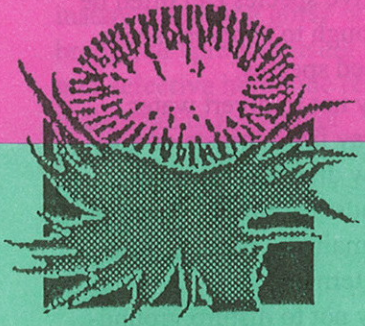


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A Good Weed



the **NEWSLETTER** of
The Weed Society of New South Wales Inc.
ISSN 1325-3689

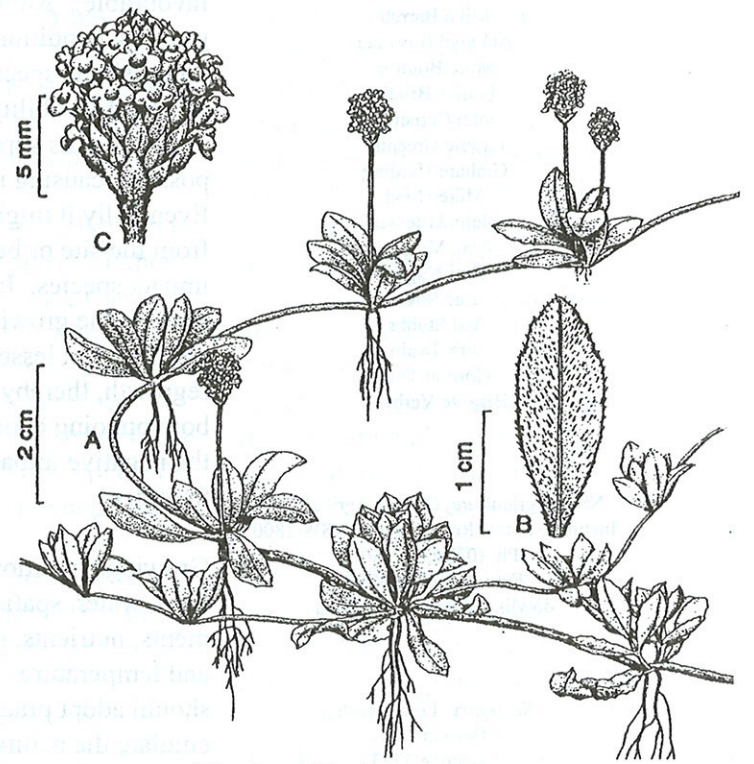


#24

November 2001

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Lippia – *Phyla canescens*

A new Agnote on lippia control is now available from NSW Agriculture and an Agfact is with the printer.

Both will be available on the website-
www.agric.nsw.gov.au

WEED SOCIETY EXECUTIVE

Bob Trounce
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Luc Streit
Val Stubbs
Jim Swain
Gordon Tink
Birgitte Verbeek

NSW Agriculture, Orange Agricultural
Institute, Forest Road, Orange NSW 2800
Ph: (02) 6391 3800
Fax: (02) 6391 3899
dowlingp@agric.nsw.gov.au

Secretary: Leon Smith
8 Darwin Drive
Lapstone 2773
Ph/fax: (02) 4739 3564
nswweedsoc@bigpond.com.au

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VIEWPOINTS

Bloody foreigners: ecology of alien plants Part 2.

Why it is weedy at this site? Weed replacement not weed control

When you are considering controlling a weed species on any site, you must consider why this weed is present at this site, ie. why are the conditions favourable? Altering the growing conditions may diminish the species' competitive ability, thereby preventing its spread and possibly causing it to die back. Eventually it might disappear from the site or become a low-impact species. In any case, altering the growing conditions will assist in lessening regrowth, thereby lowering both ongoing control costs and the negative impacts of treatment.

Growing conditions include light, water, spatial requirements, nutrients, soil condition and temperature. Therefore we should adopt practices that emulate the natural order for these conditions. For instance:

1. Generally attempt to keep bush tracks narrow and well shaded rather than continually spraying edges (makes wider bare areas for weeds). Foot traffic also moves weeds (*Paspalum*, wandering jew, etc.).
2. Maintain shade as much as possible in forest, shrubland and over streams where appropriate.

