

# Where Would We Be Without This Bloke?

by Paul Martin, Director, Rainbow & Brown



The bloke in question is William Shakespeare, who has been dead for 399 years. He's almost certain to make it 400 years within the next 12 months.

Do they still do Shakespeare at school? Surely they must, but as it's 50 years ago that I was at school, I'm not really sure. Maybe they study Eminem instead these days. But I hope not.

I think that Wm. Shakespeare is the most influential person who ever lived. That's a big call, when blokes like Gandhi, Darwin, Newton and Jesus are all in the squad, and indeed they might all claim to have been more 'important'. But in terms of lasting, pervasive, daily influence on all our lives - whatever our culture, whatever our faith - I reckon that the Bill the Bard of Avon is right on the top step of the podium.

He made language a delight. In fact I go further; he *made* language, full stop. It's estimated that Shakespeare invented nearly 3000 words, almost all of which are still in regular use today. And hundreds of common expressions were first coined by Shakespeare: a charmed life; laughing stock; brave new world; break the ice; wild-goose chase; tower of strength; no such thing; a sorry sight; sea change; fast and loose; send packing; jaws of death; seen better days; elbow room; cold comfort; eat me out of house and home; pitched battle; short shrift; and many more... these are all expressions first spoken by characters in Shakespeare's plays.

Most students, when first faced with Shakespeare at school, can make little sense of it. The language is unfamiliar, and almost impossible to read without halting to think "Huh?" every couple of lines. And that's the thing (or I could say 'there's the rub' which is



another expression by guess-whom); Shakespeare is not really meant to be read, like a book. It's meant to be seen, on the stage.

My own first Shakespearean experience was of live performance. I was about 13, at high school, and our English Master Mr. Thompson arranged for a travelling Shakespeare company to visit our school. They did three plays in one day and evening, and I was captivated immediately.

And I am captivated still, to this day.

Because old Mr. Thommo knew a thing or two. He knew that kids trying to read the stuff would be bored stiff in seconds, whereas if the same kids could see a joker with a beard and tights, waving a sword about while bellowing the very same lines, those kids would be captured forever. Especially as several of the travelling company's most generously assembled lady players wore costumes with deeply plunging necklines: the first such necklines I'd ever seen, and seen in this case to such great advantage too! In Shakespeare's own words, it was very nearly 'too much of a good thing', for a newly hormonal 13-year-old.

Anyway, that day is stamped into my memory for a couple of reasons, one honourable, and the other, I'm afraid, dis.

But I was not harmed by either experience, and in fact I go so far as to claim I was doubly enriched by it. Because even now more than fifty years later I still love Shakespeare and I still have a keen appreciation for a generously plunging neckline.

So, all's well that ends well, is what I say. Though I do think that someone else may have said it before me.

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# WINTER SPECIAL

## *BuckShot Granules*



BuckShot is the ideal herbicide for spot treatment. It's applied dry, so you can carry a small container with you on the bike and it's ready to use whenever you find a weed that's escaped your spray programme.

It's good for thistles and ragwort, at all stages of growth, as well as virtually all common flat weeds and brush weeds. You just sprinkle some BuckShot onto the plant and around the base, and leave it to slowly but surely die.

BuckShot is a great product to use from late winter, to take out any scattered surviving weeds that are now too large to be controlled by your seedling & rosette spraying. Catch them before they can produce more seed!

***This special saves you up to 20% on BuckShot.***

Here's the deal:

- **5kg** Normally \$74.75    **Special \$59.80**    **Save 20%**
- **10kg** Normally \$138.00    **Special \$103.50**    **Save 20%**
- **20kg** Normally \$224.25    **Special \$195.50**    **Save 15%**

***The special offer ends on 3rd July so this is a great opportunity to grab some BuckShot for winter & spring spot treatment, at the lowest price ever!***

*No limit per customer while stocks last.*

## ***Spraying seedling gorse in pasture***

Here's a very good practical tip from a Rainbow & Brown customer who does a lot of spraying.

