# CONFIRMED RUMOURS

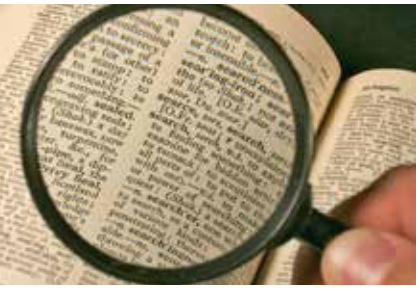
RAINBOW & BROWN NEWSLETTER

Rainbow&Brown

FEBRUARY 2018


# What's in a neologism?

*(From the Greek: néo = new, lógos = speech)*



Normally we use this front page for promoting our own 'original thoughts' *(From the Kiwi: original = cribbed, thoughts = delusions)*.

But this issue we're giving the page over to some other people's orginal thoughts. It's the results of the Washington Post's annual neologism contest, where readers are invited to give new definitions for existing words or to coin new words. And the winners are:

***New Definitions***

1. Coffee (n.): the person upon whom one coughs.
2. Flabbergasted (adj.): appalled over how much weight you have gained.
3. Abdicate (v.): to give up all hope of ever having a flat stomach.
4. Esplanade (v.): to attempt an explanation while drunk.
5. Willy-nilly (adj.): impotent.
6. Negligent (adj.): describes a condition in which you absentmindedly answer the door in your nightgown.
7. Lymph (v.): to walk with a lisp.
8. Gargoyle (n.): olive-flavored mouthwash.
9. Flatulence (n.) emergency vehicle that picks you up after you are run over by a steamroller.
10. Balderdash (n.): a rapidly receding hairline.
11. Testicle (n.): a humorous question on an exam.
12. Rectitude (n.): the formal, dignified bearing adopted by proctologists.
13. Pokemon (n.): a Rastafarian proctologist.
14. Frisbeetarianism (n.): the belief that, when you die, your soul flies up onto the roof and gets stuck there.

***New Words***

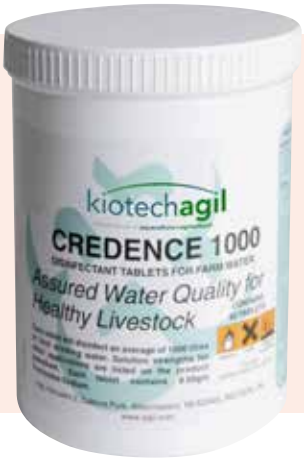
1. Bozone (n.): the substance surrounding stupid people that stops bright ideas from penetrating. The bozone layer, unfortunately, shows little sign of breaking down in the near future.
2. Foreploy (v.): any misrepresentation about yourself for the purpose of getting sex.
3. Cashtration (n.): the act of buying a house, which renders the subject financially impotent for an indefinite period.
4. Giraffiti (n.): vandalism spray-painted very, very high.
5. Sarchasm (n.): the gulf between the author of sarcastic wit and the person who doesn't get it.
6. Inoculatte (v.): to take coffee intravenously when you are running late.
7. Hipatitis (n.): terminal coolness.
8. Karmageddon (n.): its like, when everybody is sending off all these really bad vibes, right? And then, like, the Earth explodes and it's like, a serious bummer.
9. Decafalon (n.): the grueling event of getting through the day consuming only things that are good for you.
10. Glibido (v.): all talk and no action.
11. Dopeler effect (n.): the tendency of stupid ideas to seem smarter when they come at you rapidly.
12. Arachnoleptic fit (n.): the frantic dance performed just after you've accidentally walked through a spider web.
13. Beelzebug (n.): Satan in the form of a mosquito that gets into your bedroom at three in the morning and cannot be cast out.
14. Caterpallor (n.): the color you turn after finding half a grub in the fruit you're eating.

So there you have it. Some classic rumenations, eh?

Rumenations (n.): the fanciful thoughts of dairy cows that you haven't herd the last of yet.

