

The Word of the Year is bullshit

by Paul Martin, Director, Rainbow & Brown



The Oxford Dictionary Word of the Year Award celebrates the word that enjoyed the largest increase in usage during that year. For 2016, that word is “post-truth”. Its usage increased by 2000% over the previous year.

Post-truth? What does it mean? Oxford defines post-truth as “*relating to or denoting circumstances in which objective facts are less influential in shaping public opinion than appeals to emotion and personal belief.*”

In this word - well strictly it's two words welded together with a hyphen - the “post” part doesn't mean *after*, as for example in post-match interview. Instead it implies that a notion is irrelevant or passé. And the passé notion is the second part; “truth”.

So “post-truth” is an adjective that's used to describe a situation in which what's actually true isn't considered as important, nor as valid, nor as influential, as what popular opinion *wants to believe is true*.

I know that's a very confusing explanation, and you'd be forgiven for assuming that the term “post-truth” must therefore be mainly used as an ironic way of exposing lying politicians, bureaucrats and business leaders. But it's not. It's just a pragmatic recognition of the fact that you can't expect public figures to speak truth when their audience (that's us) doesn't want to hear the facts, but instead prefers to hear something that panders to our prejudices and fears.

So that's where we have finally arrived after just a wee bit of the 21st century; at a place where we are so afraid of any view that doesn't match our own, that we simply don't want to hear it at all.

Politicians talking about Brexit in the UK, or Clinton-Trump talking about themselves

in the USA, therefore concluded during 2016 that they had no choice but to tell us what we want to hear. The odd one (I'm thinking now of Bernie Sanders in the USA) did have the balls to instead try to tell us what we *need* to hear, but look where that got Bernie; he's dog tucker. Truth in public life is now a non-starter. This is the post-truth age.

There's a classic courtroom scene in the movie *A Few Good Men* where Jack Nicholson rants, “You can't handle the truth!” Back in 1993 when I first saw the movie, I had the uncomfortable feeling that Jack might be right about that. And now I know it.

Even the media agrees that post-truth reporting is their new reality. We moan about newspapers and TV feeding us a biased line based on the prejudices of the media magnates like Murdoch, but the reality is they are feeding us a line based on *our own* prejudices. Because that's all we'll stand for. Fox News tells the conservatives *only* what they want to hear. The Guardian tells the liberals *only* what they want to hear. And so the liberals won't watch Fox News, and the conservatives won't read the Guardian. Nobody learns, or is even exposed to, a damn thing that they didn't already believe.

“Post-truth”, the 2016 Word of the Year, is just another word for bullshit, with a hyphen to disguise the unpleasant taste.

The 2015 Oxford Dictionary Word of the Year was (I promise I am not making this up) a smiley face with tears.

I'm thinking that for 2017 the folks at Oxford will be obliged to bring it back: I laughed till I cried. After that, I just cried.



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- **NEW - CREDENCE 1000**
Water treatment tablets
- **WEED FILES**
Buttercups
Mallows
Cleavers
- **FULL PRODUCT LIST**
Sizes & Prices

GA200 Herbicide

GA200 controls a wide range of weeds, grasses and clovers, and is safe to use in orchards and vineyards.

The active ingredient is glufosinate-ammonium at 200g/litre in the form of a soluble liquid concentrate.

GA200 is a non-selective herbicide but with very limited systemic movement through the target plant. So it has an effect only on the parts of plants that are directly hit by the spray. On the one hand that means you really must ensure that target plants are thoroughly and completely sprayed. But on the other hand there's a big advantage: a wee bit of unintended contact via overspray onto a non-target plant is not going to kill it.

By contrast, glyphosate, which is another non-selective herbicide, is very readily translocated through plants, so incidental contact with even a small part of a non-target plant can still easily kill it. And usually it does.

Another advantage over glyphosate is that GA200, in addition to controlling more than 60 species of common weeds including virtually all the species found in orchards and vineyards, also kills clovers. Glyphosate is weak against clovers.

GA200 is also fast-acting. Visual effects on treated plants can appear as soon as just three days after spraying, in ideal growing conditions.

There are three pack sizes, prices include GST and delivery:



5L...\$195.50

10L...\$335

20L...\$598.00

Credence 1000 for clean water and safe farming

Credence is a form of stabilised chlorine formulated to meet the needs of farmers, and is safe and flexible enough to be used in drinking water as well as for cleaning equipment and on-farm biosecurity.