The seedling gorse was around 20-30cm high, and growing in quite newish grass/clover pasture. He used **GrassMate** at just 2L/Ha plus **SuperWetter** at 100ml/100L water.



The gorse browned off within a week of spraying, leaving the grass undamaged and with only minor and short-lived clover damage. He was very pleased with this excellent result at such a low application rate: effective, low cost, and minimal pasture damage.

He also mentioned that if you have seedling gorse in pasture, don't mow until after you have sprayed. Mowing beforehand just seems to encourage the gorse to harden up, and become less easy to kill with the weed spray.

# 2,4-D Granules Out of Stock



*Alas, we'll have no more 2,4-D Granules in stock until spring.*

Our overseas manufacturer has had a minor business setback (actually, gone broke, though for reasons unrelated to 2,4-D production).

As is often the case in these situations, we knew nothing until a shipment to us was delayed, and then delayed again, without explanation. Bad sign. And sure enough, our manufacturer was very soon revealed to be, financially speaking, paws up.

So we are in the process of transferring our production to a new factory, and registering the new supplier with the NZ authorities. That will take a few months unfortunately, so there will be no more 2,4-D Granules available till spring. Look for an update in the next newsletter.

We apologise for the inconvenience, and most of all for the lack of notice.

## ***Do You Grow Lucerne? We need your advice!***

We have been asked to consider developing a herbicide to control weeds in lucerne. If there's enough demand, we will do it.

So if you grow lucerne, please give us your views. Is this a product that you'd be likely to use? What are the main weeds you wish to selectively control in your lucerne; is it primarily grass species? Or are there flat weeds as well that are a problem?

We'd really appreciate a bit of guidance on this one. Please email us at [mail@rainbowbrown.co.nz](mailto:mail@rainbowbrown.co.nz) or call Rachael toll-free on 0508 299 299

## **WINTER BREAK – MAKE A NOTE**

**We're having our usual winter factory & office closedown, so that our exhausted staff can take their annual snorkeling & seafood holiday at Bora Bora.**

**We'll close at 4:00pm on Friday 3rd of July and re-open at 8:30am on Monday 27th of July.**

**If you need any products over July, make sure you order before Friday the 3rd.**



# Letters to the Editor

We receive many emails and calls asking for advice about identifying and controlling weeds. So we are going to publish a few each issue, because in most cases the question and the answer will be relevant to many people.

*Q. I manage a number of kiwifruit orchards. This year we have a problem with deadly nightshade in our 1.0m wide 'weed strip' directly under the kiwifruit vines. These weeds are now about 1m high and difficult to get a spray onto given we don't want any spray getting on to the kiwifruit canopy. Yes, we can (and do) use manual labour to grub it out but wondered if you have some suggestions. Is there a spray we could use once the crop is harvested (during May) or do we wait until early spring to deal with them?*

A. I think you're referring to black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*), because deadly nightshade (*Atropa bella-donna*) is very rare in NZ. Not that it matters much; far more people recognise the plant by the 'deadly' moniker than don't. I've attached our Weed File on black nightshade, just so we can be certain we're talking about the same plant.

I'm not an expert on control of weeds around kiwifruit. There may be some sophisticated specialist herbicides that allow spraying nightshade in close proximity to active kiwifruit canopy, but if there are I have not been able to identify them. However, if you are able to wait until the vines are dormant and there is no canopy, I think that glyphosate would be a good choice. It's on the Zespri list of approved chemicals, it's not active in the soil, and it is effective against black nightshade at all stages of growth.

You can also hand spray with glyphosate around active vines, if you shield the spray nozzle and make sure to not allow any overspray or drift. Glyphosate spray isn't volatile, so it will not drift around the spray site uncontrollably. But with 1M high target weeds, using a shielded hand sprayer may be a practical impossibility.

Some orchardists do use a mix of glyphosate and a 'booster' product containing oxyfluorfen to increase glyphosate performance against certain species, one of which is black nightshade. But again, that's only sprayed when vines are dormant.