Planting dense low shrubs as border strips can ring-fence ground cover weeds (eg. *Crassula*, *Watsonia*, *Chasmanthe*).

Establishment of taller native species can often be enough to suppress some weed species.

3. Try not to divert water away from forests or into new drainage lines (eg. roadside drains). Attempt to maintain normal flow patterns.
4. Try not to disturb ground-cover and seedling species, as their density helps keep weeds from establishing.
5. Generally prevent the movement of fertiliser and nutrient into natural areas. This can be done by fencing and planting riparian and buffer strips to absorb nutrients, excluding livestock (to avoid nutrient transfer) and instructing topdressing contractors and farmers to avoid over-runs when applying fertiliser. This applies particularly to aquatic habitats.
6. Maintain humus levels where appropriate, by retaining mulch and minimising disturbance and grazing by livestock.

Many weeds are early-successional species that take advantage of bare ground and lack of competition after disturbance. Their disappearance or minimisation can be accelerated by encouraging the next successional stage, eg. Paterson's curse is replaced in natural areas when grazing is removed, allowing for native regeneration. Some disturbance

(eg. fire at the right time and place) is important in maintaining biodiversity but disturbance events of the wrong type, at the wrong frequency, in areas close to sources of weed propagules are the ones to avoid. In native forests for instance, burning gorse or broom, or spraying using a non-selective herbicide results in damage to non-target species, and more gorse or broom seedlings appearing than native plant seedlings. The benefits are only visual and short-lived and the long-term effects are usually negative.

Some of the worst weeds sabotage natural succession in sclerophyll forest and open habitats by creating excessive shade, monopolising available water (eg. *Pittosporum undulatum*, *Chrysanthemoides monilifera*) and in other ways. The overall intention in rehabilitation should be to maintain or reinstate the original growing conditions. This implies minimising soil disturbance other than by natural processes.

Habitat manipulation can sometimes be used as a weed control method in its own right, especially in waterways. For instance, water levels can be lowered to control weeds, or the water body can be drained until the weeds die and then be refilled. Other ecological effects obviously need to be considered. Nutrient levels can be lowered by filtering runoff from farmland.

Weed replacement principles

When controlling weeds, it is important to always think in

terms of weed replacement, not merely weed control. When we kill weeds in non-selective fashion, we leave gaps. We often kill non-desirable plants as well, which makes the gaps larger than the area occupied by the weeds. The first plants to colonise these 'holes' are the fastest-establishing species, which are often seedlings of the weeds we just removed. Rapid establishment is often the most important attribute that makes these species weedy. In many instances where repeated general spraying or mechanical clearance has been carried out, native species cover has declined and weed cover is higher than ever. A cursory look at many roadside strips and reserves will bear this out.

Therefore we generally need to pick the weed control Method Of Least Disturbance (the MOLD principle), which is really just "best management practice" by another name. This allows for the surrounding native vegetation to replace the weed, lessening the need for repeat treatments. Non-selective treatments almost always require frequent (and sometimes permanent) follow up. Although initially the method of least disturbance may be more costly, follow up control costs will be lower and the overall costs probably lower, especially in terms of labour. Certainly the ecological effects of the management program will be a lot less. This really gets to the heart of the objective, not weed control for its own sake but an improvement in the ecological state of the habitat. If we keep the habitat (rather than the

weed) as the goal, we will find ourselves replacing weeds quickly with desirable vegetation. If we think solely about killing the weeds we will be returning to the sites until nothing but weeds remain. Adopting a MOLD or "best practice" principle is therefore easier to justify if weed control costs are estimated over the medium-to-long term, rather than just at the start of a weed program.

In practical terms the MOLD principle often means integrating biological control with selected traditional techniques; pulling or stem-boring plants rather than spraying; using selective herbicides rather than non-selective herbicides, or weed-wiping rather than applying herbicides by spraying. Spraying ranks low on the list of recommended control options, as it is generally less selective. Biocontrol, because it works gradually and is selective, is a low-disturbance approach compared with chemicals. With the technology currently available, there is virtually no weed species that cannot be killed, controlled or suppressed by methods other than purely squirting spray mix out of a nozzle. If herbicides need to be used, there is a host of ways to apply them. Some of these methods are very selective and will be discussed elsewhere.