It is in the form of effervescent tablets, which are added to water at the required dose for purpose. The fizzing action disseminates the active ingredient throughout the water and has excellent persistency. This means that drinking water in troughs, dams and storage tanks needs treating only every 3 months or so, and is a simple matter of throwing in the required number of tablets. In farm storage dams, Credence has kept water free of toxic blue-green algae for 12 months or more, depending on rainfall.

Trials run in NZ at Massey University's dairy farm, which is on town treated water, have shown that troughs contained significant levels of toxic pseudomonas, blue green algae and campylobacter, which were negated 24 hours after treatment with Credence.

The copper sulphate blocks used in water troughs have been shown to increase toxin release from blue-green algae before killing it, thereby rendering the water more contaminated. Overdosing copper via water is a major issue regarding mineral nutrition. Cattle in Australia have been shown to have increased brittle and broken bones when exposed to high levels of copper from drinking water due to its interference with uptake of other minerals in the gut, compromising bone development and maintenance. Reports from farms in NZ using copper in water have shown growing heifers to have similar bone problems, with broken shoulders being reported during drafting.

Where farms are collecting roof water or relying on bore holes, levels of pathogenic contaminants can be very high, especially in summer when the weather is hot. Recent major outbreaks in human



gastroenteritis in Hastings have been attributed to faecal contamination of bore holes supplying the town. Trials in North America have shown that contaminated water supplies can reduce milk output from dairy cows by 1.4 litres per day, and reduce growth of calves by 9%, yearling heifers by 23% and suckler cows by 25%. Such changes in intakes of water represent a major issue for lactating dairy cows as well, as water consumption is directly correlated to feed intake in animals. Cleaning equipment and biosecurity on farm is an important element in

keeping animals healthy and preventing the spread of disease. Trials with calfeterias, buckets and in animal housing has shown that Credence minimised the risks of disease transfer and is a more animal friendly way of cleaning. Many disinfectants are highly toxic and need great diligence in removal after treatment to ensure animal and human safety, as well as reducing their capacity for corrosion. With Credence, even complex jointed water lines and calfeterias can be cleaned simply and rendered safe after only one rinsing with clean water, with much lower levels of corrosion compared to other registered disinfectants. Due to these benefits, Credence has been used on research sites for calf and horse feeding studies since 2011 with excellent success.

USE	per tablet of CREDENCE 1000
Biosecurity/footbaths	5 litres water
Equipment washing	10 litres water
Non-porous surfaces	15 litres water
Hand/animal washing	100 litres water
Water systems - clean out	200 litres water
Drinking water	1000 litres water

Tub of 60 x tablets...\$119.00
Introductory Special...\$89.00 save \$30



BuckShot v2.0 is here!

BuckShot is the very handy & popular dry granule that's applied direct to individual weeds. And the new-and-improved version is now available.

Our BuckShot has always been the lowest-cost herbicide of this type available in NZ, but it was not always free-flowing enough to be easy to use in some dispensers. It could clog and jam up, especially if it hadn't been used for a while.

So now we have a revised formulation that has a more consistent granule size, doesn't clog or jam in dispensers, and pours/sprinkles more readily in use.

BuckShot is great for picking up isolated larger weeds, like thistles & ragwort, that have been missed or have survived your earlier spraying programme. It kills the toughest weeds, and is effective at every stage of their growth.

It's the perfect product to have handy on the bike or tractor, because there's no mixing or dilution required; it's applied as-is and it doesn't lose potency like a spray mix does. So it's right there and ready to use when you need it, even when you didn't know in advance that you were going to need it!

BuckShot is available in three sizes:

5kg...\$82.80

10kg...\$149.50

20kg...\$241.50

Prices include GST and delivery.



Closing for the Holidays

We are closing the office & factory over the Christmas - New Year holidays, to allow the Rainbow & Brown staff to squabble with their families.

- We'll close on Friday 23rd December at 12:00 noon.
- We'll re-open on Wednesday 4th January at 8:30am.

Order any products you'll need over the holiday period no later than Tuesday 20th December, for the best chance of delivery before Christmas.

We wish you and your family a safe and happy Christmas & New Year, and a super-duper and prosperous 2017.



Cheers to you from all of us at Rainbow & Brown

ShooAway

An effective fly repellent device!