PM

*Q. What is this weed that we have popping up in the pasture, and how do we deal with it?*

A. This is yarrow. Yarrow is not necessarily considered a weed. It's included in some pasture seed mixes for drought-prone locations, and for low input & organic farms. Stock will normally eat it quite readily. It's only considered a serious weed when it appears after cultivation for new crops. It's difficult to kill with most common sprays because of the extensive rhizome system, which allows it to re-grow (it's a perennial). Even glyphosate struggles.

The best spray is clopyralid, so that's our Cobber, sprayed at 1L/ha when actively growing.

PM



*Q. I am reviewing my weed-spraying system and would be very grateful for your recommendation and prices please. I spray with a concentrated mix in a 5L drench pack so spray each thistle/ragwort with 2.5ml.*

*What would you recommend as the best/cheapest option for*

*me to use? I have had quite a complicated mix that involved metsulfuron granules which I don't think helped my spray gun a lot. Our neighbour uses the same system with Tordon Brushkiller, Sunlight liquid and some dye.*

A. You're spraying in particular ragwort and thistles, but presumably you'd want to be able to give a squirt to any other significant weed you came across too, so I'll make a suggestion based on ragwort & thistles, but with some capabilities beyond that.

You've already mentioned the two best products for what you're doing.

Metsulfuron-methyl

That's the active you have used before. Our version is called **MSF600**, and it well regarded as being easily and completely soluble. Should not cause any spray gun problems. It's very effective even in small doses (2.5g per 5L sprayer) against all thistles incl Calis, and ragwort. And it's effective at all stages of growth of those weeds. The only drawback is that it's not grass friendly, so you do get some pasture damage from any overspray.

Wetter/Penetrant

It's better (and ultimately cheaper) to use a proper wetter/penetrant like our **SprayWetter**, rather than Sunlight. Yes, they are similar substances, but the SprayWetter is 100% active and the Sunlight is about 8% active I think. So a small pack of SprayWetter will last you a long, long time, used at just 5ml per 5L mix. And you can use it with any other herbicide as well. It works much better than Sunlight, and on a units-of-active basis, it's way cheaper too!

**GrassMate**

This product is similar to the product that your neighbour uses. It's advantage over MSF600 is that it does not damage the grass (though it does damage the clover). Kills thistles and ragwort at all growth stages, and pretty much all other flat weeds and brush weeds. It's more expensive though, and must be used at a more concentrated rate of 6ml/L, so that's 30ml in a 5L sprayer. You use the SprayWetter also with GrassMate, at the same rate of 5ml/5L.

Dye

We don't have a marker dye in our range. FIL sells a good one called "Been There", and it's available at all the farm supply stores.

Cost per 5L sprayer:

1. MSF600 2.5g + SprayWetter 5ml = \$0.27

2. GrassMate 30ml + SprayWetter 5ml = \$1.26

So you see that the cost difference is pretty substantial.

There's one other possibility and that's a dry granule product that not sprayed but is sprinkled on. It's called **BuckShot**, and it quite effective against ragwort and thistles. It's the sort of thing you can always have available on the bike etc, and just use it whenever you spot a ragwort or thistle that's escaped your spraying programme. I'm not suggesting that you use BuckShot instead of spraying, but it could be a very good product for dealing with any scattered survivors. The great benefit is that as it's applied dry, by sprinkling a bit at the base of the plant, and therefore there's no mixing. That means it's always with you and ready to use, even when you didn't know in advance you'd be needing it.

