

A GOOD WEED



Newsletter of The Weed Society of New South Wales Inc.

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PO Box 438 WAHROONGA NSW 2076

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Assistant Secretary: Warwick Felton

Editor: Lawrie Greenup
Assistant Editor: Hanwen Wu

#56 Spring 2011



*Hudson pear, *Cylindropuntia rosea*, is becoming a serious pest in north-western NSW, particularly around opal mining areas in the Lightning Ridge district. It causes major problems for agricultural enterprises, biodiversity conservation and human and animal health.*
Image: © Royce Holtkamp



Society News

President's Report



There is much change in the air in the arena of weed management and administration.

The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) has conducted a review of the broad-spectrum herbicide diuron. Whilst the human health risk assessment raised no concerns in relation to the continued use of the product, the environmental risk assessment concluded that there were risks to aquatic ecosystems due to agricultural run-off. The APVMA is now considering suspending the use of diuron except for algal control and as an antifouling paint. This may ultimately see the loss of this active ingredient from the range of herbicides used for weed control.

The Australian Weeds Committee has been reviewing the list of Weeds of National Significance (WoNS). A number of weeds are likely to be added to the WoNS list later this year. Part of the process of including new weeds will be a scaling back of resources available to manage the existing WoNS species.

After more than 20 years, Rob and Fiona Richardson will be stepping down from their commitment to edit and publish Australia's only weeds-focused journal *Plant Protection Quarterly*. The enormous work behind the scenes that goes into providing a quality scientific journal often goes unacknowledged. Most Australian researchers would have published an article at some stage in this journal. It is hoped that a new editorial team can be found and that there will be a smooth transition to enable *Plant Protection Quarterly* to continue to provide a valuable service of extending research. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Rob and Fiona for the

valuable contribution they have made to weed management through their dedication and efforts with publishing *Plant Protection Quarterly*.

Feedback from the organising committee of the 16th NSW Biennial Weeds Conference indicates that the event was an outstanding success in terms of attendance, networking and financial management. The success of events such as this is heavily dependant on the dedication and organisation skills of the secretariat. It would be remiss not to mention that the contribution of Michelle Aubert, as the Conference Manager, was integral to the overall success. The members of our Society involved in the organising committee commended the efficient and professional service provided by Michelle.

The Society AGM will be held in November. This is an opportunity for all members to have their say in the management and direction of the Society. An item for discussion at the AGM will be the continued membership of the Society with the Council of Australasian Weed Societies (CAWS). An agenda paper providing some background will be circulated to all members to allow an informed discussion to be held prior to this matter being voted upon. New members are always being sought to join the executive committee. Mike Barrett, who has been a stalwart of the society for many years, has indicated he will not be standing for re-election at the AGM. I would like to thank Mike for his many years of active and tireless support of the Society.

As always, I encourage society members to contribute material to the newsletter, as this is a vehicle for disseminating information between members on weeds related matters.

Rex Stanton, President

New Members

The Society would like to welcome the following new members:

Ken Moore, RIRDC

Prof. Kris French, University of Wollongong

Liam Quigley, Yamaha

Members' benefits include a quarterly newsletter, reduced registration fees for Society functions, reduced membership fees for students and the opportunity to become involved in all of the Society activities.



Society News

Thursday 17 November 2011 Put it in your diary!

Rex Stanton, President, and the committee of The Weed Society of New South Wales Inc. would love to see you at the Seminar, Annual General Meeting and Annual Dinner being held at the Tamworth on Thursday, 17 November 2011.

This is an excellent opportunity to hear about the weed issues of North Western New South Wales, participate in the Weed Society and its issues at the AGM and enjoy the fabulous company and food at the Annual Dinner.

