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A Good Weed



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The Weed Society of New South Wales Inc.
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Bob Trounce (President) presenting Hugh Milvain with the inaugural NSW Weed Society's Medal for Excellence in Weed Management (see report p. 11)

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VIEWPOINTS

Mexico's GM corn find surprises scientists

John Vidal

One of the world's oldest varieties of maize has been "contaminated" by genetically modified organisms, say US researchers who have had their work confirmed by the Mexican government. The findings in the Sierra Norte de Oaxaca region will stoke the row about whether it is possible to control GM crops and their potential threat to genetic diversity.

The group of researchers from the University of California, Berkeley, detected the contamination in October last year while working with a biological laboratory in the region. They compared indigenous corn with samples known to be free from genetic engineering, as well as with genetically modified varieties.

Their results, published last week in the science journal *Nature*, showed that four of six samples of native criollo corn taken from fields, contained a genetic "switch" commonly used in GM crops, and that two of the samples were found to have another DNA segment commonly inserted by genetic engineers. A further sample had a commonly inserted gene that prompts the plant to produce a poison. The researchers alerted the Mexican government, which did its own tests in 22 communities. They confirmed in September that

transgenic DNA had been found in 13 of them, with contamination of 3-10%.

The results are surprising because Mexico, which is the genetic home of maize, has banned the growing of GM maize since 1998, and the last known GM crops grown in the region were almost 100km from where the contaminated maize was found.

It was not clear when the contamination took place, but the scientists speculated that it originated from GM maize bought from the US as food aid for the impoverished region in central Mexico, and had progressed over time via multiple pollinations.

"I repeated the tests at least three times to make sure I wasn't getting false-positives," the lead author of the report, David Quist, said "It was initially hard to believe that corn in such a remote region would have tested positive."

"This is very serious," said Ignacio Chapela, assistant professor of microbial ecology at Berkeley's College of Natural Resources, "because the regions where our samples were taken are known for their diverse varieties of native corn, which is something that absolutely needs to be protected. We can't afford to lose that resource."

But Luis Solleiro, director of the Mexican biotechnology trade association, denied that the country's rich genetic diversity was threatened. "The

data suggests that any transgenic corn is at a very low level that would not dominate the traditional, cultivated varieties," he said.

However, Greenpeace, Friends of the Earth and other groups that oppose GM crops said that even a low level of genetic contamination was highly significant in a centre of diversity and origin.

The Guardian Weekly
6-12 December 2001

Farmers to register

James Meikle

Britain's farmers may need a licence to farm, and risk being struck off a new national register if they fail to prove their competence to raise livestock or grow crops, under proposals being considered by government officials and advisers. Those wanting to sell animals for food would also have to buy minimum levels of insurance against loss from disease before they were allowed to trade.

And a new Domesday Book of farmland, which still occupies three-quarters of UK land, will be compiled, with maps of fields and livestock units as well as numbers of animals and humans working with them.

Officials trying to stem the foot and mouth outbreak felt overwhelmed by the lack of information on numbers of animals, trade between farmers, as well as the exact location and layout of farms. They were surprised by the number

of farmers who had not insured businesses, or had vets on their farms for years.

Government discussions are still at an early stage, and there is nervousness at suggesting farmers could be put out of work. But there is a feeling that the industry has escaped the checks required of other businesses, despite its often direct impact on human health. Measures introduced after BSE, such as tracing of cattle, sheep and goats, have been shown not to be enough. Although foot and mouth was not a human health risk, its consequences to the economy have forced a bigger rethink.

No one knows how many farms there are. There are thought to be 146,350 "main holdings" in England and Wales; 353,000 farmers, and associated directors and spouses in the UK; and 200,000 farm workers.

The Guardian Weekly
22-28 November 2001

TECHNICAL REPORTS

Effect of low rates of glyphosate on reduction of seedhead production of Chilean needle grass

M. H. Campbell
NSW Agriculture, Orange
Agricultural Institute, Forest Rd, Orange, NSW 2800

Low rates of glyphosate (490 g/L a.i.) were applied to a heavy stand of Chilean needle grass (*Nassella neesiana*) near

Orange NSW on 18 Sept and 12 Oct 2000. Seedhead production was measured on 30 Nov 2000 and ground cover of needle grass measured at various intervals after spraying (Table 1).

Results

Glyphosate reduced seedhead production from both sprayings. Rates of 0.75 and 1.0 L/ha glyphosate substantially reduced seedhead production. At spraying on 18 Sept, there was no sign of seedheads (i.e. no thicker-than-normal tillers that contain the seedhead). On 12 Oct, 0.1% of seedheads had emerged 2 to 7 cm from their sheath and 99% of plants had the thick tillers with seedheads in them. The needle grass was in full seedhead production on 27 Oct, and by 21 Nov, the seeds were in the dough stage.

