

# One thing or another

by Paul Martin, Director, Rainbow & Brown



This morning on Sky News I saw a prominent actress I'd never heard of, making an impassioned statement about how the film industry is sexist, especially in Hollywood.

I paused in scrambling my eggs to listen more closely. She made an interesting case about sexual discrimination in the casting of movies.

She wasn't claiming that male actors were being cast in women's roles in preference to female actors. Although that is certainly what used to happen back in Shakespeare's day. Women's roles were always performed by young male actors, because being an actor was not considered a respectable profession for a lady.

But that's not what this actress was on about. She was arguing that there were not enough female roles in movies, and in particular not enough female *leading* roles. She's right; the majority of the major roles in movies are male parts.

Her argument is that producers should be making movies that provide gender equality in the acting profession. By that she doesn't mean that each individual movie should have similar numbers of male and female roles of equivalent prominence. That would be silly. What she means is that there should be the same number of movies made that feature female lead roles, as there are movies that feature male lead roles.

Presumably (she didn't actually say) her solution is to oblige movie producers to meet some kind of quota system. To make one movie from column A, then one from column B, then column A again, column B again, and so on. Unless some producers chose to specialise in movies with female leads, and thus stick exclusively to column B. In which case they could probably sell some column B offset credits to the insensitive, fat, white, male bastards who prefer to specialise in movies from column A.

I admit I've intentionally made it sound

ridiculous, but not because I'm an insensitive, fat, white, male bastard. I am not actually fat at all, just getting a little bit jowly perhaps. In fact it *is* ridiculous, and I'm just gently sending her up to make sure you get that.

The movie business is overwhelmingly a free market in which sellers make whatever sells best. So dictating what movies the producers may make isn't going to work, any more than would dictating what movies the rest of us may see. That's been tried several times in the past in various totalitarian ratholes, and it's never ended well even once. It never will.

Anyway, I told you all that so that I could tell you this: I'd recently seen another story on Sky News, about the US television series *Billions*, which I've never watched (I'm not exactly an informed source, am I?)

*Billions* is about a hedge fund company, and includes the role of a young intern named Taylor, who does not identify as either male or female. Taylor is what's known as *gender non-binary*. On first meeting the boss of the firm, Taylor says, "Hello, I'm Taylor. My pronouns are *they*, *theirs* and *them*."

The role of Taylor is played by actor Asia Kate Dillon who, although admitting to having been born a woman (actually a wee girl, presumably), is also ... insert drum roll ... a gender non-binary person! "My sex is female," Asia has declared, "but my gender identity is non-binary."

Now, I told you *that* story only in order to tell you this one. Stop me if you've heard it. Nah ... it's too late to stop me now, you may as well just sit down and shut up for another 20 seconds.

This story concerns the NZ test cricketer Bob Cunis. The great BBC commentator John Arlott was announcing Bob's arrival at the crease and said, "This is Cunis at the Vauxhall end. Funny sort of name, Cunis: neither one thing nor the other."



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# Boost Autumn Pasture Growth

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

A single treatment with Gibber can produce the equivalent of around 250kg/Ha extra dry matter (DM) production.

Gibber900 is sprayed onto the pasture 1-3 days after hard grazing. The boost in growth becomes visibly evident after just 7-10 days,

and the boost accelerates to its maximum effect at about 21 days.

You can apply Gibber to a paddock for several rotations in a row, with no fall-off in the growth-boosting effect.

Application can be done with any boom or rosette spray, at the rate of just 9g Gibber900 in about 100L per hectare, with 25ml SprayWetter penetrant added.

## AUTUMN SPECIAL

A 270g pack treats 30 hectares and costs \$198.95 (\$6.63/ha)

For April & May ONLY, order:

- Two packs for \$356.50 (save 10%) - \$5.94/ha
- Three packs for \$508.30 (save 15%) - \$5.65/ha



# Ragwort & Thistles Autumn & Winter Control

*What you do in the autumn and winter has a big influence on what you'll see during the following spring and summer.*



## Ragwort

- Autumn: Spot treat all erect and multi-crown ragwort plants. Use Grassmate or MSF600 for spot spraying, and BuckShot for dry spot treatment.
- Winter: Boom spray ragwort seedlings and small rosettes with 2,4-D granules at 2kg/ha, or 3kg/ha if the rosettes are larger.



