

Weasel Words

by Paul Martin, Director, Rainbow & Brown



Weasel words are slippery words. They're the words used when somebody's saying one thing while actually meaning precisely the opposite.

I once saw a cartoon that showed a busy street scene. A large temporary sign spanned the full width of the footpath, forcing pedestrians to step out into the road to get past. And what the sign said was, "The Council Regrets Any Inconvenience Caused By This Sign".

I loved that cartoon because it so perfectly epitomized the attitude of the public institutions that are supposed to serve us, which is that even their completely pointless intrusions into our lives are justified as long as they publicly declare their regrets (no matter how insincerely).

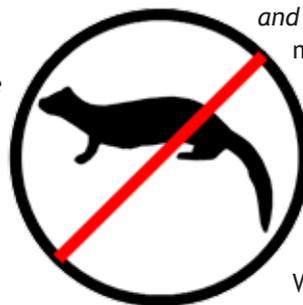
Another weasel words classic, this time from real life rather than a satirical cartoon, involved signs placed throughout a hotel in the empty alcove on every floor where ice-dispensing machines had previously been located. The signs said, "For Your Convenience an Ice Dispenser is Now Located in the Lobby". Of course! It used to be right here, but now it's five floors down. Well, that is convenient, and thank you so much.

And when the banks in Britain were revealed to have intentionally misled and ripped off thousands of their small business customers, the UK financial regulatory authorities said that the naughty bankers had merely been 'mis-selling interest rate swaps'. Oh, that's all right then. Just a bit of mis-selling. Not fraud at all.

You could phone the bank to complain, in which case you'll be told that 'Your call is important to us', which of course means that it isn't, and we're quite confident that you'll soon just hang up the phone.

But the world-class weasel words experts are, unsurprisingly, politicians:

• 'The Honorable Minister retains my total



and unqualified support.' Which means that he is already dog meat, and we'll be dumping the useless buggler from his portfolio overnight.

• 'I have reluctantly resigned my portfolio because I want to enjoy more time with my family.'

Which means that I don't - my wife and I haven't exchanged a civil word in five years, I haven't even seen her kids ... I mean our kids ... for months - and I fought this decision tooth and nail.

• 'Let me make this perfectly clear.' We all know this one; it's invariably followed by fifteen minutes of deliberately impenetrable gibberish. It's often known as a Winston.

• 'I'm glad you asked me that.' Which means I'm not.

• 'We absolutely welcome this enquiry.' Which means we certainly don't, and some bastard will be enjoying more time with the family as soon as we figure out who leaked.

• 'Mistakes were made.' Which means we'll eventually show that it was the system that failed, but that the blame cannot be attached to any one person. Especially me.

• 'A growing body of evidence ...' Which means that this morning I was the only one who believed the absurd fantasy I'm about to tell you, but now my parliamentary colleagues have decided that they believe it as well. Especially the ones with an eye on the planned cabinet reshuffle next week. Which is all of them.

But let's leave the final weasel word to Bill Clinton, the Grand Weasel of Them All, when testifying before the grand jury about how nothing went on with Monica Lewinski in the Oval Office. He said, 'It depends upon what the meaning of the word "is" is. If "is" means "is and never has been", that is not, that is one thing. If it means "there is none", that was a completely true statement.'

Well at least he didn't say, 'I'm glad you asked me that.'

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NEW

2,4-D Granules

We're pretty chuffed to announce a very good new product, Rainbow & Brown 2,4-D Granules.

It controls broadleaf weeds in new and established pasture, and in cereals.

It's a concentrated 800g/kg amine formulation and the granules dissolve quickly and completely in water.

The product is available in one pack size: a 10kg carton that actually contains 5 individual 2kg foil bags, making handling and dispensing easy and accurate.