The Aussies may be rubbish at rugby, and now also crap at cricket, but they do know their flies.

ShooAway is a battery-operated device that keeps flies away from your food when dining al fresco, picnicking or barbecuing. It's also great indoors or outdoors when preparing and serving food.

And here's the thing: it really works! There are over 50,000 happy customers in Australia, where the flies normally set a very high standard indeed.

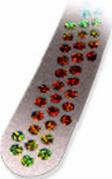
It's an Aussie-designed item that meets all Australian and NZ food standards; it's chemical free and harmless to touch. Uses 2 x AA batteries for 30 hours of operation.

You can get a ShooAway, or two, or more, via Rainbow & Brown, using your normal account with us. Here's the pricing incl GST and delivery:

- **\$29.95** ea, if ordered separately
- **\$24.95** ea, if ordered with Rainbow & Brown products (because you're saving the shipping cost)

Repel dots

At the end of each of the ShooAways gently rotating blades are patented holographic discs. This unique innovation is the key to keeping irritating flies away.



Chemical free

Unlike so many other methods of controlling flies, the Shooaway does not use any harmful chemicals, so is safe for use around food, drink, children and pets.



Soft Stop Blades

The Shooaway's soft flexible blades are rotated by an energy efficient motor that comes to a soft stop if something blocks the blades, such as your food or hand.





IT REALLY WORKS!!!

The hassle free way of Keeping Flies away using chemical-free technology

WEED FILE: CLEAVERS

REVISED: DECEMBER 2016



DESCRIPTION

Cleavers : *Galium aparine*

Cleavers is a scrambling annual plant that hooks onto any available support, so it can smother fencing and other plants including, alas, crops.

It's a plant that seems to be 'sticky' – the leaves, stems and seeds all give that impression, though it's not literally true. The stickiness actually comes from a covering of very fine hooks which act much like Velcro. As a result, the seeds of cleavers have an irresistible attraction for trouser legs, woollen socks, cats and dogs. Not unexpectedly, this is how this cunning plant spreads its seeds.

The stems are weak, and square in cross-section. They're just 2mm or so thick, but can extend to 2 metres or more in length, especially if they have found some host plant or structure to support them.

The individually slender leaves grow in whorls of about 6 to 8 leaves at intervals along the stem. And they're liberally armed with the tiny, clinging, 'sticky' hairs for which the cleavers plant is known.

The flowers are very small (2mm) and white, with four wee petals. They appear in small clusters of 2 to 5 (see the accompanying pictures). Flowering occurs from mid-winter through to mid-autumn.

The seeds are small (5mm) and tenaciously 'sticky' due to the covering of tiny hooks. Initially the seeds are green, becoming dark to black over summer.

Cleavers is very common throughout all of NZ. It is commonly found in crops, gardens and orchards, and neglected waste areas. In crops, cleavers can scramble over the erect crop plants, causing them to become top-heavy and fall over, especially with some wind assistance.

Cleavers is apparently eminently edible (young leaves and stems, after cooking). And the mature (dark) seeds can be roasted and ground to make a coffee substitute – for people who don't care what their 'coffee' tastes like, presumably.

PHYSICAL CONTROL

Hand removal is the preferred control method because cleavers is weak-stemmed and shallow-rooted, so it comes out easily.

Dispose of removed cleavers in a landfill.

HERBICIDE CONTROL

MCPA and 2,4-D are both very poor at dealing with cleavers.

Non-selective control

- **Glyphosate 360** at 100ml/10L water, or **Granny** at 45g/10L water will give decent control. Add **SprayWetter** at 10ml/10L water for best results and for reduced rain risk period.

Selective control - Pasture

- **Decision** at 50g/Ha gives good control of smaller cleavers plants, while being a grass and clover friendly treatment. Add **SprayWetter** at 100ml/100L water.

Selective control - Crops

The best option in crops is to use a spray containing *mecoprop* before the cleavers get too large. There are perhaps a few other options, but check with your supplier first because some specialist crop herbicides don't control cleavers well at all.

Orchards and Vineyards

- **GA200** at 1L/100L water applied by handgun or knapsack. Add 100ml **SprayWetter** per 100L water.