## IN THIS ISSUE:

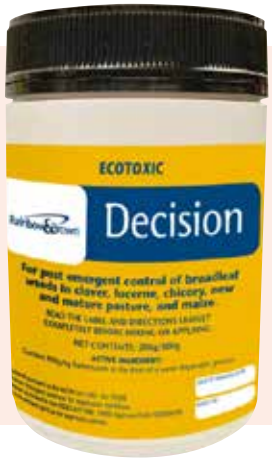
# Autumn Specials




## Credence 1000

Stabilised chlorine in a soluble tablet, for water treatment and farm equipment cleaning and sanitizing. We have some stock with a May 2018 expiry date, so we're offering a special deal to clear it. See article about Credence 1000 in this issue.

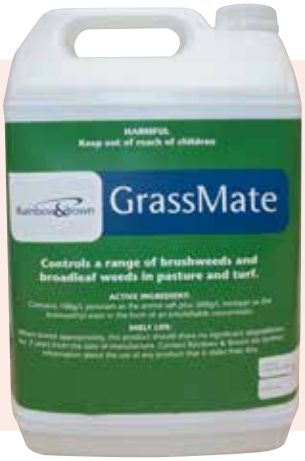
- Tub of 60 tablets, normally $110, **special price $105** (save $5)




## Decision

Controls broadleaf weeds in new and established pasture, lucerne, chicory, clover and maize. Excellent clover-safe control of buttercups and more, in grass/clover pastures.

- 200g pack, normally $110.40, **special price $85.35** (save 23%)
- 500g pack, normally $235.75, **special price $171.35** (save 27%)




## GrassMate

Controls brushweeds, broadleaf and erect weeds in pasture. Grass-friendly but damaging to clover.

- 5L pack, normally $165, **special price $149** (save 12%)
- 10L pack, normally $297, **special price $279** (save 6%)
- 20L pack, normally $495, **special price $469** (save 5%)

*Specials end 30th March 2018. No limit per customer.*
*Prices include GST & delivery.*

# Autumn brushweed targets

***Autumn is the best time to spray some species of brushweeds.***

**Blackberry** responds best to herbicide between December and March. Good herbicides are MSF600, GrassMate and Triclo. We recommend not using a penetrant on blackberry.

**Bracken** is best sprayed from February to April, when the fern fronds have unfurled, but prior to frost time. MSF600 is very effective.

**Broom** is most vulnerable to sprays from spring to mid-autumn, while it still has full leaf cover. GrassMate is most effective.

**Buddleia** is best treated between February and April. GrassMate is effective, as is MSF600. Glyphosate and Granny work well if grass damage isn't a factor.

**Gorse** can be sprayed all through the year, but autumn can be a very good time as long as it's growing fairly well. MSF600 is best for large gorse, and GrassMate is ideal for smaller gorse in pastures (though it will damage clover).

**Inkweed** can be treated until early autumn, while still actively growing. GrassMate is the best choice.

**Old Man's Beard** should be sprayed before the end of March, using GrassMate, MSF600 or Cobber.

*We recommend the addition of an organosilicone penetrant - SuperWetter or AirWet - to all tank mixes for these species.*

# Oxeye Daisy control options

***The two most cost-effective options are Decision and Ranger. And Ranger can be effective in autumn.***

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

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

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

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

- ***Decision @ 65g/ha*** ***$27/ha + GST***
- ***Ranger @ 20g/Ha*** ***$13/ha + GST***

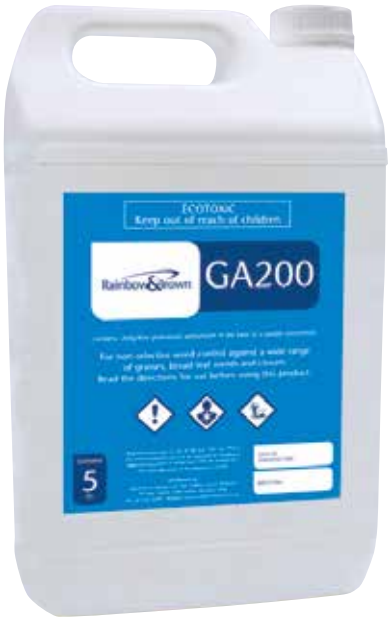
# GA200 Herbicide

## *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...$120.75** **10L...$224.25** **20L...$368.00**

*BioTreat is a 3-product system used to boost nitrogen production in the soil by microbial activity. Take a look at the second-last page in this newsletter to see what the three BioTreat component products are, and how they work together. The nitrogen-producing component is BioTreat N, which is concentrated Azotobacter bacteria, and we've been asked lots of questions about this revolutionary product. So here are the questions, and the answers:*