Amine not Ester

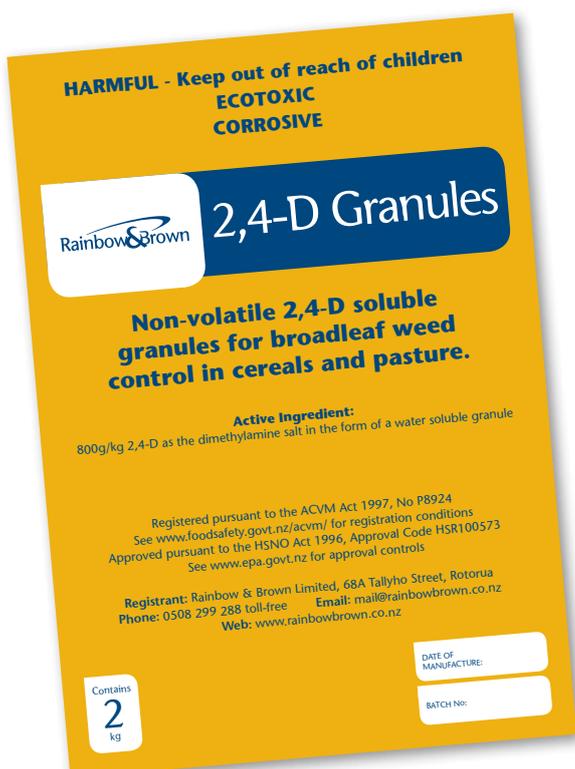
Being an amine formulation, this new product provides you with three big advantages over the commonly available liquid esters. First, it's not volatile, meaning that when sprayed it does not form a lighter-than-air vapour than can unexpectedly drift off-site. Second, it does not have the pungent odour that makes handling the ester liquids an unpleasant experience. And third, the use period of made-up spray mixes is longer than the esters.

Minimal Clover Damage

This amine form of 2,4-D provides a better level of clover safety than other kinds of 2,4-D formulations. This makes it a great product for early removal of broadleaf weeds from new pastures.

Granule Efficiency and Safety

Being a granule, this product is more concentrated (80% active) than liquids, easier and safer to handle, and is more convenient



to accurately measure and dispense. It's also less prone to spills, and much easier to clean up if it does spill.

Packaging and Freight

The packaging is more environmentally friendly, being an outer carton that is readily crushable and degradable, plus the inner foil bags that when empty have only a tiny fraction of the volume of a typical liquid product's plastic 20L jerry can. The carton & bags packaging is also much less expensive, and the freight cost is far lower per unit of active ingredient. So less of your purchase price is being 'wasted' on packaging and freight. You're buying active product, not plastic and water.

What's Controlled?

2,4-D Granules controls thistles, ragwort and many other broadleaf weeds. It should be applied when the target weeds are at the seedling and rosette stage. However, it can be also tank mixed with flumetsulam ('Decision') and clopyralid ('Cobber') for control of mature, multi-crown and hard-to-kill weeds in one application.

You can see the full list of weeds controlled, with application rates, on the label and directions leaflet available under 'Downloads' on our website at www.rainbowbrown.co.nz

Ragwort

2,4-D Granules is the ideal product for spraying ragwort in the May to July period, when the plant is at its most susceptible, and when clover damage will be minimized due to less clover leaf being present in pastures.

Thistles

Boom spraying in late autumn and early winter with 2,4-D Granules will control autumn germinating thistles at their most vulnerable seedling stage. Early spring is also effective, as long as the thistles are still seedlings or small rosettes.

Spring Germinating Weeds

2,4-D Granules sprayed in spring gives excellent control of those broadleaf weed species that can't be dealt with by the autumn/winter boom spraying because they germinate too late. That is, dandelion, storksbill, pennyroyal, and many other spring germinating weeds.

Available May

Rainbow & Brown's 2,4-D Granules are available from mid-May, and it's likely to be very a popular product for autumn/winter spraying so we recommend that you place your order now to make sure you get what you want when you want it!

10kg Carton
(contains 5 x 2kg foil bags)
\$120 incl GST & delivery



The **A B C** of Ragwort Control

Ragwort is not a weed that lets you get away with a spur-of-the-moment approach.



There are two reasons for that. First is that this normally biennial plant has the ability to morph into a very hard to kill multi-crown perennial if it's been mowed, slashed or ineffectually sprayed. And each mature plant can produce 200,000 or more seeds. Seeds that remain viable for 10 years.