*Jack Crow
Team Leader, Extension
Support, KTRI
Under Control no. 15
March 2001*

Market Enforcers

George Monbiot

A year ago the biotech companies' grave had been dug. They had failed to refute the three main arguments against deployment: that GM crops enhance corporate power by allowing companies to patent the food chain; that the long-term safety tests to check on health risks have never been conducted; and that consumers do not want to buy them. But, though consumers have won the argument, they are losing the war.

In North America, farmers are swiftly coming to see that the costs of not planting GM seed can greatly outweigh the costs of planting it.

Last month lawyers warned a farming family in Indiana that the only way they could avoid being sued by a biotech company, was to sow their entire farm with the company's seeds. Two years ago the farmers planted just over a quarter of their fields with the company's herbicide-resistant soya. Though they recorded what they planted where, and though an independent crop scientist has confirmed their account, the biotech company refuses to accept that the farmers did not deploy its crops more widely. It is now demanding damages for the use of seeds that the farmers swear they never sowed. The farmers, are in effect, being sued for not buying the company's products. So next year, like hundreds of other frightened farmers, they will

plant their fields only with the GM seeds.

In April a Canadian farmer was forced to pay \$85,000 to the biotech company, after a court ruled that he had stolen their genetic material. The farmer maintained that the thinly spread GM rape plants on his farm were the result of pollen contamination from his neighbour's fields, and he had done all he could to get rid of them. But the biotech company's proprietary genes had been found on his land whether he wanted them or not. Following the time-honoured convention that the polluted pays, the farmer was forced to compensate the company for a situation beyond his control.

Where the courts will not enforce compliance, governments will. This week Sri Lanka will introduce a five-year ban on genetically engineered crops while scientists seek to determine whether or not they are safe. The US, worried that thorough testing could destroy the value of its biotech companies, has threatened to report the ban of the World Trade Organisation.

In Britain the Welsh assembly voted unanimously that Wales should be a GM-free zone. But the Westminster government has ignored the ruling and licensed trials of a company's genetically modified maize there. The trials are supposed to determine whether or not the new variety is safe to plant. But the company has already received consent to grow it commercially, even if the "experiments" show that

planting is ecologically unsafe.

Many biotech companies have been buying up seed merchants in the developing world. In some places farmers must either purchase GM seeds – and the herbicides required to grow them – or plant nothing.

In March, the European environment commissioner, warned that the European Union could be sued by biotech firms if it upheld its ban on the sale of new GM foods. Biotech companies have been pressing to raise the EU's legal limit for the contamination of conventional crops with modified genes: in time, they hope, genetic pollution will ensure that there is so little difference between GM and "non-GM" food that consumers will give up and accept their products. The US government is pressing for a worldwide ban on the labelling of GM food, to ensure that consumers do not know what they're eating.

Technology was intended to broaden consumer choice. Instead, it seems to be restricting it.

Editors Note.

This article was extracted in part from The Guardian Weekly, Aug. 30-Sept 5, 2001. The instances reported are difficult to believe, but are presented here for your information.

TECHNICAL REPORTS

Germination and longevity of serrated tussock and tussock sedge seeds

M. H Campbell

Both serrated tussock (*Nassella trichotoma*) and tussock sedge (*Carex appressa*) seeds have dormancy periods of up to five months after ripening where germination is restricted. For example, the germination of serrated tussock seeds in the 1,2,3,4 and 5 months after ripening in December was, respectively 1%, 20% and 63% compared to 71% for one-year old seeds. This means that most of these seeds avoid germination in the hot/dry months of summer and autumn and wait till the cool and wetness of winter to start germination. This is just another adaptation of a "good" weed that we have to suffer. Unfortunately many other weeds do the same. It means that we should spray serrated tussock seedlings with flupropanate and tussock sedge seedlings with glyphosate in spring and summer after as many seedlings as possible have germinated earlier in the year. Of course, when spraying with glyphosate, associated valuable species have to be considered.