So we can cater for the seminar and annual dinner could you fill out the registration and payment form which was mailed to you or download it from the society's website www.nswweedsoc.org.au

Email the completed form or any payments to the Treasurer treasurer@nswweedsoc.org.au or post to Secretary, The Weed Society of New South Wales Inc., PO Box 438, Wahroonga NSW 2037

Seminar

1.30 pm to 3.45 pm

Tamworth Agricultural institute
4 Marsden Park Road Calala



Image: NSW Department of Primary Industries

Contact:

Tony Cook tony.cook@industry.nsw.gov.au

“Managing herbicide resistance”

Tony Cook, Technical Specialist, Tamworth Agricultural Institute

“Preventing new weed incursions with the focus on eradication”

Troy Crittle, Invasive Species Officer, Namoi Catchment Management Authority

“Management of weeds of national significance”

Jonathon Lawson, Border Rivers-Gwydir Catchment Management Authority

“Weed projects under the control of Tamworth City Council”

Penne Brazel, Tropical Soda Apple Progress & Partnership, Tamworth Regional Council

“Commercial benefits with spot spraying”

Scott Jamison, Business Manager, Crop Optics, Tamworth

Tea and coffee at 3.45 pm followed by the AGM meeting at 4.30 pm

Annual Dinner

6.30 pm for 7.00 pm

Best Western Sanctuary Inn 293 Marius Street Tamworth

\$60 per head including drinks

RSVP by Friday 11th November 2011 to either:

Alan Murphy (02) 6732 2778

or secretary@nswweedsoc.org.au

Warwick Felton (02) 6766 5675

or warwickfelton@optusnet.com.au

We encourage members and their partners to bring guests who will be most welcome for a great night out.

Please advise any special dietary requirements



Society News

46th Annual General Meeting

The 46th Annual General Meeting of The Weed Society of New South Wales Inc. will be held on Thursday, 17 November 2011, in the Conference Centre, Tamworth Agricultural Institute, 4 Marsden Park Road, Calala, commencing at 4.30pm.



If you can not attend in person and have any matter you wish to have raised, this needs to be submitted to the secretary prior to the meeting. Likewise, anyone wishing to have a proxy vote on their behalf needs to have that arranged as well. Teleconferencing facilities are available if you wish to participate in the AGM but can't attend in person.

The Society welcomes new faces on the executive and committee and, if you wish to nominate for one of the positions, and this must include a seconder, contact the secretary. Nominations also will be accepted from the floor of the meeting.

If you have a matter to raise, are proposing a proxy, nominating for a position or linking in by telephone please advise the secretary, Alan Murphy.
Ph: 02 6732 2778 or secretary@nswweedsoc.org.au
not later Friday 11 November 2011

AGM Agenda

Members are asked to advise the meeting if there are any items on the agenda in which they have a conflict of interest.

1. (1) Present in person:
(2) Present by teleconference:
(3) Apologies:
2. Minutes of Last 45th Annual General Meeting, 25 November 2010, Pennant Hills Golf Club.
3. Business Arising.
4. 2010/2011 Annual Report – Dr Rex Stanton – President.
5. Financial Report.
6. Annual CAWS Report
Discussion of Special Resolution
7. Election of Office Bearers-
President
Vice-President
Secretary
Assistant Secretary
Treasurer
Public Officer
Newsletter Editor(s)
CAWS Delegates
Management Committee
Awards Sub-committee
Future Fund Sub-committee
8. Other Business.

Alan Murphy
Hon. Secretary
21 October 2011

Full details on the Annual General Meeting and the Special Resolution have been mailed out to all members

Have we your correct email and/or postal address?

In October we sent out material to all our members regarding the Annual General Meeting, including the Special Resolution details, the seminar program at Tamworth Agricultural Institution and the Annual Dinner.

This was by email to the members who had given the society their email addresses and, as a back-up, the same material was posted out to all members.

Over thirty emails bounced and we are asking you to check your email address and other details to ensure you are kept up-to-date with society matters. Your privacy is assured and you will only receive society information.

Please let the Secretary have your current details.
Email: secretary@nswweedsoc.org.au
Mail: Secretary, PO Box 438, Wahroonga, NSW 2076



Society News

Treasurer's Report

For the period 1st October 2010 to the 30th September 2011 (which is the society's financial year) the society has shown an unaudited loss of \$11,056.98 which is due to the payment of \$15,000.00 made to the Coffs Harbour City Council as our commitment to the 16th NSW Weeds Conference.

The NSW Weeds Conference held in Coffs Harbour was a financial success and the society's commitment of \$15,000.00 will be repaid and will receive an additional contribution of almost \$5,000.00.

