual weed found extensively in the North Island, and in northern parts of the South Island.

The plant is a stout, branched weed that has in some regions been incorrectly referred to as 'prickly pear' presumably because of its prickly-spined fruit (see below). The real prickly pear is a many-lobed cactus plant and does not look at all like thornapple.

Thornapple can grow to a height of about one metre, but is more commonly found at only about half that size.

The leaves are large (up to 30cm x 20cm) and dark green, growing alternately from the main stems on stalks about 7cm long. The leaf margins are jagged or toothed, and their surface is hairless.

Stems of thornapple are very stout, upright, and green in colour, sometimes with a tinge of purple.

The flowers are a usefully distinctive recognition feature, being very conspicuous, white and trumpet-shaped, of about 10cm in length. They appear singly on the leaf axils, and open fully only in the evenings. Flowering is generally from November to April.

The fruit is an egg-shaped capsule up to 5cm long, green in colour, and covered with long prickly spines. When ripe the fruit splits into four segments to reveal the numerous large, brown or black kidney-shaped seeds.

### HABITAT

Thornapple prefers gardens, roadsides, waste areas and the disturbed ground around gateways, and is also quite common, especially in the North Island, in both new pastures and crops.

### POISON

Thornapple is a poisonous plant. All parts of the plant are poisonous, but especially the seeds. Stock will usually avoid eating growing

thornapple plants, but the plant remains poisonous even in hay, and stock fatalities have been recorded in Australia from grazing of thornapple.

### MANUAL REMOVAL

Isolated individual plants can effectively be pulled out by hand. This should be done before flowering and seeding, and the pulled plants removed from the site.

### HERBICIDE CONTROL

Thornapple becomes resistant to many herbicides as a maturing plant, and treatment at the seedling stage gives the best results. The herbicide resistance is especially a problem in dry conditions, presumably because translocation of the chemical into all parts of the thornapple plant is very inefficient under those conditions.

#### Spot Treatment

Where spot treatment is practical and some grass damage is not a concern, this is a good control method. This recommendation applies to thornapple plants at all stages of growth (mature as well as seedlings).

- **Glyphosate** at 100ml/10L water, plus 10ml **SprayWetter** penetrant.

#### Spray Treatment

Both of the following recommendations are grass-friendly, although both will damage clover. Neither is effective against mature thornapple plants.

- Spraying in Crops & Pasture up to 6 leaf stage

- **MCPA750** at 1.5L/Ha plus 100ml of **SprayWetter** penetrant per 100L water.

- Spraying after the 6 leaf stage

- **GrassMate** at 2L/Ha plus 100ml of **SprayWetter** penetrant per 100L water.

Note: For a clover friendly option use a product containing predominantly MCPB, but this will only kill thornapple at the very small 1-2 leaf 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 .....	\$100

## 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

## MCPA 750 750g/L MCPA AS THE DIMETHYLAMINE SALT



ACVM No P8173

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

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

5L .....	\$85
10L .....	\$140
20L .....	\$255
200L .....	\$2400

**NEW**  
Available  
Sep 2010

**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 \$14.16/Ha, simple to apply with any spray gear.
- Sizes: 45g (5Ha) trial pack and 270g (30Ha) regular pack.

45g .....\$75  
270g .....\$425

**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](http://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](http://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, MCPA, Ranger or Triclo in a "wide dispersive manner" (i.e. by boom spray), or apply it commercially (i.e. you're a contractor), or over water (i.e. you're a dickhead), you DO need an Approved Handler certificate to apply it, but you DO NOT need a certificate to buy it. You need an Approved Handler certificate to buy Cobber and Replicate herbicides or to apply them in any circumstances.



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