PM



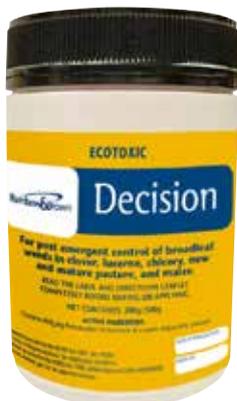
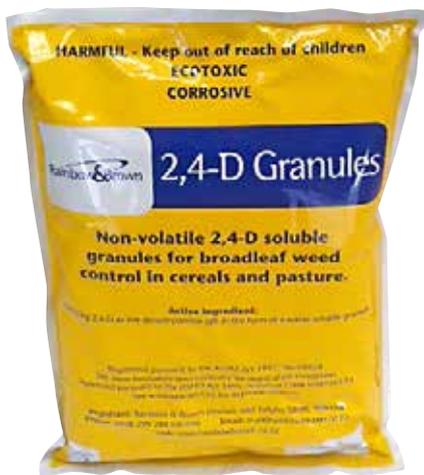
# It's all in the timing

*This year, start thinking early about spring weeds.*

If you can target spring germinating weeds early, when they are still seedlings or small rosettes, you'll get two big benefits:

- 1 You'll be spraying the weeds when they are easiest to kill.
- 2 You can use herbicides that cause little or no check to pasture.

The two best herbicides for early spring control of many pasture weeds are 2,4-D Granules and Decision. Their effectiveness overlaps a bit, and in some cases the best results come from using both herbicides tank-mixed together.



| Target              | Timing                     | Treatment   |
|---------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Buttercup, annual   | Pre-flowering              | 50g/Ha <b>Decision</b> , can be tank mixed with 1-1.5kg/Ha of <b>2,4-D Granules</b>   |
| Buttercup, creeping | Pre-flowering              | 65g/Ha <b>Decision</b>  |
| Buttercup, giant    | Pre-flowering              | 65g/Ha <b>Decision</b>  |
| Dandelion           | Seedling or small rosette  | <b>2,4-D Granules</b> at 1-1.5kg/Ha (seedlings) or 1.5-2kg/Ha (small rosettes)        |
| Docks               | Seedlings, 2-4 leaf        | <b>2,4-D Granules</b> at 2-2.5kg/Ha   |
| Oxeye daisy         | Small seedlings            | 65g/Ha <b>Decision</b> , can be tank mixed with 1.5kg/Ha of <b>2,4-D Granules</b>     |
| Pennyroyal          | Pre-flowering              | <b>2,4-D Granules</b> at 1.5-2kg/Ha   |
| Parsley dropwort    | Seedlings                  | <b>2,4-D Granules</b> at 2.5kg/Ha   |
| Nettles             | Seedlings & young plants   | <b>2,4-D Granules</b> at 1.5-2.5kg/Ha   |
| Hedge mustard       | Seedlings & small rosettes | <b>2,4-D Granules</b> at 1.5-2kg/Ha, can be tank mixed with <b>Decision</b> at 30g/Ha |
| Storksbill          | Seedlings & rosettes       | <b>2,4-D Granules</b> at 1.5-2kg/Ha (seedlings) or 2-3kg/Ha (rosettes)                |
| Willow weed         | Seedlings only             | <b>2,4-D Granules</b> at 2-3kg/Ha   |

If you're uncertain about the identification of these weeds, they are all covered in our library of Weed Files, available for FREE download at our website [www.rainbowbrown.co.nz](http://www.rainbowbrown.co.nz)

## WEED FILE: INKWEED

REVISED: JUNE 2015



Inkweed – *Phytolacca octandra*

### DESCRIPTION

Inkweed is a soft-wooded, leafy perennial shrub that grows to about 2 metres tall. It is native to South and Central America.

Flowers are green and are followed by dense cylindrical clusters of dark purple-black berries, which when smashed exude a dark staining reddish purple juice (hence the name inkweed).

The leaves are initially light green, darkening with maturity, at which time they are 15cm long by 5 cm wide and of a pointed oval shape. Both berries and leaves are unpalatable and mildly poisonous to stock, and are therefore rarely grazed.

Stems are initially reddish and soft but with age become woody, hollow and extensively branched. The bush has a substantial, fleshy taproot.

Inkweed prefers to grow in disturbed and bare ground including open areas, and also in burned bush and waste areas. It is suppressed to some extent by frosts, but not killed. Instead in locations with significant frost inkweed will become an annual, dying back to its base in winter and regrowing from there in the spring.

The plant grows readily from seeds distributed by birds into any accommodating locations.