The second reason ragwort is a punishing opponent is that if you don't deal with it before flowering, it no longer responds as well to the effects of herbicides, thus becoming much more difficult to kill.

So the right approach is to be ready early with a planned seasonal control programme, and to execute each step on time and thoroughly.

There are three stages in an effective ragwort control plan:



A Autumn. Spot treatment of all erect and multi-crown ragwort plants. Use GrassMate or MSF600 for spot spraying, and BuckShot for dry spot treatment.

B Winter. Boom spraying of seedling and rosette stage ragwort plants. Use our new 2,4-D Granules at 2kg/Ha, or at 3kg/Ha if the rosettes are looking unusually large and vigorous.

C Spring. Spot treatment of any surviving plants before flowering. Use GrassMate or MSF600 again for spot spraying, and BuckShot for dry spot treatment.

Neglecting any one of the three steps will have very unpleasant consequences:

- Slack autumn spot treatment will mean that many plants too large for control by the winter rosette spraying will be present.
- Missing the winter boom spraying will mean that all those rosettes will become harder to kill erect plants with active seed heads.
- And failing to tidy up any survivors in early spring will add enormously to the seed bank, as well as producing a new generation of multi-crown perennials.



Boost Autumn Pasture Growth

Gibber growth promoter is a great way to maximise feed for autumn demand, and for going into winter.

A single treatment with Gibber can produce the equivalent of around 250kg/Ha *extra* dry matter (DM) production. And the cost per hectare has never been lower at just \$5.77 plus GST!

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 dry stock 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 per hectare, with 100ml SprayWetter penetrant added. The product comes with a 9g scoop for ease of measuring.

Soil Temperatures

Gibber900 works at its best when soil temp is 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 fertiliser, 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. You can also apply it in conjunction with most common fertilisers.

Gibber is available in two sizes, the 270g pack that treats 30 hectares, and the 45g pack that treats 5 hectares.

- **45g pack ... \$42.55**
- **270g pack ... \$198.95**

Prices include GST and delivery.

Poplar and Poplar Sucker Control

Poplars were considered desirable trees for stabilizing banks and lining driveways, but some people now prefer to use native species. So we're sometimes asked how to kill mature poplars, and also how to then deal with regrowth and suckers.

In this newsletter there's a Weed File on control of wilding pines, and the section on 'Drilling' of mature wilding pines applies equally to mature poplars.

That is, drilling 20-25mm diameter holes downwards into the mature tree, spaced every 20cm around the trunk, and to a depth of about 50mm past the inside edge of the bark layer. Then inject into each hole at least 10ml of a mix of 200g MSF600 per 1L water. This will kill even very large mature poplars, though it will take at

least 6 months before the tree is visibly dead, and in large trees perhaps 9-12 months. Smaller trees can be felled and the fresh cut stump swabbed well with the same herbicide mixture.

Suckers will inevitably appear after the main tree has been felled or treated. These can be effectively controlled by spot spraying with either 2,4-D or Glyphosate, once the suckers reach about 500mm tall. The 2,4-D will avoid grass damage from overspray, but the glyphosate (or Granny) may generally be a little more effective.

To deal with any fresh growth sprouting out of a poplar stump, spray it as above with 2,4-D or Glyphosate.

Weed Wiping Cali Thistles

We're big fans of weed wiping.



So often in life you can choose either the cheapest or the best. You can have one, but not both. Whiskey comes to mind. Stereo equipment. Girlfriends (though that was long, long ago now). Anyway, you get the point.

But weed wiping is very often *both* the cheapest and the best.

Wiping allows you to use less expensive non-selective herbicides. It allows you to apply herbicide only to the target weeds and nowhere else, so you waste nothing. And you can apply it even on windy days and literally within inches of valuable crops or other sensitive species, with zero risk of drift damage.

Rainbow & Brown customer Keith Hey has been keeping us informed about his success using weed wiping with MSF600 to control Californian thistles.

Cali thistles are very susceptible to even extremely low rates of metsulfuron-methyl, which is the active in MSF600 (a product normally used for gorse and brush weeds). We've seen in Australia dense Calis controlled well by air spraying at 20g/Ha or less, in native grass pastures. We can't aerial spray Calis with MSF600 in NZ, because our rye/clover pastures would be damaged. But we can do the same thing by weed wiping.

