

You can bank on it

by Paul Martin, Director, Rainbow & Brown



When I was a kid my father was a farmer. Dry stock. In Australia, so the dry part pretty much goes without saying.

Every so often a dusty car would arrive, and the bank manager would alight. Tie loosened, sleeves rolled up, a sheen of perspiration on his red face. He and my Dad would shake hands, lean on the fence and look at whatever stock happened to be in the house paddock. If there were no stock there, they'd just look at the paddock. They'd chat for a while, then move to the shade of the veranda and share a long-neck bottle of beer. Then they'd shake hands again, and the bank manager would get back into his car and drive away.

I knew business was being done, prices were being discussed, and plans were being tested. It made sense to me, even though I never heard a word of it. That was the partnership between a farmer and a bank manager back then: Look at the stock (or the grass), not too many words, no paperwork at all, and finish with a beer.

How things have changed in this age of Information Technology!

For a start, the bank manager doesn't come around any more. And on top of that, there is no bank manager. There's just a few kids in mean little open cubicles at the bank, sitting behind desk nameplates that say something like "Relationship Facilitator".

Recently I read an excellent column in the Rotorua Daily Post by Garth George. He related his shock and dismay at the number of NZ farmers who have recently taken

their own lives under pressure of desperate financial circumstances. Mr George mentioned the plunge in the dairy payout as an obvious factor. And he also noted the changes in the relationship, or more accurately the lack of it, between ordinary (non-corporate) farmers and their bankers.

I do understand that times have changed. My father would have had no idea how to deal with EFT, ATM, and all the other alphabet soup of modern banking. But he didn't need that stuff. And he didn't need anything "facilitated", either. Or if he did, he didn't need it called that.

What he needed was a bloke who'd drive for an hour and a half just to stand and look at a few indifferent cattle, while having a quiet chat about prices and overdrafts, followed by a beer and a few kind words from the visitor to the kids playing on the veranda.

My Dad was an honourable man. And when times got tough, what he needed was a two-sided yarn with another honourable man (of either gender), while looking at the house paddock: his house paddock. He would not have been comforted by looking at a plastic desk in a tiny cubicle and a nameplate saying "Relationship Facilitator".

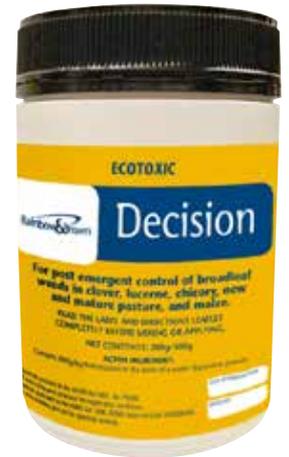
I imagine that the 14 farmers that Garth George reported had ended their own lives in just the past six months were also honourable men. And I wonder if they'd all be lost to us, and lost to their families, if they hadn't had to stand at the fence of the house paddock, looking into the future, alone.

IN THIS ISSUE:

- **PRICE DROP - DECISION:**
Clover-friendly spray, now down by 30%!
- **GORSE PACKAGE DEAL:**
Extended to March
- **RAGWORT CONTROL IN 3 EASY STEPS**
- **WEED FILE UPDATES:**
 - Cape Weed
 - Black Nightshade
 - Nettles
- **FULL PRODUCT LIST:**
Sizes & Prices

DECISION DOWN IN PRICE

Clover-friendly annual buttercup control now down to just \$19 per hectare.



We're selling more Decision, so we're buying better. Just lately, quite a bit better. And that means a price drop for you of just under 30%!

Decision is clover-friendly, which makes it a great product to control buttercups - both annual and perennial types - in dairy pastures. Buttercups respond well to autumn or spring treatment, and a single annual application of Decision will normally give full-season control.

Decision also controls many other weeds in pasture, including several that are not controlled by MCPA, MCPB and 2,4-D. Decision can be tank mixed with those herbicides if required.