Inkweed is found from Auckland south in the North Island, and in the top of the South Island to Kaikoura, plus on Banks Peninsula. In suitable bare ground locations it can form large and dense stands.

### PASTURE MANAGEMENT

Inkweed will generally not successfully invade good quality pasture with a well-developed sward.

### GRUBBING-OUT

Individual plants and isolated clumps can be grubbed out successfully at any time, taking care to minimise soil disturbance on the site.



### HERBICIDE CONTROL

There are several methods of using herbicides to control inkweed. In all cases the optimum time to treat the plant is when it is most actively growing, which is generally from October to April. If spraying frost-damaged plants, it is important to wait until there is adequate foliage regrowth to receive and absorb the spray.

#### Cut and Swab

Larger isolated bushes can be slashed close to the ground and the stumps painted with a mix of 2g **MSF600** in 1 litre of water.

#### Spot Spraying

- **GrassMate** at 6m/L applied anytime to whole plant. Grass friendly, but will suppress clover. Make sure that complete coverage is achieved, especially as mature bushes can be both large and dense.
- **Glyphosate 360g/L** applied at 1L per 100L water, plus 100ml **SuperWetter** penetrant. Or **Granny** at 450g per 100L water, plus 100ml **SuperWetter** penetrant. This option is not grass friendly.
- **MSF600** herbicide applied at 50g per 100L water, plus 100ml **SprayWetter** penetrant. This option is not pasture grass friendly, but will not normally harm native grasses.

#### Spot Treatment

- **Buckshot** granules applied dry at 30g per square metre to the soil beneath the canopy of the bush (i.e. within the drip line). Best applied from late winter to late spring.

#### Boom Spraying

- **2,4-D Granules** applied at 1-1.5kg/Ha is effective as a boom spray against inkweed seedlings (no bigger than 4 leaves). However in most circumstances spot spraying of individual bushes and stands (as above) is more satisfactory.

## WEED FILE: MANUKA

REVISED: JUNE 2015



### DESCRIPTION

Manuka – *Leptospermum scoparium*

Manuka is a perennial scrub native to New Zealand and to parts of south-eastern Australia. It is a member of the myrtle family, and is often called tea-tree, apparently because Captain Cook used its fragrant leaves to make tea. There is a similar, related species (*L. laevigatum*) found in many coastal areas of NZ that has a clearer claim to the name tea-tree, but the name is widely used for both.

Manuka is a shrub or small tree with very attractive flowers, generally white or pink, growing in dense masses of separate individual blooms directly on the stems of the plant (i.e. without stalks). The flowers have no smell and generally appear from September to March.

The fruit of the manuka takes the form of small woody five-celled capsules of about 7mm diameter. These split to release large numbers of very small and slender orange-red seeds which are spread mainly by the wind.

Leaves are small, up to about 10-12mm in length with pointed tips, and have a pleasant and strong myrtle fragrance when crushed.

Manuka oil, extracted from the crushed leaves, is highly prized for various health and medicinal properties, probably at least partly derived from a natural antibiotic substance (leptospermone) found in the oil.

Honey made from manuka flowers is also much sought after, both for its taste and its claimed medicinal benefits, and a significant industry in manuka honey exists in NZ.

Manuka is common (sometimes all too common) throughout NZ, and tends to do best in marginal areas and on incompletely developed land. It is a strong competitor as a seedling, and will often become established in serious numbers on hill country that has been cleared as a preliminary step to pasture improvement. While generally appearing as a shrub, manuka is capable of growing to 3 or 4 metres in height, and can form very dense

thickets if not checked by early eradication.

Manuka can be confused with tauhini and kanuka. Tauhini has leaves with more rounded tips, and with near-white undersides, while kanuka is a taller plant but with smaller, narrower leaves and smaller flowers growing in groups of 2 or 3 blooms.

### PHYSICAL CONTROL

Manuka is a good candidate for physical control methods such as scrub-cutting, slashing, and grubbing-out. Stumps left after manual cutting or slashing will normally die, and regrowth of cut manuka is not usual.