The NSW Weeds Conference future fund which is being administered by this society will receive almost \$60,000.00 which will ensure the future success of the NSW Weeds Conference which is held biannually.

These contributions will appear in the financial year 2011-2012.

The Environmental seminar showed held in Epping on the 27th July 2011 showed a profit of \$1,867.69.

The society's financial year ended on the 30th September 2011.

Account/term deposit balances (as at 30th September 2011)

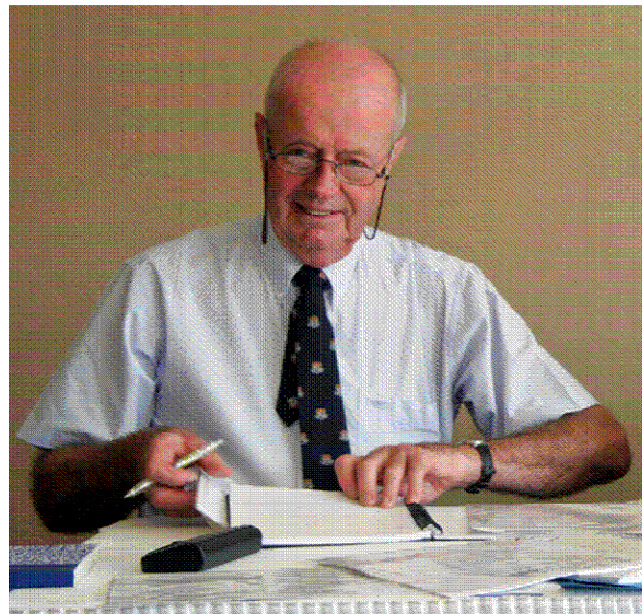
Club Cheque Account \$5346.40
Money Extra Cash Management \$1,358.40
Term Deposits
\$25,576.31– expires 24th December 2012 – 5.65% - 2501.
\$27,331.05 – expires 24th January 2012 – 6.00% - 2502.
\$11,430.98 - expires 24th January 2012 – 5.90% - 2503.

Membership

There have been 16 members deleted from the members list. There were 2 resignations; 1 who can not be traced and 13 who were removed due to non payment of their subscriptions

We have obtained 33 new members as a result of the special offer made at the NSW Weeds Conference where membership for the remainder of 2011 was made available at the special rate of \$20.00.

With 2 life members this gives a total membership of 180 as at the 30th September 2011.



Jim Swain
Treasurer

4 October 2011

NSW Weeds Conference Future Fund

The investment of The Weeds Society of NSW Inc (the Society) into the 16th NSW Weeds Conference has been well rewarded. Based on the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Coffs Harbour City Council, NSW Department of Primary Industries and The Weeds Society of NSW Inc. surplus funds from the conference will be deposited into a *Conference Future Fund*. This account has been specifically opened to support the conduct of future NSW Weeds Conferences. The account will be administered by the Society.

Bonuses received from Pacific Bay Conference Centre, for conducting the Conference at this venue, good support from sponsors and cost savings on budgeted items has resulted in close to \$60,000 of surplus funds being deposited in the *Conference Future Fund*.

This is a great financial base to ensure weed professionals have the opportunity to attend and participate in future NSW Weed Conferences.
Birgitte Verbeek Conference Organising Committee Member



ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS

Management of environmental weeds in New South Wales Eradication - one of three management approaches

Mark A. Hamilton¹, Leonie K. Whiffen¹, Peter J. Turner¹ and Jo Caldwell²

¹ Pest Management Unit, National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS),
NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, Hurstville, NSW

² Southern Ranges Region, National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS),
NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, Tumut, NSW

A key role of the NPWS includes the development and implementation of management strategies for weeds on NPWS estate, being over 7 million hectares or over 8.8% of the State. There are over 1650 naturalised plants in New South Wales, 340 of which are thought to be seriously impacting biodiversity.

Distinct management strategies are employed at each stage of the weed invasion process (absent to widespread). Once a weed is naturalised (self-sustaining populations exists in the wild), there are three management goals: eradication, containment and asset protection.