It's a water-dispersible granule containing 800g/kg flumetsulam. It dissolves readily, and is easy and safe to handle. It's also highly concentrated, which minimizes packaging and shipping costs (because a little goes a long way), and simplifies handling and storage on the farm.



NEW PRICING EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY

Pack Size	Old Price	New Price	Saving
200g	\$115.00	\$92.00	\$23.00
500g	\$276.00	\$195.50	\$80.50

Prices include GST and delivery to the farm.

Annual Buttercups

- 50g of Decision per hectare, applied pre-flowering.

Giant Buttercups

- 65g of Decision per hectare, applied pre-flowering.

Other Weeds Controlled

- 30g/ha: Chickweed, Spurrey, Wild Radish, Hedge Mustard
- 50g/ha: Redroot, Cleavers, Nightshade, Fathen, Shepherd's Purse, Mallow, Creeping Cress, Yellow Gromwell
- 65g/ha: Stinking Mayweed, Wireweed, Sorrel, Field Pansy, Henbit, Willow Weed, Oxeye Daisy.

We're extending this special offer through to the end of March. Save \$100s on autumn brush spraying

Gorse Control BULK BUYING SPECIAL OFFER

MSF600 herbicide & AirWetLF penetrant combo deal.



Spraying 20 hectares or more of gorse by air? You'll save up to 12% (or even more) with this special.

MSF600 is a water-soluble granule containing 600g/kg of metsulfuron-methyl, NZ's No 1 choice for cost-effective gorse & brush control. MSF600 comes in a 10kg carton, containing 5 x 2kg bags.

AirWetLF is a full-strength organosilicone formulated for aerial application, where the wetter-to-water ratio is higher than for ground spraying, and consequently foaming must be controlled. Your contractor doesn't have to add a separate defoamer to the tank. AirWet LF is supplied in 20L jerrycans or 1000L IBC tanks.

Here's the special package deal offer (prices include GST & delivery):

Product	Regular Price	SPECIAL PRICE	YOU SAVE
10kg MSF600 + 40L AirWetLF (20 hectares gorse)	\$1311	\$1207	\$104 (8%)
20kg MSF600 + 80L AirWetLF (40 hectares gorse)	\$2622	\$2300	\$322 (12%)

The special deal ends on 31st March 2015.

- If you're after a price on more than a 20kg + 80L package, call us and we'll check out your particular delivery cost and work out the best possible price, all inclusive of GST and delivery (2-4 days to most locations NZ-wide).
- If you're spraying a brushweed species other than gorse, where the required ratio of MSF600 to AirWetLF is different to the above table, call us and we'll calculate a special package deal price on the exact quantity you'll need of both products for your job.

Oxeye Daisy Control Options

The two most cost-effective options are Decision and Ranger

Decision will control the oxeye seedlings only, and is probably the better option if you're actually spraying for something else, such as buttercup. The oxeye seedling control is a sort of collateral damage bonus.

Ranger has been used by several customers specifically against larger oxeye daisy, with decent results. And that includes good kills from late summer application. Die-off will be slower (about a month).

However, Ranger will knock clover back, if there's a lot of clover leaf exposed at application. Spraying after hard grazing can minimize the clover damage (less leaf present).

At the effective application rates for oxeye daisy, the current cost per hectare of the two options are:

- Decision @ 65g/ha\$26/ha
- Ranger @ 20g/Ha\$15/ha



What you can download from our website

The new Rainbow & Brown website at www.rainbowbrown.co.nz allows you to download some very handy stuff.

Every product has its own page, on which you can click to view or download the product label, the directions leaflet, the Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), and a Haznote.

DESCRIPTION

REVIEWS (0)

PRODUCT LEAFLET

PRODUCT LABEL

MSDS

HAZNOTE

On the green menu bar, near the top of every page, you can click on 'Free Stuff' to view or download the whole library of Weed Files (over 70 weeds covered now), and also the current and back issues of our 'Confirmed Rumours' newsletter.