Here's Keith Hey's experience so far, in his own words:

"My wiper puts on about 25-30L of mix per hectare (very dependent on speed of travel and number of passes). Set at about 150 mm above ground level after having chewed out the paddocks completely, except for thistles. Mix strength is 2g of MSF600 per 5L water (NOT your recommended strength of 2g/L). With a double pass over the paddock I have a great kill rate, however it requires a second or third go at 6-weekly intervals to kill their off shoots; each time there are less shoots and they are a lot less vigorous. I tried a 3gm/L mix but got too much pasture damage.

Nobody likes to see paddocks full of 3/4 metre-high Calis. I have wiped them at 150mm growth stage with good kill rate but a lot higher regrowth. So generally I go with the early bud stage. Not sure about the science behind the translocation of sugars from head to root, but I feel it is a better kill time simply because there are a lot more Calis at a target height for the wiper." Thank you Keith for that very useful practical report. And note that he's using only 2g/5L as his mixing rate, which is less than half of our label rate for wiping. By our calculations Keith's Cali control is costing him less than \$2 per hectare for chemical at each double-pass application!



Courtesy of C-Dax



WEED FILE:

WILDING PINES

Wilding pines are conifers unintentionally growing and multiplying outside managed forestry areas as a result of wind-blown seeding spread. The most well known wilding species is radiata pine, but the most aggressive by far is the lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*).

Infestation of wildings into pastoral, recreational and conservation land begins with isolated plantation trees establishing via wind-blown seed outside the forestry boundaries as 'outliers'. Over a period of 20–40 years, these scattered individuals will multiply to dense stands that take over from all native and desirable plant species in the affected area. Conifers are prolific seeders, with a single mature tree producing as many as 17,000 seeds annually. This results in a visible annual spread downwind from the original outlier location. Densities of well over 100,000 stems per hectare have occurred.

Wilding species will generally reach cone-bearing (and therefore seeding) age at about 8-12 years, so once a new wilding infestation has passed that point, the speed and density of spread increases alarmingly.

Wilding pine infestation is a massive problem in the South Island, with 200,000 hectares under severe threat from wildings, and another 600,000 hectares requiring some level of control action. In the North Island, the total area considered affected at some level is 300,000 hectares.

MANUAL CONTROL

Hand pulling is a practical and effective control measure for seedling trees of up to about 500mm in height. Because of the inevitable presence of further seeds on the site, the hand pulling will need to be repeated about every three years to prevent the infestation from getting beyond manual control capacity.

Felling of larger trees is also a useful control measure, as long as the numbers involved don't make it impractical. All live growth must be removed from the stump, and the fresh cut stump surface swabbed with herbicide (see Drilling, below). Felling may not always be practical because of terrain or other constraints, or because of the sheer numbers of trees involved.

Ring Barking

Mature trees can be killed standing by making two encircling parallel axe cuts through the bark layer, spaced 5cm apart and positioned low down on the trunk. Remove all bark between the cuts, which must circle the full circumference of the tree. Ring barking is not 100% successful; some trees manage to survive it. Swabbing the freshly ring barked area with herbicide (see Drilling) will increase the success rate.

HERBICIDE CONTROL

Drilling & Injecting

In spring and early summer, drill holes of about 20mm diameter angled downwards and spaced every 20cm around the trunk of the tree. Depth should be well into the growth layer, which is the soft, pale wood immediately beneath the bark. This is where the tree transports moisture and nutrients, and that's where you want your herbicide. Don't drill too deeply or effectiveness may suffer; about 50mm into the growth layer is enough.

Prepare in advance a mixture of 200g **MSF600** herbicide to 1L of water. This mixture should be applied at a rate of not less than 10ml per hole using a squeeze bottle, large syringe or drench gun, modified if necessary to ensure that correct doses of the thick herbicide mixture can be consistently dispensed. Apply the herbicide mix immediately after each trunk has been fully drilled. Don't keep herbicide mixture longer than 24 hours.