There was no second flush of seedheads in summer 2000/01, so the one spraying stopped seedhead production almost entirely under the environmental conditions of spring/summer 2000/01. Whether a second seedhead production would have eventuated in a wet spring/summer/autumn, is not known.

Glyphosate had strong brown-out effects and depression of ground cover on Chilean needle grass foliage right through summer and up till at least August 2001, 10 months after spraying. Glyphosate could only be used to stop seedhead production where species growing with the needle grass could tolerate the low rates used or where the associate species were of little value.

Table 1. Effect of glyphosate (490 g/L a.i.) on reduction of seedhead production of Chilean needle grass on 30 November 2000 and effect on ground cover of needle grass plants at various times after spraying

Time of spraying	Rate (L/ha)	Seedhead reduction [^] on 30.11.00 (%)	Ground cover (%) of plants of needle grass				
			At spray Old	30.11.00 Old	27 Feb 01 Old	7 August 01	
						Old	Seedlings
18 Sept 00	0.25	80	75	53	62	60	4
	0.50	86	62	43	45	48	4
	0.75	98	73	27	22	37	7
	1.00	99	65	25	14	25	10
12 Oct 00	0.25	83	64	58	57	63	2
	0.50	93	78	63	58	63	1
	0.75	97	61	48	40	41	4
	1.00	99	57	24	17	30	8
Control	0	0	75	87	75	83	0

[^]As a percentage of the seedhead production on the control treatment

Weed of National Significance – can it be controlled?

Jeff Lowien, District Agronomist, NSW Agriculture, Glen Innes

Chilean needle grass (*Nassella neesiana*) is an increasing weed problem on the Northern Tablelands of NSW. It was first identified in Melbourne in 1934 and Glen Innes, NSW in 1944. Since then it has become naturalised in many areas of southeastern Australia that receive more than 500 mm of annual rainfall. Concern about the invasion of pastures began to mount in the 1970's. By the 1990's many farms in New South Wales and Victoria found they had expanding cover of Chilean needle grass in their paddocks. It is also a common weed of environmental land, roadside reserves and suburban

parkland, particularly in Victoria. This has led it to being declared as a Weed of National Significance in Australia

The Matheson Landcare Group which is just west of Glen Innes, University of New England (Dr Mark Gardener) and NSW Agriculture (Jeff Lowien District Agronomist, Glen Innes) combined to investigate management options to reduce the impact of Chilean needle grass. One aspect looked at techniques for reducing the soil seedbank of Chilean needle grass; the other compared the effect of fertiliser on Chilean needle grass.

The aim of the soil seedbank reduction trial was to evaluate the effectiveness of five management options of cropping, pasture improvement and grazing to reduce the soil seedbank of Chilean needle grass. Treatments included:

1. Conventional cultivation: soybeans with pre-emergent herbicide (Trifluralin).
 2. Minimum tillage: soybeans with a pre-emergent herbicide (Trifluralin).
 3. Direct drill: soybeans with post-emergent herbicide (Fluazifop-P).
 4. Direct drilled: pasture (spraytopped spring [350ml/ha Glyphosate 360 g/L] sown autumn)
 5. Grazed heavy stocking rate (cattle) for short periods followed by long rest with sporadic lighter grazing periods.
 6. Control - untreated
- The results were quite interesting giving hope to those landholders with similar country. In this trial the

cropping treatments significantly reduced soil seedbank levels. Conventional and minimum tillage maintained the low soil-seed numbers after 2 years whereas direct drilling in both cropping and pasture situations saw an increase in soil seed numbers. The difference is in the former two treatments killing all adult plants resulting in no further seed set. Also the soil disturbance treatments (conventional and minimum tillage) increased seed depletion through germination and decomposition. How long it takes for Chilean needle grass to recolonise the area at this level of soil seedbank reserves is unknown, but inspection since the trial finished indicates that it will be a number of years. The trial finished nearly 2½ years ago but there are now plans afoot to monitor the site over the next few years to collect data on the speed of reinvasion.

Grazing had little overall effect

giving similar results as the control on the soil seedbank population. However this may not be a true indication of these two treatments, as these treatments were not imposed as intended due to factors beyond the control of the Matheson Landcare Group.

The aim of the trial investigating fertiliser effects was to determine if applications of nitrogen (N), phosphorus plus molybdenum (P + Mo), and sulphur (S) fertilisers at different rates had any effect on plant frequency, herbage mass, protein and digestibility of Chilean needle grass. In this trial the fertiliser treatments had very little effect on feed quality of Chilean needle grass, which ranged from poor to moderate. Nitrogenous fertilisers at high rates increased quality as would be expected but only for a short period. It also resulted in large increases in plant frequency of Chilean needle grass.