# Q&A on Azotobacter

**Q1 Temperatures**

*At what ambient temperature does the azotobacter act at 100% activity:* **16˚C to 35˚C**

*At what ambient temperature does the azotobacter start to reduce in activity?* **Below 15˚C, or over 37˚C**

*At what ambient temperature does the azotobacter die?* **Below 0˚C, or over 45˚C**

*What happens to the azotobacter when the ambient temperature reaches 7˚C?* **If the ambient temperature is at 7˚C the activity would remain between 15-20% activity**

**Q2 Storage**

*What is the storage life of Azotobacter at 6 months?* **100%**

*What is the storage life of Azotobacter at 12 months?* **85%**

*What is the storage life of Azotobacter at 18 months?* **70%**

*What is the ideal storage temperature for Azotobacter?* **15˚C**

*What is the tolerated temperature range?* **4-20˚C**

**Q3** *Are there any chemicals that need to be kept away from the Azotobacter during storage?* **Ideally, they should be kept away from other chemicals but as long as they are well sealed and kept in a good dry condition they should be OK.**

**Q4** *The role of the biology is to make the soil nitrogen. How much does it make?* **41kg nitrogen fixed / 100 days / 100 plants**

**Q5** *How long will the biology remain in the soil if the conditions remain favourable?* **220 days**

**Q6** *Can azotobacter be used in conjunction with any form of nitrogen?* **Azotobacter could be used with nitrogen, but don't keep it a long time after mixing. We recommend use within 2 hours.**

**Q7** *OK, you have advised we can add Nitrogen to the Azotobacter but can you tell us what effect does it have on the Azotobacter. Does the addition of Nitrogen give the azotobacter a boost?* **Addition of Nitrogen will give the azotobacter a slight boost.**

**Q8** *What chemicals / herbicides / pesticides / insecticides can be used with the azotobacter?* **We don't recommend use with any herbicides / pesticides / insecticides.**

**Q9** *What fertilisers can and cannot be used with Azotobacter?* **The common chemical fertilizers or organic fertilizers could be used with it. Water soluble fertilizer need dilution before use.**

**Q10** *What results are available from trials done on crops?* **Increase crop yield, reduces the costs towards the use of chemical fertilizers, improve fruits taste and colour, etc.**

**Q11** *How long does the biology take to colonise once it has been applied to the soil?* **After 30-60 minutes under the right temperature and moisture levels.**

**Q12** *Herbicides - we know we can't apply with the biology but what effect do they have after colonisation?* **Herbicide can kill the azotobacter so after the azotobacter has been applied it is best to wait at least 5-7 days before adding any herbicide.**

**Q13** *We know with azotobacter if the soil temperature drops below 3 -5˚C, the azotobacter goes to sleep or becomes less active. If the farmer then adds Sulphate of Ammonia a few months later, will this hurt the sleeping azotobacter?* **If you add Sulphate of Ammonia a few months later, it has very little or no impact on the azotobacter.**

# Keeping your farm water safe!


Dairy cows must consume large amounts of water to give good milking performance. However, the quality of that water is a main driver for animal health as well as transmission of disease to calves and within the parlour. Herd performance is based on animal health, and exposure to water borne pathogenic bacteria, which cause gastric disorders and other diseases, can impact on profitability due to reduced milk production, increased mastitis, calf scours and mortality. In addition, keeping the parlour clean and free of pathogens is essential for maintaining milk quality for human consumption.