Trees will generally show signs of distress (yellowing etc.) after about 6 weeks and should be largely desiccated and 'dead' in appearance within 6-8 months.

All small seedlings growing on the site must be hand pulled before or during the process of drilling the larger trees.

Aerial Spraying

In areas of heavy infestation aerial spraying is the most efficient approach, as long as potential collateral damage factors such as what else is on the site, and what is on adjacent sites, are taken into account. The usual primary herbicide applied will again be metsulfuron-methyl (MSF600).



DESCRIPTION

Ragwort – *Senecio jacobaea*

Ragwort is normally a biennial plant that germinates in autumn, and then flowers, seeds and dies between 1 and 2 years after germination. However some plants, especially if they have been mowed, slashed or ineffectually sprayed, become multi-crowned perennials and are more difficult to kill.

During its first year ragwort is a rosette, but the flowering stage sees it form upright, leafy, flower-topped stems that rise to 50-120cm above ground level.

The flowers are distinctively bright yellow and are clearly visible from some distance away.

Ragwort prefers well-drained, fertile soils and thrives where pasture is weak or open. It spreads via its prolific seed output; one plant can produce over 200,000 seeds, and seed will remain viable for more than 10 years.

Ragwort is a poisonous plant that can be extremely toxic to cattle and horses, but less so to sheep and goats which will often eat it without harm. Susceptible animals will normally avoid eating growing ragwort, but this does lead to poor pasture utilization because they will also avoid grazing close to the plants.

Another problem is that as ragwort dies it becomes both more palatable and more toxic, so it is critical that stock are kept out of a paddock with sprayed ragwort for at least 2-3 weeks while the danger passes. For the same reason, incorporating ragwort plants into silage or hay is very dangerous to stock.

PHYSICAL CONTROL

Grazing systems with sheep or goats will usually prevent ragwort domination of pasture, but in dairy and cattle-only systems this is not feasible. Maintaining dense pastures will minimise seed germination, but on dairy units in winter and early spring this is difficult due to pugging.

Grubbing or pulling of ragwort plants is ineffective up to the early flowering stage because any root fragments remaining in the soil will re-grow. From late flowering this regrowth becomes less likely, and physical removal is more useful. However, it is essential that flower heads of removed plants are burned to destroy the seed.

Mowing is never recommended because the

cut ragwort plants will re-grow, generally in the form of much harder to kill multi-crown perennials.

HERBICIDE CONTROL

Generally the control of ragwort requires the use of a two-stage approach; spot treatment of larger and multi-crown plants through autumn, and then boom spraying of seedling and rosette-stage plants in winter. Some follow-up spot treatment of any survivors can be required through the next spring.

Boom Spraying:

- **2,4-D Granules** sprayed at 2kg/Ha on seedlings and small rosettes May to July. For larger rosettes use 3kg/Ha. This product won't control mature and multi-crown ragwort. Clover damage will be minimised, as little clover will be present.

For the critical spot and follow-up treatments in autumn and spring respectively, there are several options:

Spot Spraying:

- **GrassMate** herbicide spot sprayed at 6ml/L. This is grass friendly, but will damage clover.
- **MSF600** brushweed spray, spot sprayed at just 2.5g/100L for rosettes and smaller plants, or 5g/100L for multi-crown plants. This is not a grass-friendly option.

Note: If grass damage is NOT a concern, then by far the cheapest and most effective spray is MSF600. Ragwort at all growth stages is extremely susceptible to this active ingredient (in Australia, where native grass pastures are not susceptible, this herbicide is successfully aerial sprayed over dense ragwort infestations at just 20g/Ha).

Dry Spot Treatment:

- **BuckShot** granules applied dry at 2g (half a level teaspoon) to the crushed centre of each plant.

Weed Wiper:

- **MSF600** applied in a weed wiper at around 2g per 5L of water is extremely effective against ragwort plants once they have sufficient volume standing erect above the pasture level. Hard grazing prior to application will allow the best results because of lower wiping height. Make double passes, in opposite directions. Repeat treatment after 6 weeks for best long term results.