Germination tests of seeds stored in the laboratory indicated that the life of

serrated tussock seeds is about 14 years. Seeds collected near Rockley, Orange and Trunkey germinations of, respectively, 0.1%, 2% and 3% after 14 years. No seeds were viable after 24 and 34 years storage. The longevity of seeds in the soil is often shorter than that of seeds stored in the laboratory. Seedlings from old seeds that do germinate in the field are often deformed and lack vigour and thus are killed by competition. Practical use can be made of this information by adopting a three-year spraying program to give long-term serrated tussock control. That is, after the initial removal of mature tussocks by ploughing and sowing or aerial spraying and sowing, re-infesting seedling should be sprayed every three years in late spring with a low rate of flupropanate. This will kill the seedlings before they seed and will not damage the pasture. After the fourth or fifth spraying there should be very few viable seeds in the soil, and provided seeds are not showered onto the treated area from an outside source, little further re-infestation should occur.

The viability of tussock sedge seeds declines with age, from 90% in year one to 0.5% to 4.5% after 11 years. This means that removing re-infesting plants from a sown pasture before they seed for approximately 11 years will virtually.

M H Campbell
Orange Agricultural Institute
Forest Road
Orange NSW 2800

Ref: Grassland Society NSW
Newsletter Vol. 16. No. 4, 2001



Picture reference:
G. Harden. Ed.
Flora of New South Wales
Vol. IV

Weed Survey of the Perennial Pasture Zone of New South Wales

*J Dellow, G Wilson, W King
and B Auld*

*NSW Agriculture
Orange Agricultural Research
Station and CRC Weed
Management Systems*

In spring 1999 a vegetation survey was conducted of the Perennial Pasture Zone (PPZ) of NSW. The PPZ includes the Tablelands and near Western Slopes (600 mm isohyet) running north-south a distance of 1,000 km from Queensland to Victoria. It covers 7M hectares and accounts for nearly half of the sheep and cattle production of NSW. The aim of the survey was to obtain a region-wide assessment of the threat to pasture production posed by weeds. The lack of objective data has limited the capacity to accurately assess the significance of weed impacts and consequently the

ability to identify weed management priorities.

The CRC had nominated specific weeds as target species for research, based on their perceived impacts. The survey attempted to verify the region-wide importance of these weed species, visiting 142 random sites involving 15,000 km travelling.

Summary of results:

- Less than 10% of paddocks surveyed had the 50% "improved" perennial species considered desirable for maximum livestock production.
- On average a third of the pasture biomass was perennial grasses; "improved" species accounted for 25% of the biomass.
- Annual grass species such as *Vulpia* were the biggest weedy threat to production.
- The most common desirable pasture species present

were: - subterranean clover, wallaby grass, annual ryegrass, phalaris, white clover, microlaena, cocksfoot; perennial ryegrass, red grass, tall fescue, Kentucky bluegrass.

Conclusion: The abundance and widespread distribution of annual grasses is a major worry concern, representing 25% of pasture biomass, and in some instances constituting 80% of paddock biomass.

" Sleeper " weeds such as bent grass, Coolatai grass and Chilean needle grass, are of great concern.

Full results have been submitted to "Plant Protection Quarterly" for publication. A reduced number of the sites have been revisited both in autumn and spring this year for validation.

Table 1: Most common weeds, ranked by frequency

Botanical Name	Common Name	Paddock frequency (%)	Mean contribution to biomass (%)
<i>Vulpia</i> spp.	Vulpia	88	15
<i>Bromus molliformis</i>	Soft brome	85	6.5
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Catsear	71	3.0
<i>Lolium rigidum</i>	Annual ryegrass	53	7.2
<i>Hordeum</i> spp.	Barley grass	40	6.2
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear thistle	36	0.4
<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	Saffron thistle	21	3.2
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Paterson's curse	17	3.2
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Capeweed	15	1.6
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Variegated thistle	8.5	6.1
<i>Onopordum</i> spp.	Scotch thistle	7.0	3.0
<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	African lovegrass	5.6	12
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	St. John's wort	5.6	3.6
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Nodding thistle	3.0	1.7
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Blackberry	2.8	27
<i>Romulea rosea</i>	Onion grass	2.8	0.1
<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	Serrated tussock	1.4	0.5
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Horehound	0.7	0.7

Market Awash with Flupropanate

Just when we thought flupropanate was gone, there are now 5 new mirror-image Frenocks® (flupropanate) products on the market. Flupropanate is primarily a serrated tussock herbicide but is important for other noxious grass weeds such as African lovegrass, Chilean needlegrass and Parramatta grass. With the absence of Frenock® from the market for several years, a big gap was left in serrated tussock control progress.