Maintaining the high quality of drinking water is essential in all animals. Water is the number one limiting nutrient in all animals – as nothing can survive for long without it. However, New Zealand conditions, with its mild winters and warm summers, mean that many on-farm water supplies are contaminated with various pathogens that may not be killed off in winter, including bacteria and algae. In the springtime, such contamination becomes immediately visible, with warnings about algal toxins regarding animals and people being common in the press. In addition, concrete storage tanks and troughs offer the ideal, large rough surface areas that allow these microbes to thrive. However, a new product, Credence®, is available in New Zealand which kills off all major pathogens found on-farm, and has a real benefit in controlling toxic blue-green algae in dams and troughs. Unlike water treatments, it does not cause toxic overloads of minerals or the rapid 'toxin burst' from dying algae – which is rather counter-productive.

Research conducted in the Manawatu region in New Zealand found that various common pathogens as well as toxic blue-green algae are not only in dams and water courses – but also grow well in water troughs on farm. Samples from farm troughs were sampled before treatment, then at 1, 3 and 24 hours after the simple tablet was added (Table 1)

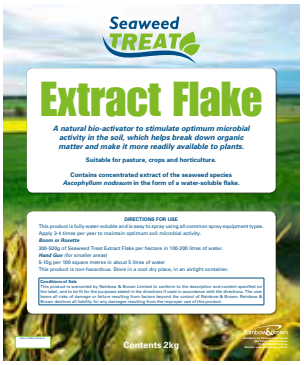
**Table 1. Efficacy of Credence® water sanitiser in farm troughs**

| *Organism* | *Problem* | *Untreated* | *1 hour post treatment* | *3 hours post treatment* | *24 hours post treatment* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pseudomonas | Gut, urinary tract and kidney infections | Present | Present | Present | Not detected |
| Campylobacter | Gastroenteritis | Present | Present | Not detected | Not detected |
| Aphanocapsa | Toxic algae | 1600 cells/ml | Not detected | Not detected | Not detected |
| Phormidium | Toxic algae | 1100 cells/ml | Not detected | Not detected | Not detected |
| Pseudanabaena | Toxic algae | 1000 cells/ml | 380 cells/ml | - | - |

Credence® tablets were also used in on-farm dams – by estimating the volume and treating accordingly. This kept dams clear of toxic algal growth for up to 12 months on some sites. Adding the sanitiser is very easy – with one tablet being enough to maintain water quality for 1000 litres of drinking water. In addition, higher concentrations can be used as part of farm biosecurity programs as well as for washing down calf and dairy equipment. It has no mineral overdosing issues, unlike other trough treatments, is much cheaper, lasts for a long time due to its slow release technology and is easy to rinse out – as in its diluted form its safe enough to drink.

*For full information on Credence®, including research results and technical information, see www.animalnutrition.co.nz or email info@animalnutrition.co.nz.*

# How much do I spray on my green?



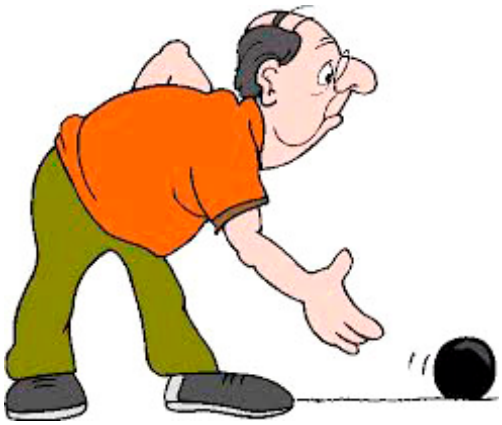

Here is a list of things seaweed does to the soil:

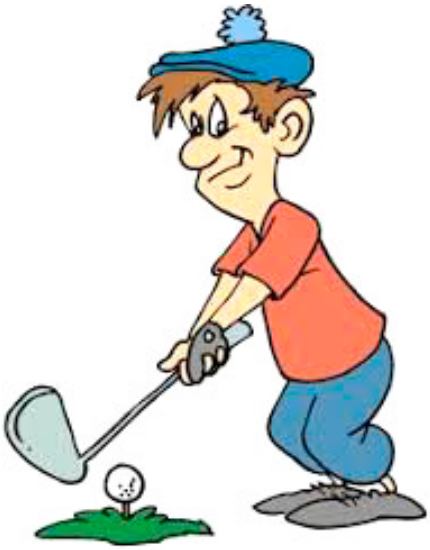
- Feeds the biology and stimulates the microbes in the soil. Soil is made up of air / water / biology / minerals. The biology is the humates (or humus) in the soil and good soil has a lot of humates. Rich soil has a lot of worms and the worms feed off the humates.
- Our seaweed extract carries more than 80 kinds of minerals that are beneficial to plant health. It is also rich in micro-elements, carbohydrates, vitamins, amino acids and naturally occurring plant growth promoters.
- Seaweed helps with frost protection.
- Seaweed helps with root stimulation. Bigger, healthier roots = bigger, tastier fruit and vegetables. The roots are able to get deeper in the soil and are then able to source more of the nutrients in the soil.
- Improved flowering and fruit set.
- Seaweed is a good stress remedy for plants and soil.

There are many different types of seaweed available but the very best seaweed for plant health is **Ascophyllum Nodosum** (pronounced *As-co-fill-em No-doe-sum*). And that's what we have, harvested from the cold waters off Ireland. This seaweed extract powder is 100% soluble and readily absorbed by the plant, which stimulates root growth and results in remarkable growth effects.

For pasture use at a rate of 300-500g per hectare applied 2-4 times a year. A hectare is 10,000 square meters and most farmers would use about 200 - 300ltrs of water to spray a hectare. So if you talk to a greenkeeper at a golf club he might say his greens are 1000 square meters and he uses 50 ltrs of water to get good coverage. OK, then tell him to use 30gm to 50gm per 1,000 square meters. Some other greenkeeper might say that because of his fine spray equipment he can get good coverage with only 20 ltrs of water. OK, tell this guy that he still has to use 30gm to 50gm of seaweed extract in his 20ltrs of water. **It's not the amount of water used, it's the amount of seaweed extract added per 1,000 square meters that is important.**

The best way is to try it a few times on just one of their greens and see if they notice any difference. A normal bowling green is about 20 meters long by 5 meters wide. So about 100 square meters. You would only need about 5 - 10gmgms (1 to 2 heaped teaspoons) in about 5ltrs of water to spray a single bowling green. Tell him to spray the same amount (ie. 5gms in 5ltr of water) every 2 weeks for 6 weeks and see if he notices any change. I bet he does.



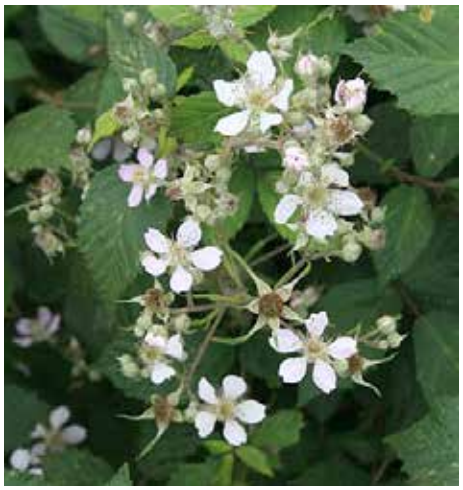


Rainbow&Brown

**TOLL-FREE CALL**
**0508 299 299**

# WEED FILE:
# BLACKBERRY

**REVISED: FEB 2018**



## DESCRIPTION

Blackberry is a scrambling, thorny perennial shrub. It grows in dense thickets up to 2 metres tall, formed by the arching stems (canes) that are up to 7 metres long. Leaves are dark green with a lighter underside, and are shed in the winter. Flowers are white to pink, and 20-30mm in diameter with five petals. The fruit is the familiar edible berry; initially green, then red ripening to black

The long canes can take root where they contact the ground, and the seeds are easily spread by birds, which often results in new infestations appearing around fences and stumps, where birds commonly perch.