Eradication seeks to completely remove a weed species from the invaded range. It is the most cost-effective means to manage the long-term threat and is ideal where the weed is localised, there is potential to cause high impacts, and the chance of re-invasion is small.

The management of orange hawkweed, *Hieracium aurantiacum* L. in NSW's southern alpine area is an example of the eradication approach.

Orange hawkweed is a perennial herb from northern and central Europe. In Australia, it has established in alpine and sub-alpine areas and poses a major threat to grasslands and temperate areas, as well as the grazing industry. It is listed as a Class 1 State Prohibited Weed under the NSW *Noxious Weeds Act 1993*, ranked 13th for eradication when assessed as an agricultural sleeper weed, and also on the National Environmental Alert List. In NSW, infestations were discovered in 2003 in the Jagungal Wilderness Area and adjacent areas of Kosciuszko National Park. This area remains the only known location of orange hawkweed in NSW. Since 2003, the NPWS have embarked on an eradication program involving treating known, and searching for new infestations.



Orange hawkweed - leaves and buds
Image: © Pete Turner



Orange hawkweed - flowering plant
Image: © Joanne Caldwell



Environmental Weeds

Management of environmental weeds in New South Wales

Eradication - one of three management approaches

In the last two years the NPWS were assisted by over 50 volunteers in undertaking summer surveillance, and a 2011/12 summer volunteer program is planned.



*Volunteers searching for orange hawkweed plants
Emu Plain Kosciuszko National Park
Image: © Joanne Caldwell*

The NPWS has treated orange hawkweed with Grazon herbicide. In general, this approach has been successful on the known infestations. However, additional infestations have been found in the park, due to increased awareness and search efforts.

Seven distinct populations are now known within a surveillance area of 57 km². Although all infestations are under management, this rugged and often heavily vegetated area requires constant monitoring in order to find and treat existing or outlying plants.

For further information:

Contact: Joanne Calwell

Email: Jo.Caldwell@environment.nsw.gov.au

Website: www.environment.nsw.gov.au/pestsweeds/OrangeHawkweed.htm

This summary was part of a paper 'Management of environmental weeds in New South Wales - eradication, containment and asset protection approaches' presented at the Society's Seminar 'Environmental Weeds - Current Policies and Practices' held at Epping, 27 July 2011.

18th Australasian Weeds Conference 2012

The 18th Australasian Weeds Conference invites proposal for oral paper and poster presentations that are aligned to the Conference theme and sub-themes.

The deadline for submission of abstracts and biographies is 30 November 2011

Before submitting an abstract please read the abstract instructions carefully. Presenters who submit an abstract which is subsequently accepted into the Conference program, are assumed to have read the Abstract Instructions and are able to provide the required items by their due dates.

Download the abstract instructions from www.18awc.com

18th Australasian Weeds Conference 2012
The Sebel and Citigate Albert Park,
Melbourne, Victoria, Australia
8 October – 11 October 2012

Developing Solutions to Evolving Weed Problems



New Technological Approaches to Weed Surveillance

Tr@cer Weeds

A new technology for measuring weed infestations

Tr@cer Weeds was developed locally at the Liverpool Plains Shire Council, utilising mapping software in conjunction with a GPS device. With a click of a button, weed inspectors can precisely plot the exact geographical co-ordinates of either a single plant or an extensive infestation. Such detailed information has never previously been readily available, making it extremely difficult to undertake a catchment-wide weed control campaign.

Over the past year the Border Rivers Gwydir Catchment Management Authority (BR-G CMA) has adopted the Tr@cer technology. The BR-G CMA has purchased the new technology for Tenterfield, Inverell, Moree and Glen Innes Shire Council weeds officers who have found it's easy to use and cuts down on paperwork allowing more time eradicating weeds.

Jonathon Lawson, BR-G CMA, is compiling a database on regional weed infestations which will be the most comprehensive ever compiled. The confidential data base is due for completion before the end of 2011.

The next step for the BR-G CMA is to work with regional shire councils and other authorities on a co-ordinated attack on weeds. This will ensure an understanding of the scale of the weed problem, better weed control, less weed spread and a more efficient use of scarce weed control funding.