All products are a mirror images of Frenock® (containing 745 g/L flupropanate); consequently the recommendations are the same.

The five new products are:
Tussock® by Grow Choice P/L
Taskforce® vee Dri (Aust) P/L
Smack® Chemag P/L
Kenock® Kendon Chemical & Mnfng Co. P/L
Generes propanate® Genera Aust. P/L

*J J Dellow
NSW Agriculture
OAI
Orange*

TRAVEL STUDY GRANTS FOR 2001/2002

Applications are invited for Study Grants, funded by the Weed Society, to financially assist individuals to attend conferences or to travel on specific interstate or overseas

study tours.

Grants are for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 and must be spent during the stated period.

The grant is open to persons over 18 years of age who are involved with weed research, extension, regulation or practice. Studies of limited interest to the society will not be considered. Applications will only be considered from persons who reside in NSW or the ACT.

Members of the Society may be given preference. Rarely will the grant meet full expenses of the travel so applicants must arrange additional funds from other sources. Applicants attending conferences are expected to contribute to the conference.

Grantees are expected to return to service within NSW/ACT. They will be required to submit a succinct written report for publication in this newsletter soon after returning to duty and/or pass on the results of the assignment to other workers in an appropriate manner, e.g. seminar or meeting.

Applications are to be forwarded no later than 31 March 2002 to: The Secretary, The Weed Society of New South Wales Inc., PO Box 438, WAHROONGA NSW 2076.

Application forms are available from the Society by telephoning Leon Smith (02) 4739 3564.

EXECUTIVE SPOTLIGHT

(Providing some background to the Society Executive members)

Bob Trounce- President 2000-2001

Born Sydney and trained at Wagga Agricultural College (1965-67).

Post Diploma degree at Hawkesbury Agricultural College(1975).

District Agronomist with NSW Agriculture from 1970 to 1985 serving at Barham and Narrabri. Transferred to Camden Park (4000 acres from John Macarthur's original land grant) to help develop what is now Elizabeth Macarthur Agricultural Institute and prepare the Bicentennial Field Days- AGVIEW '88.

Tranferred to Head Office in 1988 to assist Leon Smith (then Principal Agronomist, Weeds) as Weeds Agronomist.

This position decentralised in 1992 from Sydney to Orange and is now responsible for agronomist training, processing weed declarations, publications and other specific weed support functions in the Department of Agriculture.

OBITUARY

We were saddened in early October to hear that former Society member Allan Mears had passed away at the age of 81.

Allan was a foundation member of the Society in 1966 holding the position of treasurer from 1966 to 1969 followed by president in 1970

and 1971. He was a member of the Society for 35 years.

Allan was employed by the Department of Agriculture and at retirement in 1980, held the position of Principal Agronomist (Weeds). In this position he also carried out the responsibilities of the chairman of the Noxious Plants Advisory Committee and NSW representative on the Australian Weeds Committee.

The Society extends its sincere sympathy to his wife Cath and children, Charles, Bruce and Christina.

STOP PRESS

France bans herbicide responsible for water pollution

September 28, 2001

Agence France Presse English PARIS – France was cited as announcing on Friday it would ban the use of atrazine, an agricultural herbicide responsible for the contamination of more than half of the country's surface and ground water.

The French agriculture ministry announced that farmers would have two years to use up their stocks of the chemical and begin using herbicides other than atrazine and related triazine substances. The use of the chemicals will be banned from June 30, 2003.

*Steve Sutherland
Weeds Agronomist
ARI, Wagga Wagga*

AWARDS

Hugh Milvain receives Medal for Excellence in Weed Management

The Weed Society is proud to announce that it has awarded its inaugural Weed Society of New South Wales Medal for Excellence in Weed Management to Hugh Milvain. The Society recognises that he has made an outstanding contribution to weed management in New South Wales by his contributions in the areas of extension and implementation of weed programs as well as in weed management education and administration.