Seedlings are initially slow growing, but if allowed to persist will then rapidly develop into substantial thickets with a dense canopy. Blackberry thus not only chokes out pasture, but also restricts stock access to streams and provides shelter for animal pests including rabbits and possums.

There are several varieties of blackberry in New Zealand, and some, especially in the East Coast and Northland regions, are more difficult to control with some herbicides.

## MANUAL & MECHANICAL REMOVAL

Hand cutting is a feasible method for smaller patches, and isolated seedlings can also be grubbed out. Follow-up spot spraying is inevitably required where any material remains in the ground.

Rotary slashing, dozing and root-raking are all reasonable mechanical methods, but subsequent growth from any remaining root fragments will require spraying.

## PASTURE & STOCK MANAGEMENT

Maintenance of good soil fertility and a vigorous pasture sward will reduce the establishment, or re-establishment, of blackberry. Grass seed should be sown on sites where old blackberry thickets were previously growing.

Goats will eat blackberry, although it is a long-term approach that will require adequate fencing to ensure that the goats must eat it, and also regular hand spraying of the grazed sites to complete the job. Goats may also need to be spelled into more feed-rich paddocks to maintain condition.


## HERBICIDE CONTROL

### Spraying

Spraying is the preferred method of controlling blackberry, either as the sole treatment, or in conjunction with mechanical removal, goat grazing, etc.

Blackberry is most vulnerable to herbicide sprays in the period of active growth, which occurs from flowering to early leaf fall. This may extend from late November through to the end of May, with the optimum window normally being from January to May. During this period, sap will be flowing freely back down to the roots as the bush builds up reserves for the following year, and this biological activity boosts the uptake and translocation of the herbicide to all parts of the plant.

When spraying, it's vital to cover all parts of the plant including all lateral canes extending outside the main body of the thicket. Plants only partially covered will often die back but then rally and recover. Ideal best spray technique is to achieve thorough wetting of leaves to just short of run-off.

***Penetrant:*** *When spraying by air add AirWet LF organosilicone penetrant at 1L/250L water. For all types of groundspraying add SuperWetter organosilicone penetrant at 100ml per 100L water.*

- ***MSF600*** at 300g/Ha by air, in 250L water.
- ***MSF600*** at 35g/100L by handgun, knapsack 5g/10L.
- ***Grassmate*** at 10L/Ha, handgun 500ml/100L (600ml East Coast & Northland), knapsack 6ml/L.
- ***Triclo*** at 10L/Ha, handgun 500ml/100L (600ml East Cost & Northland), knapsack 6ml/L.
- ***Glyphosate*** at 1.0-1.5L/100L by handgun; knapsack 150ml/10L. Or ***Granny*** at 450g/100L by handgun; knapsack 70g/10L

**Notes:**

1. ***GrassMate*** and ***Triclo*** are grass friendly but damage clover. ***MSF600*** and ***Glyphosate/Granny*** are not grass friendly.

2. ***MSF600*** is the slowest acting (takes several months) but the lowest cost. It's also the most popular for spraying dense infestations.

Rainbow&Brown

**The library of Rainbow & Brown Weed Files now covers over 70 common problem weeds. You can read or download all of these Weed Files at our website. Click the "Weed Files" tab at the top of any page for the alphabetical list of titles.**

**www.rainbowbrown.co.nz**

## GRANNY *800g/kg GLYPHOSATE AS THE MONOAMMONIUM SALT* — *ACVM No 7499*

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

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.*

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.*

200g ..... $31.05
500g ..... $46.00
1kg ..... $78.20
10kg ctn (5 x 2kg bags) ..... $552.00
30kg+ ..... Call 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*

Autumn Special Page 3

*For control of brushweeds, broadleaf and erect weeds in pasture.*

2L ..... $80.00
5L ..... $165.00
10L ..... $297.00
20L ..... $495.00
100L ..... $2375.00

## MCPA 750 *750g/L MCPA AS THE DIMETHYLAMINE SALT* — *ACVM No P8173*

*For control of thistles and other broadleaf weeds in pasture and cereals.*

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*

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)*

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.*

45g ..... $42.55
270g ..... $198.95

***For full details on Rainbow & Brown products, including labels, directions for use, and safety literature, go to www.rainbowbrown.co.nz***