The information on weed species location and densities collected by Shire Council weed officers using Tr@ceR Weeds will be up loaded into the BR-G CMA GIS system.



Les Tanner, Senior Weeds Officer, Inverell Shire Council, recording & mapping weeds along the Macintyre River, Inverell

Tr@ceR Weeds provides a number of benefits for both Shire Councils and the BR-G CMA. The benefits for the Shire Councils are; the program is a simple, customised software package for noxious and other weed management. The software can be incorporated into the council's property information data base allowing property inspections to be completed and delivered on site using the most up-to-date and accurate information available to the inspectors. The program accurately tracks weed locations, property owners and infestation size. Infestations can be monitored and high risk pathways can be identified and managed.

Further information:

Jonathan Lawson, BR-G CMA

Email: Jonathan.Lawson@CMA.nsw.gov.au



Noogoora burr infestation

Jim, Society Treasurer, & Robin Swain travelled by car along the Darling River in August 2011. They were impressed how much growth had occurred after the floods and summer rains, including weed species.

The image shows general weed growth on the bank of the Darling River, Trilby Station, south of Louth with frosted Noogoora burr and river red gums.

The site was in Mutawintji Gorge, part of the Mutawintji National Park, north of Broken Hill.

Imagine the weed seed to be available in the future when the next floods occur.



New Technological Approaches to Weed Surveillance

Hyperspectral remote sensing in an unmanned remote helicopter for broader surveillance of weeds

The cost of weeds and the production costs they cause are well documented. Researchers Dr Remy Dehaan and Professor Leslie Weston from Charles Sturt University and colleagues from the University of New England, University of Adelaide, University of Sydney and University of North Dakota in the USA are developing the next generation mapping technology to combat weeds – a hyperspectral camera equipped small helicopter or unmanned autonomous vehicle (UAV) for the rapid detection of weeds.



The Zealous II radio-controlled scale turbine helicopter will be fitted with a sensitive imaging system to detect weed distribution.

The Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation (RIRDC) funded the project to the value of \$300K under their National Weed Research Program with the aim of investigating the optimal detection parameters and sensor capabilities for identifying and mapping weeds.

The project will investigate Paterson’s curse and silverleaf nightshade in managed agricultural settings, and serrated tussock and lantana in natural and less managed settings.

The necessary UAVs and sensor technology are now commercially available and offer advantages over satellite and traditional manned airborne systems, particularly the flexibility to collect data cheaply and extremely good spatial resolution. Inspiration to deploy optical sensors in aerial platforms came from current systems such as Weed-Seeker, which use sensors to target herbicide applications and thus reduce herbicide use. Hyperspectral imaging and remote sensing research also offers land managers another monitoring tool to detect weeds, insects and pathogens, and vary application rates of agrichemicals.

Potential commercial applications for the research include monitoring invasive vertebrate and insect pest infestations and their impacts on crops, and monitoring water flow and riverine drainage systems.

Further information:

Remy Dehaan (02) 6933 2499
rdehaan@csu.edu.au

Professor Leslie Weston (02) 6933 2429
leweston@csu.edu.au



Silverleaf nightshade colour variations

The left hand side image shows a typical silverleaf nightshade plant with purple flowers.

On the right side is a natural mutation resulting in the formation of silverleaf nightshade plant with white flowers.

Images: © Rex Stanton





Impact of climate change upon performance of Paterson's curse and selected insect biocontrol agents

CSU lecturer Paul Weston and Professor Leslie Weston, Mark Stevens NSW DPI (Graham Centre) and Darren Kriticos, CSIRO have received funding from RIRDC's National Weed Research Program to perform research addressing the impact of climate change upon the performance of the invasive pasture weed Paterson's curse and its insect biocontrol agents. Paterson's curse (*Echium plantagineum*) is an invasive weed that infests millions of acres of pasture and rangeland in southern Australia, and is highly toxic to grazing horses, cattle and other livestock. It is estimated to cost the Australian livestock industry in excess of \$100 million in losses each year. One plant can produce upwards of 5000 viable seeds in one growing season, so it is important to manage its seed production to limit its spread over time. In recent years, it has been successfully managed in locations across Australia by three main insect biocontrol agents that damage the leaves and roots.