Obviously the control of Chilean needle grass through a cropping regime has a limited application in the major areas with this weed problem. And the use of chemicals appears to have limited effectiveness in controlling such a weed. A number of landholders on the NSW Northern Tablelands have found it virtually impossible to control and so are now adjusting their farm management to be able to live with it and utilise it to the best of their ability. I would be very interested to hear from landholders throughout Australia who have Chilean needle grass and to discuss what your thoughts and opinions are about this weed and whether you have had success in controlling it.

Both these articles on Chilean needle grass were sourced from the Grassland Society of NSW Newsletter Vol. 16 No. 4

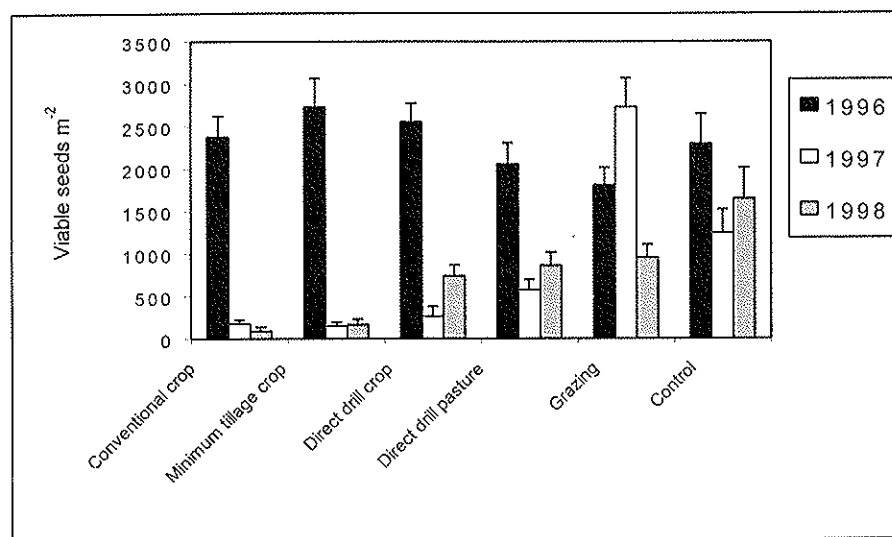


Figure 1. The effect of management options (including cropping, pasture improvement and grazing) to reduce the soil seedbank of Chilean needle grass. Vertical bars represent 1 s.d.

SOCIETY NEWS

The Society is to obtain its own domain name for the Internet (nswweedsoc.org.au). Over the year the Society's website was updated on a continuous basis. The newsletter was published 3 times and now has four sponsors. The financial situation of the Society is sound. At the end of the financial year 30 September 2001, cash at bank was \$10,696.44 and accumulated funds in a term deposit was \$26,106.53.

Membership of the Society dropped as 20 members, who had not paid for 2 years or more were deleted and 10 members resigned. Six new members joined in 2001. It is noted that the Society was 35 years old in 2001 and with rapidly changing times the Society is probably in need of a major overhaul of its operations, aims and objectives, and role in weed management.

Annual report – 2001

Congratulations to Hugh Milvain for being awarded the Society's inaugural Medal of Excellence in Weed Management. Hugh, a former Noxious Plant Advisory Officer with NSW Agriculture, served the weed community in NSW for 29 years. His main work being with local government councils and their noxious weed control programs, but he also worked closely with NSW Agriculture officers. The Medal was

established this year by the Society to recognise outstanding contributions to weed management in NSW. The Society held a very successful seminar entitled "Training for Weed Managers" at State Forests, Pennant Hills. Over 40 people attended and seminar proceedings was published. Proceedings of the Weed Management 2000 seminar were finalised and distributed. Executive Committee meetings alternated between BMCC, Katoomba and Novartis, Pendle Hill. However one meeting was held at the Quarantine Station, North Head in association with a CRC meeting located there. This enabled new links to be forged as well as old acquaintances renewed between members of the Society and staff of the CRC for Australian Weed Management.

Clare Murphy was awarded a Travel Study Grant to assist her attend a WSSA meeting in USA as well as visit weed researchers in the mid-west. Her report was published in the newsletter "A Good Weed". Weed prizes (\$100) were awarded to students from University of New England, Charles Sturt University and Sydney University. A successful Annual General Meeting and Dinner was held at the Eastwood Rugby Club. It was pleasing to see some non-regular members attend and enjoy the Dinner and interesting talk by Dr Richard Groves. Outgoing President, Richard Graham was thanked for his industrious term in office.