**CALL TOLL-FREE ON (0508) 299 299. Prices include GST. Free delivery for orders over $115 incl GST.**

## BUCKSHOT 20g/kg PICLORAM GRANULES — ACVM No 7717

*For direct spot application dry granule treatment of broadleaf, erect and brush weeds.*

5kg ..... $82.80
10kg ..... $149.50
20kg ..... $241.50

## DECISION 800g/kg FLUMETSULAM IN A WATER DISPERSIBLE GRANULE — ACVM No P8368

Autumn Special Page 3

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

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.*

5L..... $120.75
10L..... $224.25
20L..... $368.00

## RANGER 750g/kg THIFENSULFURON-METHYL GRANULES — ACVM No 7668

*For control of docks and buttercups in pasture and cereal crops.*

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.*

2L..... $82.00
5L..... $165.00
10L..... $295.00
20L..... $485.00

## AIRWET LF 100% ORGANOSILICONE WETTER-PENETRANT

*Low foam formulation optimised for aerial spraying*

20L..... $494.50
1000L..... Call for quote

## SUPERWETTER 100% ORGANOSILICONE WETTER-PENETRANT

*Boost spray performance on woody & hard-to-kill species*

2L..... $63.25
5L..... $138.00
20L..... $454.25

## SPRAYWETTER 100% NON-IONIC SURFACTANT WETTER-PENETRANT

*Maximises herbicide performance in all situations*

5L..... $72.45
10L..... $120.75
20L..... $224.25

## CREDENCE 1000

Autumn Special Page 3

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

Tub of 60 tabs..... $110

**For full details on Rainbow & Brown products, including labels, directions for use, and safety literature, go to www.rainbowbrown.co.nz**

**CALL TOLL-FREE ON (0508) 299 299. Prices include GST. Free delivery for orders over $115 incl GST.**

## SHOOAWAY

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

$29.95 each if ordered separately

$24.95 each if ordered with other R&B products

## SEAWEED TREAT EXTRACT FLAKE


*Water-soluble concentrated extract made from the species Ascophyllum nodosum grown in the North Atlantic ocean. Spray pasture and crops to boost growth.*

6kg (ctn of 3 x 2kg bags) .....$140

## SEAWEED TREAT LIQUID KELP


*Concentrated liquid kelp for spraying on pasture, crops and horticulture to boost growth naturally*

5L.....$63.25

20L.....$195.50

## SILAGE TREAT INOCULANT


*Concentrated live bacterial inoculant to maximize silage quality*

250g pack (treats 250 tonnes of silage) .....$295.00

## BIO TREAT N

*Source of nitrogen-producing Azotobacter bacteria for natural nitrogen production in soil.*

*Apply per hectare: 100ml BioTreat N + 1L BioTreat Digester + 20L BioTreat Humate*

200ml .....$36.90

500ml .....$74.75

1Lt .....$126.50

## BIO TREAT DIGESTER

*Pseudomonas bacteria to remove pathogens & digest organic soil litter. Enables Bio Treat N bacteria to colonise.*

*Apply per hectare: 100ml BioTreat N + 1L BioTreat Digester + 20L BioTreat Humate*

1Lt .....$20.70

5Lt .....$74.75

20Lt .....$276.00

## BIO TREAT HUMATE

*Comprises humic and fulvic acids plus carbon-rich ancient organic matter from which these powerful natural acids are derived.*

*Apply per hectare: 100ml BioTreat N + 1L BioTreat Digester + 20L BioTreat Humate*

20Lt .....$92.00

## FLY-AX


*Granular bait that is highly attractive to many species of flies including house flies, blow flies, biting, nuisance and bot flies. Flies feeding on the bait are quickly killed either by ingestion or contact.*

400g .....$46

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# 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.

Rainbow&Brown

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