The introduced biocontrol agents have been most successful in South Australia, and have been released at numerous sites in Victoria and NSW over the past 15 years.

The first year of the project has been funded to perform a comprehensive survey of Paterson's curse populations across southern Australia for establishment of key biocontrol agents including an introduced root weevil, crown weevil and leaf beetle. The project will also evaluate the efficacy of the agents on management of Patterson's curse across the southern region. In addition, populations of Paterson's curse will be collected and evaluated for leaf, root and reproductive parameters as well as production of toxic secondary products in leaves and roots. Follow-up research will look at the impact of drought, elevated temperatures and carbon dioxide levels on biocontrol agent fecundity and performance and expression of plant defensive chemistry.

Further information:

Dr. Paul Weston
pweston@csu.edu.au

Dr. Leslie Weston
leweston@csu.edu.au



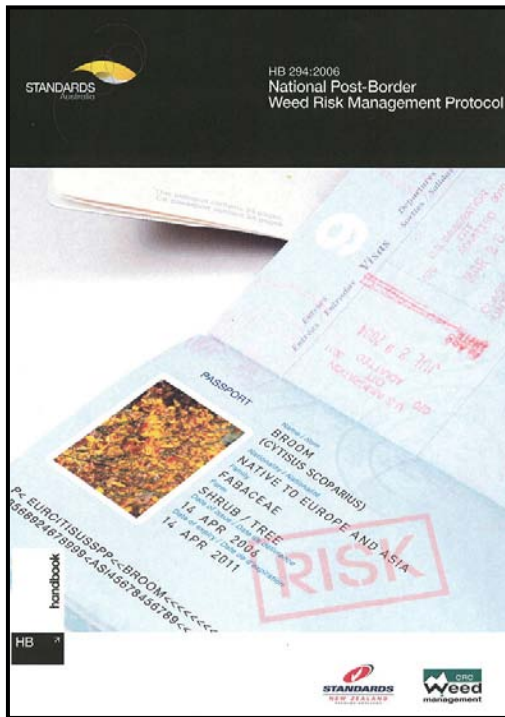
Paterson's curse – a common sight around Wagga Wagga. Image: © Paul Weston.



National Weed Risk Management Protocol

Future proofing the National Weed Risk Management Protocol

The National Post-Border Weed Risk Management Protocol is under review.



A new version will be drafted to expand its coverage and improve its relevance to land managers.

The Standards Australia National Post-Border Weed Risk Management Protocol aims to help with the standardisation, use and further development of post-border weed risk management (WRM) systems so that weed species can be prioritised for coordinated control programs. It complements existing pre-border or quarantine Weed Risk Assessment Systems that aim to reduce the risk of introducing new weeds in many countries.

The protocol was designed to provide guidance on making the most efficient use of resources available for weed management at the regional, state/territory and national levels. This is achieved by targeting management at weeds that pose the highest risk and have a high feasibility of coordinated control.

The protocol is now being reviewed under a project coordinated by Dr Stephen Johnson, NSW DPI weed ecologist, Orange, and funded in partnership through the National Weeds and Productivity Research Program, managed by the Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation (RIRDC) for the Australian Government, and State and Territory participants.

The project aims to improve the protocol so that it remains up-to-date and relevant in a rapidly changing field. The project will continue to review and document national and international best-practice, it will look at adding new questions about the impact of climate change on weeds, how to best risk assess aquatic weeds, the impacts of weeds on human culture and how to best assess economic costs.

A new section will be included on how to risk assess 'contentious' or 'commercial' species, that is species that have economic value but also pose a weed risk to different parts of primary production systems, the environment or society."

The protocol, including a number of case studies will help guide policy and management responses to help decide which species should be prioritised for eradication and containment programs, particularly new incursions, which species to be included (or removed) from noxious (legislated) weed lists, which plants with existing or potential commercial uses pose a weed risk and require management to limit their spread from plantings, and priorities for investment in weed research and extension. This will lead to improved weed management.

Weed risk assessment staff from all states and territories, and several universities, will be working on this project which runs until June 2011.