GRANNY 800g/kg GLYPHOSATE AS THE MONOAMMONIUM SALT

ACVM No 7499

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

- The stronger, smarter and most economical glyphosate option. 9kg is equal to 20L of G360.
- Water-dispersible granule, easily soluble.
- 4.5kg bag minimizes packaging disposal.
- No residual effect in soil; drill new seed in 2 days.
- Use just 425g/100L water (knapsack 65g/15L) for general spraying; 1.4-2.2kg/Ha for pasture spray-out.
- Add SprayWetter penetrant for best results.

2.25kg ...\$59.80
4.5kg\$82.80
9kg\$138.00

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.....\$66.70
10L.....\$92.00
20L.....\$155.25
200L...\$1380.00

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\$33.35
500g\$44.85
1kg\$79.35

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.....\$98.90
5L.....\$197.80
10L.....\$356.50
20L.....\$598.00
100L...\$2875.00

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 \$75.90
10L \$132.25
20L \$241.50
200L . \$2277.00

2,4-D GRANULES 800g/kg 2,4-D dimethylamine salt as WATER SOLUBLE GRANULES



NEW

For control of broadleaf weeds in pasture and cereals

- Non-volatile formulation greatly reduces spray drift risk.
- Non-smelly, easy to handle, water soluble granules.
- Convenient 2kg foil bags for easy dispensing.
- Controls thistles and ragwort at seedling and rosette stages.
- * Minimal clover damage, especially with winter spraying.
- Use 1-1.5kg/Ha in cereals, 1-3kg/Ha in pasture, depending on target species.

10kg carton (5 x 2kg bags)
.....\$120.00

**Order now
Product available from
Mid-May**

COBBER 300g/L CLOPYRALID as the amine salt.



ACVM No P7790

For control of hard-to-kill and multi-crown thistles in pasture.
(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.
- Use 1-2L/Ha by boom or 100-200ml/100L spot spraying. Also good for wiper application.

2L.....\$149.50
5L.....\$276.00
10L.....\$529.00
20L.....\$977.50

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.
- Just \$5.77/Ha, apply with any spray gear.

45g\$42.55
270g\$198.95

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.

5kg\$74.75
10kg\$138.00
20kg\$224.25

DECISION 800g/kg FLUMETSULAM IN A WATER DISPERSIBLE GRANULE



ACVM No P8368

Control broadleaf weeds in new and established pasture, as well as for lucerne, chicory, clover and maize crops.

- Clover-friendly control of annual & perennial buttercups in pasture.
- Good for autumn and spring application.
- Also controls chickweed, cleavers, mallow, oxeye, sorrel, spurrey, stinking mayweed and willow weed.
- 30g-65g/Ha depending on species and growth stage. Annual buttercups 50g/Ha, giant buttercups 65g/Ha.

200g\$115.00
500g\$276.00

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\$74.75
1kg\$684.25

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.....\$95.45
5L.....\$195.50
10L.....\$345.00
20L.....\$569.25

AIRWET LF 100% ORGANOSILICONE WETTER-PENETRANT



Low foam formulation optimised for aerial spraying

- Assists penetration, boosts translocation within the plant
- Reduces rain risk, normally to under an hour
- Much less foaming than typical competitive wetters, with no loss of performance
- Available in 20L jerrycans or 20L cartons (4 x 5L), and 1000L IBC tanks

20L.....\$414.00
1000L.....Call for quote

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.....\$63.25
5L.....\$138.00
20L.....\$454.25

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.....\$72.45
10L.....\$120.75
20L.....\$224.25

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 13th 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, which is why our prices are so attractive ... it is effectively the "wholesale" price, direct from the manufacturer.

• People

The directors of Rainbow & Brown have been involved in the NZ agricultural chemicals business for over 20 years. They're actively involved in the day-to-day running and building of the business. If you phone us, your most likely contact will be Rachael, our office manager (and the real heart of the company!). If you call in to see us, 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 may 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 download from the free Weed Files library. It's at www.rainbowbrown.co.nz

• Approved Handler Certificates (EPA)

You do NOT need an Approved Handler certificate to purchase any current Rainbow & Brown product except for Cobber herbicide. 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 herbicide or to apply it in any circumstances.



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