### HERBICIDE CONTROL

Spraying can be successfully done at any time of the year, as long as the manuka is actively growing at the time it is sprayed. Complete coverage, especially of large bushes, is essential to obtaining a good result.

- **MSF600** sprayed by air at 300g/Ha plus 2L **SuperWetter** penetrant in 400L water.
- **MSF600** sprayed by hand at 30g/100L water, plus 100ml **SuperWetter** penetrant.
- **Glyphosate 360g/L** at 1L/100L by hand or 9L/Ha by boom. Alternatively, **Granny** at 450g/100L by hand or 4kg/Ha by boom. In all cases, add 100ml **SuperWetter** penetrant per 100L water.

### Notes:

**Glyphosate** is preferred if hand spraying of smaller manuka growing in close proximity to valuable trees including orchards, because it has no soil residual effect. Nevertheless, the spray must be shielded to prevent drift or overspray.

**MSF600** will not kill most native grasses, providing some grazing incentive for stock to penetrate and smash down the dying manuka thickets. MSF600 is the most cost-effective choice for larger spraying jobs targeting manuka.



## WEED FILE:

# PENNYROYAL

REVISED: JUNE 2015



Pennyroyal – *Mentha pulegium*

### DESCRIPTION

Pennyroyal is a perennial weed species with a stolon system (i.e a stem that creeps along the ground, taking root at its tip and reaching out again from there). It originates from Europe and North Africa.

The plant is most easily recognised when flowering. The flowers are mauve-purple, and appear in late summer (January to March) in distinctive and attractive (depending on your point of view) clusters. Leaves are egg-shaped and about 20mm long, appearing as stalked opposite pairs. The stem leaves are hairy and are densely knotted with glands. The leaves when crushed between the fingers give off an intense spearmint smell, and this is a very reliable identification test for pennyroyal, especially at times when the distinctive flowers are not present. Although stock are normally reluctant to eat pennyroyal, if it is present in sufficient numbers it will be eaten, and is believed to cause a mint flavour taint in milk from dairy cows consuming it.

Stems are either short and erect, or long and sprawling along the ground (the aforementioned stolon system). Because of this horizontal sprawl, the pennyroyal can grow to form a dense mat of vegetation which chokes out pasture species. The root system takes the form of creeping underground rhizomes.

Pennyroyal prefers damp pastures and turf areas, and is often found in lawns. It will also do well in lakeside and streamside habitats. It appears abundantly throughout New Zealand.



### MANUAL REMOVAL, MOWING & CULTIVATION

There are no options for manual removal except on the smallest scale, and in any case the rhizome system would ensure regrowth. Likewise there are no mowing or cultivation options for the control of pennyroyal in pasture.

### HERBICIDE CONTROL

There is no clover-friendly option. MCPB and other clover-safe herbicides have no effect against pennyroyal. Best results from spraying are obtained during either spring or autumn, when the plant is actively growing, although not necessarily easy to spot in pastures. During the highly-visible flowering stage in late summer the plant is not always growing as vigorously as appearances would suggest, and results can be disappointing.

#### Boom Spraying

- **2,4-D Granules** at 1.5-2kg/Ha applied in spring prior to flowering. When applied later than the seedling stage, 2,4-D will provide about 60-70% control of pennyroyal. MCPA is not as effective and is not recommended. There is no spray option that will give 100% control in one application.

#### Spot Spraying

- **GrassMate** at 6m/L applied anytime, but preferably when growing actively. No added penetrant is required. Grass friendly, but will suppress clover.

**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 ...\$42.55  
4.5kg .....\$64.40  
9kg .....\$109.25

**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.....\$42.55  
10L.....\$64.40  
20L.....\$109.25  
200L.....\$948.75

**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

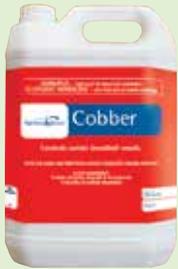


*For control of broadleaf weeds in pasture and cereals*

- 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 15th 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](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 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](http://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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