FREE STUFF

And right up at the top left of each page it says 'Blog'. Click that to see a library of actual questions and answers about weed identification and control. There's a 'Blog Search' box on the right of those Q&A pages so that you can type in a key word (e.g. a weed name, or a product name) to find information on exactly what you're looking for.

BLOG

If you have any suggestion about useful content for our Blog, or any other section of the website, just let us know and we'll do our best to get the stuff you're looking for onto the site.

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 **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.





Arctotheca calendula

DESCRIPTION

Cape weed is an annual plant with daisy-like yellow flowers, and is sometimes incorrectly referred to as Cape daisy.

The plant forms large spreading rosettes that are particularly unwelcome visual blemishes in lawns, turf and sports grounds.

The leaves are deeply lobed, and are more jagged in appearance than other related dandelion-type flowering flat weeds. The terminal (tip) lobe is larger and more rounded than the rest, and individual leaves reach about 20cm in length. The leaf colour is green/grey on the upper side, and much paler and slightly woolly on the undersides. Flowers are the most distinctive identification feature. They are up to 4cm in diameter and of the 'daisy' style, with dark purple centres and yellow florets (petals). The florets are bright yellow near the base, but becoming distinctly paler toward the tips. The flowers appear singly on stalks standing to about 10cm high. The Cape weed generally flowers from October to December.

The root system consists of a substantial fleshy taproot.

Cape weed is known to be poisonous, and has poisoned both cattle and sheep in Australia, as well as cattle in New Zealand. As with most poisonous weeds, stock will normally not eat it, though with such large spreading rosettes it will presumably be difficult to avoid entirely.

HABITAT

Cape weed appears in most parts of New Zealand and is spreading. It is most often found at roadsides, waste areas, lawns and turf, recreational grounds, and in pastures (though less frequently). It prefers the light sandy soils of coastal areas but copes well with heavier conditions and is appearing more frequently in non-coastal situations.

Cape weed establishes readily where turf or pasture has been made sparse by drought.

Recreational grounds using drought-resistant cultivars will be able to better resist infestation. Cape weed is most commonly spread by seed, and mowers used on lawns and recreational grounds should be well cleaned immediately after mowing flowering Cape weed, and especially before use on any un-infested areas.

In lawns, Cape weed can be controlled by preventing it from flowering and forming seed, via mowing and by spot spraying (see below).

HERBICIDE CONTROL

Cape weed is controlled by several herbicides, with the choice depending on the situation. Best results follow treatment when the rosette stage is young and growing actively.

Area Spraying

In pasture Cape weed seedlings & small rosettes can be controlled by either **2,4-D Granules** at 1-1.5kg/ha, or **MCPA750** at 2-3L/ha.

Spot Spraying

- **Granny** at 45g/10L water (will damage oversprayed adjacent grass)
- * **Glyphosate 360** at 100ml/10L water (will damage oversprayed adjacent grass)
- **GrassMate** at 60ml/10L water (grass friendly, but damages clover)

Recreational Grounds and Pastures

- **GrassMate** at 2L/Ha in 200-300L water, boom sprayed when the weed is young and active, and preferably before flowering. This treatment will not damage grass species but will damage clover.
- **Cobber** at 1-2L/Ha in 200-300L water. Use the lower rate on seedlings. This treatment will damage clover. Note that Cobber CANNOT be used if the treated area is to be mowed and the clippings used for composting, or disposed of in a green waste-recycling centre.



WEED FILE:

BLACK NIGHTSHADE

REVISED: FEBRUARY 2015



Black Nightshade – *Solanum nigrum*

DESCRIPTION

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

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

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

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

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

Distribution

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

Toxicity

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

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



Small-flowered nightshade

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

CULTIVATION CONTROL

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

HERBICIDE CONTROL

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

Waste Areas

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

New Pasture

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

Established Pasture

- **Decision** at 50g/Ha (clover-friendly).
- **GrassMate** at 60ml per 10 litres of water, applied to actively growing plants by spot spraying, will provide control but will temporarily remove clover from the sward.