WEED FILE: MALLOWS

REVISED: DECEMBER 2016

Tall Buggers:

- Tree mallow (*Malva arborea*)
- Cretan mallow (*Malva linnaei*)

Creeping Chaps:

- Small-flowered mallow (*Malva parviflora*)
- Dwarf mallow (*Malva neglecta*)
- Creeping mallow (*Modiola caroliniana*)

Intermediate Bloke:

- Large-flowered mallow (*Malva sylvestris*)

DESCRIPTION

Mallows are common weeds around the world, with quite a few varieties being well represented in NZ. Strictly speaking, mallows are all from the *Malva* genus, but there are also some non-*Malva* species that we commonly refer to as mallows, just because we all enjoy confusion and contradiction so much. One of those, creeping mallow (*Modiola caroliniana*), is included in this weed file.

The name *Malva* derives from a Greek word for 'soft or soothing', though mallows aren't all that soothing when they invade your lucerne paddocks.

LIFESTYLE CHOICES

Mallows can be annuals, biennials and perennials. If conditions are favourable to them, most mallows will behave as short-lived perennials, meaning they'll live for several years, but if conditions aren't so accommodating the mallows will behave as annuals (1 year lifecycle) or biennials (2 years) instead.

VISUAL COMPARISONS

Some species are tall and erect (**tree mallow** – grows to 2M tall), some are small and spreading (**dwarf mallow** – less than 50cm

high), and some are in between (**large-flowered mallow** – 1.2M tall).

One thing that the mallows do have in common is the shape of the leaf, which in all species is distinctly 'geranium-like' in appearance.

The size of the leaves does vary, generally in proportion to the overall size of the particular species of mallow, but the distinctive rounded shape of the leaf, with shallow lobes, is fairly similar in all species, as can be seen from the photographs. The leaves of mallows also tend to have a 'folded' appearance, as if they've been creased along the main rib.

Mallow flowers, however, vary quite a bit in appearance, size and colour:

- **Tree mallow** has vivid lilac or deep pink bell-shaped flowers, 40mm in diameter, appearing from August to May.
- **Cretan mallow** flowers are softer, pastel coloured, less than 20mm in diameter, and deeply divided into five distinctive 'petals'.
- **Small-flowered mallow** produces pale mauve to white flowers, very small in size (not surprising, given the name) at 5mm diameter, with five petals. Note in the pictures the very small flower size in comparison to its leaf size. It flowers from September to April.
- **Dwarf mallow** has near white flowers, with some highlights in lilac, and the petals are considerably larger than the small-flowered species, at 20-30mm diameter.
- **Creeping mallow** has orange flowers, growing singly on short stalks, and having a diameter of about 15mm. It flowers from October to March.
- **Large-flowered mallow** has, again not unexpectedly, larger flowers at 40mm diameter than most of the other mallows. They are deep pink to red and appear in clusters of two to ten flowers. The five petals are each deeply notched at the outer end, creating a 'ten-pointed' flower appearance. Flowering occurs from November to April.

DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT

Mallows occur throughout NZ, though not every species grows everywhere. Small-flowered

mallow is probably the most common, and large-flowered mallow the most conspicuous. The preferred habitat is bare ground, waste areas, stock yards and camps, and roadsides. Mallows will establish in pasture especially in bare patches, in horticultural blocks, and in arable crops. Mallows can be a serious problem in lucerne crops, because most of the usual herbicides safe to use over standing lucerne don't control mallows well.

TOXICITY

Mallows are not readily eaten by stock because the leaves (at least of some species) are mildly toxic. In Australia, staggers in sheep is associated with both small-flowered and creeping mallow species.

HERBICIDE CONTROL

Orchards and Vineyards:

- **GA200** at 1-2L/100L water applied by handgun or knapsack. Add 100ml **SprayWetter** per 100L water.

In pasture and lucerne, the best results will come from spraying when the mallow is in the seedling stage where possible. Successful spot spraying can be done at any stage of the mallow's growth.

Spot Spraying:

- **GrassMate** at 60ml/10L of water. Add **SuperWetter** at 10ml/10L water for best results. This will be grass friendly, but will damage clover.
- **MSF600** at 1g/10L of water. Add **SuperWetter** at 10ml/10L water for best results. This option is inexpensive and very effective, but will damage both grass and clover; the grass will recover moderately soon, but the clover may take several months.