## Thistles

- Autumn & Winter: Boom spray autumn germinating thistles in late autumn or early winter with 2,4-D Granules at 1-1.5kg/ha for seedlings, and 1.5-2kg/ha for small rosettes to about 15cm diameter. For rosettes larger than 15cm, add Cobber herbicide at 200ml/ha to the 2,4-D Granules tank.
- Larger plants can be spot treated anytime with GrassMate at 6ml/L or Cobber at 25ml/10L, or with BuckShot as a dry spot treatment.

# It's Official. Glyphosate is NOT a Carcinogen

Please stop fretting about this perennial imaginary fear. There are plenty of real fears to fret about. Rugby's breakdown rules. The return of Helen Clark. The harmful effects of excessive dietary sugar. *I made one of those up... the majorly scary one, as President Trump would say.*

The European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) has concluded that glyphosate is not a carcinogen. EU Health Commissioner Vytenis Andriukaitis said, "The last word belongs to the ECHA." He said that the ECHA finding would now be the determining factor in the European Union's renewal of glyphosate registrations beyond 2017.

There is of course always a background buzz of ill-informed and scientifically illiterate claims about glyphosate from activists and opportunists, but it was the 2015 classification by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) of glyphosate as "probably carcinogenic to humans", that frightened the pants off everyone.

The IARC is part of the United Nations' World Health Organisation, so it should be a pretty authoritative source. However, the IARC has a dodgy history of lack of transparency in its findings, and of questionable scientific methods. In response to criticism that its views about glyphosate were contrary to the conclusions of literally hundreds of published scientific studies, the IARC instructed its own technical staff to not release any documents, and to not comply with any legal requests relating to its review of glyphosate.

It's probably worth noting some of the other things that the IARC has classified as carcinogenic, or likely to be carcinogenic, or potentially carcinogenic. Those include eating bacon, using mobile phones, being a hairdresser, being a house painter, working shifts as a pilot or a nurse, and drinking very hot beverages.

The IARC has to date formally assessed 989 substances; it has found 988 to be carcinogenic or potentially carcinogenic, and just one to be definitely non-carcinogenic. One observer recently noted that if IARC were to assess itself, using its own extravagantly conjectural methods, it would have to conclude that working at the IARC was carcinogenic.

But now the European Chemicals Agency, the EU's top scientific authority on the matter, has formally and comprehensively debunked the IARC claims. And so has the USA's Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which found in its study published in September 2016 that glyphosate is "not likely to be carcinogenic to humans".

So there you have it; a roundup of the latest glyphosate fears versus facts. Glyphosate is *not* a carcinogen. But you must at all costs avoid bacon and hot drinks.





# Aerial Spraying with MSF600



*Here are Rainbow & Brown's recommended rates for spraying various common brushweed species by air when using MSF600 herbicide and AirWet LF penetrant:*

TARGET SPECIES	PER HECTARE		
	MSF600	AIRWET LF	WATER
Gorse	500g	2L	400L
Blackberry	300g	500ml	250L
Bracken	170g	1.5L	300L
Manuka	300g	2L	400L
Matagouri	170g	1L	250L

The volume of water recommended here is based on the usual practices of most professional air spray contractors, and varies according to the actual canopy density of the target species present on your site.

Pilots/contractors will want to use enough water per hectare to allow for double overlapping passes, to ensure adequate penetration & coverage. Decent coverage is absolutely as important a factor as the rate of herbicide applied.

## Changing the Spray Volume

If you and your pilot/contractor decide to vary these recommended water volumes (because of your assessment of canopy density), remember you will need to adjust your AirWet LF amount accordingly to maintain the same water-to-wetter ratio as above, but you don't adjust your MSF600: the recommended amount of herbicide stays the same, even if you vary the water & wetter component.

## **SPECIAL!**

**SPRAY GORSE for \$72/hectare HERBICIDE & WETTER**

*Call Rainbow & Brown and order the 'Gorse Big Deal'*

**10kg MSF600 plus 40L AirWet LF ... \$1440.95 (save \$100)**



Tree privet - *Ligustrum lucidum*

Chinese privet – *Ligustrum sinense*



Tree privet - *Ligustrum lucidum*

Chinese privet – *Ligustrum sinense*

**DESCRIPTION**

*Note: Tree privet and Chinese privet are related and very similar species. Differences between them are noted in this weed file but as they present essentially the same problems and require identical control measures, the two species are for practical purposes treated as if they were the same.*

Both privet species were introduced to NZ from China as ornamental and hedging plants. Privet has since become a highly invasive pest plant, and in some regions of NZ the plant is subject to Pest Plant Management Strategies, and may not be sold, propagated or distributed.