Hugh Milvain gave over 36 years of service (1963 – 2000) to NSW Agriculture of which approximately 29 years were in the field of weed management. Early on he established himself as one of the State's leading authorities on aquatic weeds and their control. He played a leading role in the control of the alligator weed infestation in Barren Box Swamp near Griffith. In this regard he acted as executive officer of the Alligator Weed Taskforce. This infestation, if not contained, had the potential to seriously damage the rich MIA and irrigation systems further down the Murrumbidgee and Murray Rivers.

In addition Hugh was solely responsible for compiling the "Control of Noxious Weeds" handbook, a publication which established him as a leading authority on the control of noxious weeds, and in

particular, herbicide application. The first handbook in NSW on control of noxious weeds, he maintained and updated it until his recent retirement. This booklet has become an essential tool in the noxious weed industry as a technical reference.

Hugh organised and ran the first Noxious Weed Biennial Conference at Wagga in 1981. This was the first of what has become the most prestigious noxious weed conference/function in Australia with recognition across the state, other states and overseas. Visitors from interstate regularly attend these biennial conferences. For many years he represented NSW at the interstate conferences on noxious weeds and animals held alternatively between Victoria, South Australia and New South Wales. His expertise and advice was often sought by his counterparts in Victoria and South Australia.

He completed a diploma/degree at Charles Sturt University to upgrade his qualifications and to help gain recognition for his position. This established him as a noted authority on herbicides, noxious weeds and particularly in regard to aquatics and more recently alligator weed. When biological control of weeds programs started at Yanco, Hugh became involved and assumed the supervisor role to staff working in the programs which included, Patterson's curse, St John's wort, docks, thistles and horehound.

He was the first departmental

officer appointed to a noxious weeds position in his region. In this role he provided valuable assistance and training to local weed control officers and played a very important role in the upgrading of local government and state government agencies noxious weed control programs in the region. As well he promoted coordination of programs within the region and cooperation with other regions and states. He was an expert on the legislation concerning noxious weeds and played a major role in advising the committee responsible for upgrading the legislation in 1993.

In his later years in the Department, Hugh became very active in the educational facet of herbicide application and was one of the original co-authors of the "Farm Chemical Users Course" for which he also was a presenter.

Hugh acquired a very highly respected reputation with weed control officers in local government throughout the State and his leadership qualities have been very evident amongst councils in his area of responsibility. He also was highly regarded by District Agronomists in NSW Agriculture and was always willing and more than able to assist when called upon by them.

*Leon Smith
Secretary
Weed Society of NSW*

CONFERENCE REPORTS

11th Biennial Noxious Weeds Conference Report

Over 300 delegates attended the 11th Biennial Noxious Weeds Conference held in Moama between the 4th and 6th September 2001. The conference theme was "The Changing Face of Weed Management in the New Millennium". Associate Professor Rick Roush Chief Executive Officer for the Cooperative Research Centre for Australian Weed Management gave the keynote address. He started the speaker program by laying down the challenges weed managers face in the future. One of the main issues he highlighted was the fact that the Australian public in general do not appreciate the major impact invasive species have on agricultural production and biodiversity. Invasive species are second only to land clearing as the most important cause of biodiversity loss.

Delegates and speakers from Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales and Lord Howe Island attended the conference. The conference provided an important forum for forging interstate and inter-agency links as well as providing an opportunity for delegates to interact with others working in the field of weed management.

Facilities at Moama were first class and favourable reports

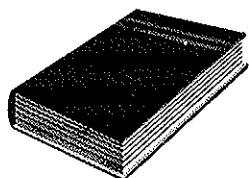
were received from many delegates. Although a little out of the way, those who travelled to Moama for the conference got a first hand chance to see what south western New South Wales has on offer, and also an appreciation of the Murray river environs.

The Weed Society of NSW once again sponsored the Weed and Seed Identification Competition. Although most delegates think it is a worthwhile competition, very few participated. This is very disappointing for the conference committee who put the effort into organising the resources required.

This year the conference was jointly organised by NSW Agriculture and Murrumbidgee Shire. This successful partnership has set a precedent for future conferences and a call has gone out for nominations from other councils to help organise the next conference.