Further Information:

Dr Stephen Johnson, NSW DPI
stephen.johnson@dpi.nsw.gov.au





Glyphosate Resistance



Glyphosate Resistant Weeds in Australia

August 2011 update

Glyphosate resistance in Australia was first documented for annual ryegrass (*Lolium rigidum*) in 1996. Other species to develop resistance include awnless barnyard grass (*Echinochloa colona*) (2007), liverseed grass (*Urochloa panicoides*) (2008), fleabane (*Conyza bonariensis*) (2010) and windmill grass (*Chloris truncata*) (2010).

Currently, 222 glyphosate-resistant weed populations are documented, comprised of annual ryegrass (189), awnless barnyard grass (20), fleabane (8), liverseed grass (3), and windmill grass (2).

Glyphosate resistant annual ryegrass populations occur predominantly in broadacre winter grain production and along fencelines or firebreaks.

The glyphosate-resistant awnless barnyard grass, fleabane, liverseed grass and windmill grass populations all occur in summer chemical fallow situations.

All of the glyphosate resistant weed populations have occurred in situations where there has been intensive use of glyphosate, often over 15 years or more, with few other effective weed control practices used.

Weed control in chemical fallows in the northern cropping region and under the vines in vineyards across Australia is heavily dependent on glyphosate. It is likely that unreported glyphosate resistant weed populations are present in these farming systems. These unconfirmed glyphosate-resistant populations are not recorded on the register.

A full report on glyphosate resistant weed populations in Australia is available from the Glyphosate Sustainability Working Group website (<http://glyphosateresistance.org.au>).

Fireweed Detected in Wagga Wagga District

Fireweed, a serious pasture weed of coastal New South Wales, has recently been detected for the first time in the Wagga Wagga Local Government Area by the Council's Vegetation Management Team.

Fireweed is able to grow on most soil types and, being a prolific seeder, fireweed can form a persistent seed bank. If not controlled before it flowers it can rapidly take over heavily grazed and neglected pastures, competing strongly with existing pasture plants.

Ideal conditions for the establishment of fireweed are where the ground has been cultivated or disturbed, or where groundcover competition is reduced. Infestations vary depending on seasonal conditions and change from year to year.

The problem with fireweed is it can reduce the total grazing capacity of a property, decrease pasture

production, decrease livestock growth rates and incur high control costs.

Further information:

Adam Craig 0427931774
Jeremy Crocker 0427931655



Coastal infestation of flowering fireweed



6th International Weed Science Congress 2012 China

Invitation

The VIth International Weed Science Congress (IWSC) will be held on June 17 to 22, 2012 at the New Century Grand Hotel in Hangzhou, China.



West Lake

The International Weed Science Congress is a global platform for scientists involved in the science related to weeds and weed management, to disseminate new findings, advanced weed control technologies, modern equipment and other relevant scientific achievements. It also provides good opportunities for scientists to establish collaborations.

A series of scientific sessions, symposia, workshops, special group meetings and a mid-conference field excursion will be organized. Social events and programs will also be arranged. Hangzhou is the Capital of Zhejiang Province, located on the low reaches of Qiantang River in the Yangtze Delta of southeast China, famous for its natural beauty and historical and cultural heritage, with a history of more than 2200 years. Its unique environment endowed by nature and the culture accumulation of several thousand years, has generated many world famous natural, historical and cultural sights. At the center of the city is West Lake, a World Heritage, covering 5.66 km², encompassing the idyllic scenery, historical and cultural sites, and landscape. It is the symbol of Hangzhou and one of the most beautiful sights in China. After centuries of human influence, the region has become a marvelous combination of natural and man-made beauty. Hangzhou is also famous for its silk, which has been produced there for millennia. It is also the origin of Longjing Tea, the most distinguished tea in China.

We cordially invite you to participate in the VIth International Weed Science Congress, and welcome you to visit the beautiful city!

Baruch Rubin President of IWSS
Chaoxian Zhang President of the Local Organising Committee

Website: <http://www.congress.com.cn/IWSC2012>

From the Editor

APOLOGY to Chris Love, Dow AgroSciences

The caption "Spraying blackberries" on Chris' image reproduced on Page 10, #55 Winter Issue, should have been "Spraying lantana". Sorry, Chris

We always want material, preferably short & interesting articles, with good quality images which will reproduce well in colour. We want local & regional news about people & events, new emerging weed species, weed management issues, bushland regeneration, Bushcare, weed research summaries, noxious weeds, legislative issues, book reviews, in fact, anything to do with weeds.