Tree privet is a hardy, fast-growing evergreen shrub/tree that grows up to 10 metres in height. Chinese privet is similar but smaller, generally reaching only 5 metres in height.

The leaves of the privet species are a useful distinguishing feature. The leaves of the tree privet are larger (up to 13cm long), dark green and glossy on the upper surface, and generally have a sharply-defined oval shape with a pointed tip and clean edges. The Chinese privet by contrast has leaves that are smaller with a dull green upper surface, with a less-sharply oval shape and slightly wavy edges, a more rounded tip, and a hairy mid-rib on the undersurface.

Flowers are white in both species; the tree privet flowers November to March while the Chinese privet flowers from July to March.

Both species produce dense clusters of black or purple-black berries.

The fruit and leaves of both are poisonous, and are widely-held to contribute to allergies and asthma, in spite of privet being insect-pollinated and so not generating wind-blown pollen.

**DISTRIBUTION**

Tree privet occurs in the North Island only, mostly in North Auckland, Auckland and Bay of Plenty. Chinese privet also occurs mainly from Bay of Plenty northwards, but has been recorded south to Wellington and around Nelson.

The common habitat for invasive privet is around gardens, forest margins and roadsides. Both privet species will rapidly colonise waste areas or stands of trees, and will readily displace native plants in regenerating sites.

Privet spreads via birds eating the berries and then scattering them in their droppings, and also following human plantings that escape and then spread to invasive proportions.

**MANUAL CONTROL**

Pulling or grubbing out seedlings is effective, and should be done before any seeds present ripen. Removed material can then be mulched or composted.

**HERBICIDE CONTROL**

Because of its heritage as a hedge, privet is often found growing wild in close proximity to horticultural and other sensitive sites where the hedges were located, so care must be taken to avoid spray drift damage to valuable adjacent plants.

**HANDGUN SPRAYING**

- **Glyphosate 360** sprayed at 1 litre per 100L water, with 200ml of **SuperWetter** penetrant added. For **Granny** glyphosate granules use 450g/100L.
- **MSF600** at 35g plus 200ml **SuperWetter** per 100 litres of water.

**KNAPSACK**

- **Glyphosate 360** sprayed at 225ml per 15L of water, with 30ml of **SuperWetter** penetrant added. For **Granny** glyphosate granules use 100g/15L.
- **MSF600** at 5g plus 30ml of **SuperWetter** per 15 litres of water.

**CUT STEM AND INJECT**

This is a very effective control method in situations where the size of the plant or its proximity to vulnerable valuable species makes spraying impractical. It is essential that the herbicide is applied as soon as possible after the cuts are made.

- **MSF600** at 20g plus 10ml **SuperWetter** in 1 litre of water. Make downward cuts with machete or axe around the base of trees, cutting into the sap wood. Inject the herbicide mixture into the fresh cuts to the point of runoff.
- **Glyphosate 360** or **450** used neat and applied as above is also effective.

**FELL AND STUMP SWAB**

Where the situation allows the large privet tree can be felled entirely and the fresh cut stump liberally swabbed with the **MSF600** concentrated mixture as detailed in the 'Cut stem and inject' section.



# WEED FILE: HEMLOCK

REVISED: APRIL 2017



*Conium maculatum*

## DESCRIPTION

Hemlock is a poisonous biennial weed found throughout New Zealand.

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

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

Hemlock has a strong and foul smell when crushed.

## HABITAT

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

## POISON

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

## NOTIFICATION & CONTROL

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



## HERBICIDE CONTROL

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

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

### Spot Treatment

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

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

### Spraying New Pasture

For effective control of seedling and small rosette hemlock only. Apply only after clover has reached two trifoliate leaf stage.

- **2,4-D Granules** at 2-3kg in 100-300L water per hectare.
- **Decision** at 50g in 100-300L water per hectare.

### Boom Spraying Larger Plants

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

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

### Weed Wiping

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

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



#### DESCRIPTION

Barberry is a shrub around 2-3 metres tall. It was originally used as a hedge plant, and is therefore found through most of New Zealand, although it prefers higher rainfall locations.