The conference proceedings will soon be available on the NSW Agriculture website: www.agric.nsw.gov.au so take the time to check this website.

*Birgitte Verbeek
Agricultural Research Institute
Wagga Wagga*



OTHER GOOD READS

Environmental Weeds: A field guide for SE Australia

*Kate Blood,
CRC for Weed Management
Systems.*

This comprehensive field guide details over 175 environmental weeds in south-eastern Australia including emerging and potential weed species. Detailed descriptions in easy-to-understand language supported by excellent photography brings accurate weed identification within the reach of a broad range of users. Entries include weed shape and size, history and uses, taxonomic relationships, origin, weedy distribution, description, reproductive and growth characteristics and confusing look-alikes. Published in 2001 by C.H. Jerram & Associates and CRC for Weed Management Systems, 232 pages, colour illustrations, wire bound, ISBN 0957908601, Price \$35.00. Available from: RG and FJ Richardson, PO Box 42 Meredith, Victoria, 3333 Australia
Phone/fax: 03 5286 1533
International +61 3 5286 1533
E-mail:
richardson@weedinfo.com.au.

Bush Invaders of South-East Australia
Adam Muyt. Published by RG & FJ Richardson

A single reference that focuses solely on the identification, management and control of environmental weeds in south-eastern Australia. This is an easy to use field guide covering Victoria, Tasmania and ACT and much of South Australia and New South Wales. It allows the reader to identify over 150 introduced plant species and offers comprehensive details on control and removal. The book is divided into two sections- the problems environmental weeds pose, and descriptions of the species accompanied by colour photographs and specific control measures. Published in August 2001. Price-\$59.95

COMING EVENTS

2001

**NSW Weed Society
Annual General Meeting**
Venue: NSW Agriculture
161 Kite St, Orange
Time: 4-00 p.m.

NSW Weed Society

Annual Dinner
Venue: Dundry League Golf Club
Woodward St Orange
Time: 7-00 p.m. for 7-30 p.m.
Speaker: Dr Peter Michael
Cost: \$40 per person.
RSVP: Bob Trounce 6391 3156
by Wed. 14
November

2002

Feb 10-13
Weed Science Society of America Meeting
Venue: Reno Hilton Hotel,
Reno Nevada

June 24-27

12th EWRS Symposium 2002
Venue: Wageningen, The Netherlands
Contact: EWRS Symposium
W2002/Postbus 28,
NL-6865 ZG Doorwerth
The Netherlands
Email: ewrs.w2002@hetnet.nl

July 11-12

California Conference on Biological Control II
Venue: Riverside California, USA
Contact: M Hoddle, Dept of Entomology, University of California, Riverside, California 92521, USA
Tel: 1-909-787-7292
Email: ccbc2@cnas.ucr.edu
www.sss.isn.net/~ppb2000/

September 8-13

13th Australian Weeds Conference
Venue: Sheraton Perth Hotel, Perth WA
Contact: Convention Link
Ph: 08 9450 1662
Fax: 08 9450 2942
Email: convlink@iinet.net.au
[www.members.iinet.net.au/~weeds](http://www.members.iinet.au/~weeds)

2003

July 26 – Aug 1
7th International Rangeland Congress
Venue: International Convention Centre, Durban South Africa
Contact: NISC South Africa
P/L, PO Box 377 Grahamstown 6140 S.Africa.



THE WEED SOCIETY
OF NEW SOUTH WALES INC.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

DATE: FRIDAY 16 NOVEMBER, 2001

VENUE: NSW AGRICULTURE
161 KITE ST
ORANGE
LEVEL 2, EAST CONFERENCE ROOM

TIME: 4-00 P.M.

ANNUAL DINNER

DATE: FRIDAY 16 NOVEMBER, 2001

VENUE: DUNTRY LEAGUE GOLF CLUB
WOODWARD STREET
ORANGE

TIME: 7-00 P.M. FOR 7-30 P.M. DINNER

COST: \$40 PER PERSON

SPEAKER: Dr Peter Michael
Subject- "Six months among *wild plants*
in Japan and Beijing".

A Good Weed

the NEWSLETTER of
The Weed Society of New South Wales
PO Box 438
WAHROONGA NSW 2076

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