Clover, lucerne, chicory, maize

- **Decision** at 50g/Ha, applied before 4th leaf stage. For larger black nightshade, increase rate to 65g/ha. For best results add a crop oil at 500ml/100L water.



Urtica urens

DESCRIPTION

Nettle is an erect annual weed that is very commonly called stinging nettle because of the nasty sting it inflicts upon brushing contact with unprotected skin. This stinging sensation is actually the result of poisons being released by the fine bristles on the nettle's leaves.

Oddly enough, if you boldly seize the plant these bristles are often flattened before they can penetrate, and you don't get stung. Presumably that's the origin of the phrase "to seize the nettle". Stock tend to distrust this advice, because they will avoid grazing where nettle patches are present. The nettle plant grows up to about 50-60cm in height.

Leaves are dark green and heart shaped with distinctively jagged edges. Individual leaves are up to 8cm long and are arranged in opposite pairs on the stem. They are covered in fine stinging bristles. The stems are round in cross-section, and branched. The stems also have a covering of the same fine stinging bristles that are found on the leaves.

The flowers and the fruits of the nettle are not obvious, being green and light brown, and being hidden away along the axils and undersides of the leaves.

The root system is a shallow taproot.

HABITAT

Nettles are found throughout New Zealand with the preferred habitat being in gardens, sheep camps, under trees, along riverbeds and in waste areas. Nettles also often appear in sites that have been disturbed for cropping or pasture renewal purposes.

MANUAL CONTROL

If you are prepared to *seize the nettle* then manual removal is effective for sparsely distributed plants. They come out easily because of the shallow root. However, nettles usually establish themselves in fairly extensive patches, which would necessitate herbicide control instead.

HERBICIDE CONTROL

Nettles are more easily controlled if sprayed at the seedling stage, up to 4 leaves or so. Beyond that control becomes less certain, and multiple treatments will probably be required to get a thorough kill.

Cereal Crops

- **MCPA 750** at 1.5L/Ha in 200-300L water, boom sprayed when the nettle is at the 2-4 leaf stage, and when the cereal crop is between 5 leaf and jointing.

For linseed and grass seed crops, use **MCPA 750** as above, but at just 0.75-1L/Ha, and when the nettles are as young as possible and actively growing.

Pasture

- **MCPA 750** at 1.5L/Ha in 200-300L water.
- **2,4-D Granules** at 1.5kg/ha for seedlings and 2.5kg/ha for young plants. Graze before spraying to expose weeds and to reduce clover leaf. Note that both MCPA 750 and 2,4-D will suppress clover in pasture. The more clover friendly product MCPB can also be used on very small (2 leaf) nettle seedlings, but at 6L/Ha it is quite expensive.

Spot Spraying

- **GrassMate** at 6ml/L of water used in a knapsack or other hand sprayer.

Horticulture & Glyphosate Resistance

Note that nettle is fairly resistant to glyphosate even at quite high rates. Several applications are required to make any worthwhile progress at all. In situations like orchards where MCPA or 2,4-D are too risky to use, the best option is to use a product containing glufosinate-ammonium.



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 ...\$57.50
4.5kg\$74.75
9kg\$115.00

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.....\$59.80
10L.....\$78.20
20L.....\$120.75
200L...\$1058.00

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\$28.75
500g\$41.40
1kg\$69.00
10kg ctn (5 x 2kg bags)
.....\$483.00
30kg+ - Ask for quote

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

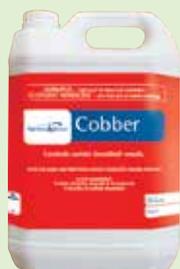


For control of broadleaf weeds in pasture and cereals

- 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

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\$92.00
500g\$195.50

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.

• 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.



PO Box 10049, Mail Centre, Rotorua 3046

E-mail: mail@rainbowbrown.co.nz

Freephone: (0508) 299 299

Fax: (07) 350 2008

www.rainbowbrown.co.nz