Crops and Pasture:

- **Decision** at 50g/Ha by boom or rosette spray. (Add **SuperWetter** at 100ml/100L water for best results). In lucerne, use of **Decision** at this rate will provide good control (kill) of seedling mallows, and will suppress larger mallows sufficiently to permit the lucerne to be cut.



CREEPING



CREEPING



GIANT



DESCRIPTION

Giant buttercup – *Ranunculus acris*

Creeping buttercup – *Ranunculus repens*

These are two similar species of buttercups, and they have so much in common that it is sensible to discuss them together.

Both types of buttercups are perennials. The giant buttercup forms a bush up to 1m tall, while the creeping buttercup is lower, with stems creeping along the ground for up to 1m.

Both have glossy yellow flowers with five petals, and of up to 25mm diameter. The flowers appear at the top of erect flowering stems. The giant buttercup flowers during Nov-Apr, while the creeping buttercup flowers Oct-Feb.

The leaves provide the best means of identification between the two types. Those of the giant buttercup are deeply jagged and appear as a single leaf, whereas the creeping buttercup leaves are more rounded and are clearly divided into three leaflets, the central of which is on a short stalk.

Buttercups are found throughout New Zealand, and prefer wet conditions, so are a particular problem on dairy farms and in high rainfall areas. Cattle and horses avoid eating the leaves, although sheep will eat them.

The seeds of the giant buttercup are often transported in hay, which is the most common source of new infestations.

Creeping buttercup has a very effective stolon system which allows it to quickly invade nearby weed-free areas where it will normally out-compete pasture grasses and clovers.

MANUAL CONTROL

Isolated plants will often appear on the margins of good pasture areas, and these can successfully be dug out and removed before they can invade too deeply into the pasture. It is essential that the entire root system is removed with the plant, because buttercups will regrow from rhizomes left in the soil on root segments.

HERBICIDE CONTROL

Best results will be achieved if plants are sprayed at their most active growth period, generally from right through spring and early summer to February.

Pasture:

- **Decision** at 50g/Ha for creeping buttercup, 65g/Ha for giant buttercup. **This option is clover-friendly.**
- **Ranger** herbicide (thifensulfuron-methyl) sprayed by boom at just 20g/Ha is very effective, and resistance to this herbicide does not appear to occur. This herbicide is also very effective against docks at that same application rate, so if both species are present they can be controlled with a single herbicide application. Nevertheless, a follow-up treatment is likely to be required the following spring.
- **Glyphosate 360** sprayed at 4-5L/Ha by boom for cleaning out prior to pasture renewal or cropping, will also take out any buttercups present. If using **Granny** then the rate is 1.8-2.25kg/Ha.

Orchards and Vineyards:

- **GA200** at 1-2L/100L water applied by handgun or knapsack. Add 100ml **SprayWetter** per 100L water.



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 ...\$55.00
4.5kg\$78.20
9kg\$120.75

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.....\$49.45
10L.....\$82.80
20L.....\$124.20
200L...\$1046.50

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\$31.05
500g\$46.00
1kg\$78.20
10kg ctn (5 x 2kg bags)
.....\$552.00
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 conc.

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

ACVM No 8924



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 seedlings and rosettes.
- * 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)
.....\$138.00**

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 or 100-200ml/100L.

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

GIBBER 900 900g/kg GIBBERELLIC 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.
- 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.

**5kg\$82.80
10kg\$149.50
20kg\$241.50**

DECISION 800g/kg FLUMETSULAM IN A WATER DISPERSIBLE GRANULE

ACVM No P8368



Control broadleaf weeds in new and established pasture, lucerne, chicory, clover and maize.

- 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\$110.40
500g\$235.75**

GA200 200g/L GLUFOSINATE-AMMONIUM IN THE FORM OF A SOLUBLE CONCENTRATE

ACVM No P9422



Controls grasses, weeds and clovers, especially in orchards and vineyards.

- Safe to use around fruit trees and vines including vineyards, berryfruits.
- Useful for stale seedbed preparation, especially where clover is a problem.
- Controls virtually all common orchard/vineyard weed species.

**5L.....\$195.50
20L.....\$598.00**

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.....\$494.50
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

CALL TOLL-FREE ON (0508) 299 299 Prices include delivery and GST

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 17th 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'll send your invoice with the product, or email it if you prefer. 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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E-mail: mail@rainbowbrown.co.nz

Freephone: (0508) 299 299

Fax: (07) 350 2008

www.rainbowbrown.co.nz