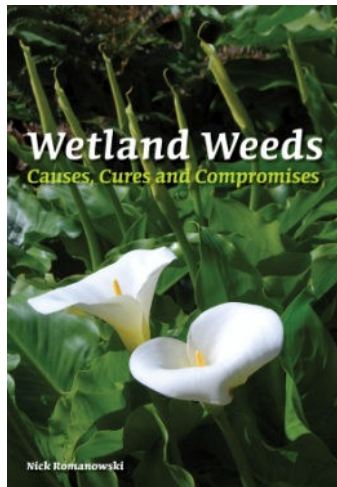
Please ensure your images are in focus, well formatted, with good colour balance, suitable for reproduction in colour. Images should be sent as jpeg files no bigger than 1 MB, preferably 300 – 500 KB. All images will be acknowledged

Material submission date for #57 Summer Issue 1 December 2011

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New Books



WETLAND WEEDS
Causes, Cures and Compromises
By Nick Romanowski

ISBN 9780643103955, 184 pages,
paperback, published by CSIRO PUBLISHING

Price (includes GST) \$49.95

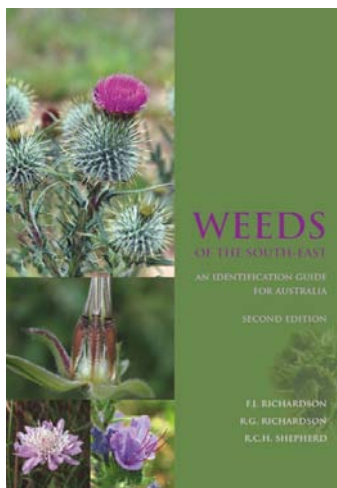
This comprehensive guide to wetland weeds covers both native and introduced species, ranging from minor or localised environmental problems to those that should not be tolerated in any situation. The author takes a pragmatic approach to weed control, recognising that some weeds may not be possible to eradicate, and emphasising the need to assess the extent and future potential of any infestation before taking action.

A range of strategies for controlling wetland weeds are considered, from containment actions to prevent the development of a soil seed bank to physical removal, and biological approaches from biocontrol to shading, overplanting and use of turbidity. The widespread use of chemical controls is also discussed.

More than 130 species of established weeds are included with information on their origins, nutrient responses, environmental effects, habitat values, prospects for containment or eradication, and even culinary uses. Other sections look at native plants as weeds, including a number of species of uncertain origins, and potential weeds still being legally sold through the aquarium and nursery trades.

Published: September 2011

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WEEDS OF THE SOUTH-EAST
An identification guide for Australia
Second edition

by F.J. Richardson, R.G. Richardson
and R.C.H. Shepherd

ISBN 9780980388534, 546 pages, published by R.G. and F.J. Richardson

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A comprehensive identification guide for weeds in the south-east region of Australia. This second edition has been fully updated and reorganised to recognise recent taxonomic changes and includes many new species and photographs, an expanded illustrated glossary and a completely new section using flower colour and shape as an aid to plant identification:

- over 2500 plant species including weeds of agriculture, bushland, waterways, gardens, roadsides, wasteland and amenity areas, and many new and emerging problem species
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- comparisons are made to similar species and easily confused natives
- situations where the species are likely to be found
- occurrence by State using the latest herbaria records
-

Written in easy-to-understand language and beautifully illustrated, this is a field guide for anyone interested in the identification of pest plants and the preservation of our native flora. An essential tool for community and government organisations, park rangers, weed officers and advisers, agronomists, landholders, horticulturists, landscapers, amateur naturalists and gardeners.

Available from www.weedinfo.com.au and selected bookshops



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- 11 February 2011
- 8 April 2011
- 10 June 2011
- 12 August 2011
- 21 October 2011
- 9 December 2011

Annual General Meeting 17 November 2011

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#56 Spring 30 September 2011

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