It is semi-deciduous, woody, evergreen, and armed with very sharp spines that appear singly or in a sinister 3-pronged configuration. The leaves are mid-green in colour, roughly oval-shaped, up to 75mm long, and have spiny-toothed edges.

Barberry flowers in mid to late spring, producing clusters of small, yellow flowers with an unpleasant smell.

Flowering is followed by the appearance of small purplish berries with a white-yellow bloom.

Barberry seeds are spread by birds, and the plant does best in areas where the terrain makes access for control more difficult, and where grazing by stock is less intensive. Although not as invasive as some weed trees and shrubs, Barberry is nevertheless capable of eating into productive grazing land from the adjacent forest margins, or by spreading out from isolated locations such as old house sites, orchards and hedges. In more sheltered sites (scrub, forest margins, etc) it is much more invasive.

Barberry is in many areas subject to local authority regulations which require its control at least in some situations.

There are some similar species, including Darwin's Barberry and the European Barberry. The Darwin's Barberry is evergreen, with bright yellow/orange flowers and smaller, shiny dark green leaves. The European Barberry is a deciduous variety, dropping its leaves for winter, and is more common in the central South Island. Although less of an issue on farming land than the common Barberry detailed in this Weed File, these other varieties can be controlled by similar means.

Other similar species include Boxthorn and Hawthorn, which will be discussed in separate Weed Files.

#### MANUAL REMOVAL

Smaller plants can be successfully removed by grubbing-out, and can then be left on-site to rot down. This can be done at any time of the year.

#### HERBICIDE CONTROL

##### Cut & Stump Paint

- **MSF600** at 5g/L
- **Grassmate** at 100ml/L
- **Triclo** at 200ml/L

This works year-round. Cut the plant off as low to the ground as possible, and liberally coat the stump with the herbicide mixture immediately after cutting, to ensure optimum herbicide penetration before the cut 'heals'.

##### Trunk Inject

In very large barberry specimens, drill a series of 10mm holes angled down into the lower trunk, and fill with any of the concentrated herbicide solutions recommended above for the Cut & Paint method. You can also ringbark with downwards angled cuts, and fill the cuts with the concentrated herbicide solution. The tree will die standing. Removal of lower branches will allow better access to control other weeds, and also encourages subsequent grass growth under the dying tree.

##### Spot Treatment

- **Buckshot** granules applied dry at 55g per square metre sprinkled around the base of the plant and out to the drip line. The plant is then left to die standing. This is an excellent 'target-of-opportunity' treatment when carried on the bike or ute. Not suitable for larger specimens.

##### Spraying

Optimum time to spray is summer to autumn. This is the preferred method of control for heavy infestations of Barberry.

- **GrassMate** at 6ml/L by knapsack (i.e. 90ml in a 15L knapsack)  
Add **SuperWetter** organosilicone penetrant at 15ml/15L.
- **MSF600** at 5g/10L by handgun, plus 10ml **SuperWetter** penetrant.

Ensure thorough spray coverage of all parts of the plant. If possible spray from all sides.

The preferred herbicide for spraying is **MSF600** as it gives the best control with least regrowth. **GrassMate** is effective, and is grass-friendly, but more expensive.



**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 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.
- 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  
10L.....\$335.00  
20L.....\$598.00**

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

**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

## SEAWEED EXTRACT POWDER



*A concentrated extract of **Ascophyllum nodosum** seaweed, in a water-soluble form for spraying onto pasture and crops.*

- Natural concentrated bioactivator
- Stimulates microbial activity
- 100% water soluble
- Encourages root growth and maximum plant production

**6kg (3 x 2kg resealable bags)**  
**...\$140**

## CREDENCE 1000



*Stabilised chlorine in a soluble tablet, for water treatment and farm equipment cleaning and sanitizing*

- Effervescent tablets dissolve easily, fast and completely
- Easy to dispense, safe to handle
- Treats water tanks & dams only every 3 months
- Sanitising footbaths
- Safe for drinking water
- Sanitise dairy and other food contact equipment

**Tub of 60 tabs**  
**...\$110**

## SHOOAWAY



*Chemical-free fly repellent device that really works, indoors or out.*

- 2 x AA batteries last 30 hours of use
- Aussie designed, meets all Aust & NZ food standards
- Harmless to touch; kid friendly
- Uses hologram on rotating soft blades to repel flies successfully

**\$29.95 each if ordered separately**  
**\$24.95 each if ordered with other R&B products**

# 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](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'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](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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