The Society sponsored the NSW Schools Colouring and Essay Competition across the State in Weed Buster Week and received good publicity. It also sponsored a Weed and Seed ID Competition at the Biennial Noxious Weed Conference at Moama in September and set up a display at the conference to advertise the Travel Study Grant awarded by the Society. In addition the Society agreed to sponsor true scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*) for the National Weed Strategy WEEDeck ID Cards being produced by Sainty and Associates.

Awards

The following people received Weed Prizes (\$100) from the Society in 2001 (for the academic year 2000).

University of Sydney

Sarah E O'Brien
'The Maze'
Gulargambone

University of New England

Keith R Pengilley
'Yaraman'
Coolah

Charles Sturt University

Russel E Grinter
2/17 Buglo Street
Wagga Wagga

e - Format for newsletter?

The executive have discussed savings possible by considering email dissemination of A Good Weed. What are your thoughts

on this? Would you be happy to receive your copy electronically? Please indicate your preference by emailing your response to the Secretary on niglehil@pnc.com.au

NEW MEMBER

Welcome to Paula Ash

CAWSS MEDAL

Nominations for the CAWSS medal are called for each year to recognise outstanding contributions to weed management. To assist, we provide guidelines for future nominations and a list of previous recipients of the reward.

Council of Australian Weeds Science Societies Guidelines

Council wishes to recognise outstanding contributions to weed management in Australia through the Award of a Medal.

- The Medal shall be known as the CAWSS Medal for Leadership.

- The Medal shall be a prestigious Award and, on average, no more than one Medal shall be awarded each year.

- The Award shall be announced Nationally by the President of CAWSS at a suitable event, such as the Australian Weeds Conference.

- The Award shall be an inscribed Medal and a framed Citation signed by the CAWSS President.

- The Medal shall be administered by the Awards Committee of CAWSS. (The Awards Committee of CAWSS consists of the CAWSS President, Immediate Past President and one other person appointed by CAWSS).

- The Awards Committee, through CAWSS, shall call for nominations at times which anticipate National events where the Medal(s) may be presented.

- Nominations will be prepared in confidence and treated confidentially by the Awards Committee.

- The Awards Committee will consider the nominations and, after deliberation, inform CAWSS of the successful nominees.

- CAWSS will consider the recommendations and may endorse the decisions of the Awards Committee.

- For the purposes of the Medal, "an outstanding contribution to weed management in Australia" shall be:

A. A contribution to the science, technology and practice of weed management through:

Research, teaching, administration, extension, implementation of programs.

B. Outstanding in that the contribution is recognised by peers to be exemplary in

substance, objectives, methods and results.

C. An impact on the work of others.

D. Sustained over a long time, perhaps ten years or more.

E. Substantial in that the contribution is broadly based across several categories listed in section A.

F. National in its impact. (It should be noted here that locally outstanding contributions may be recognised by Member Societies of CAWSS).

These criteria for the Medal should be itemised in the Nomination and Assessment Forms to assist the focus of the Nominating Member Societies and the Awards Committee.

Footnote: *These Guidelines were endorsed by CAWSS in February 1993.*

Nomination Forms requiring the following information can be obtained from the secretary:

Name of nominating society; name of nominee; position(s) currently held; grounds for nomination (remember to refer to Medal Guidelines); supporting evidence for nomination; Signatures of nominators;

Please send your nomination direct to:

Salvo Vitelli
Secretary, CAWSS
Locked Bag 40
Coorparoo DC Qld 4151

Previous recipients of CAWSS Medals

The following have received CAWSS Medals since the inception of the award in 1984.

1. **Presented in 1984**
Dr Bill Haseler, Qld
Mr Arthur Nelson
Johnson, NSW
Mr Alan Mears, NSW
Dr Bill Parsons, Vic
Dr John Swarbrick, Qld
2. **Presented in 1987**
Dr Ron Amor, Vic
Mr Ian Anderson, Vic
Mr Alf Humphries, WA
Mr Brian Hyde-Whyatt,
Tas
Dr Peter Kloot, SA
Dr Peter Michael, NSW
Mr Geoff Pearce, WA
3. **Presented in 1990 (at the
9th Australian Weeds
Conference, Adelaide)**
Dr Bruce Auld, NSW
Dr Malcolm Campbell,
NSW
Dr Richard Groves, Vic
Dr Dick Medd, NSW
Dr Leon Smith, NSW
4. **Presented in 1992 (at the
IWCC, Melbourne)**
Mr Warwick Felton, NSW
Mr Harry Combellack, Vic
Mr Des Gilbey, WA
5. **Presented in 1993 (at
10th Australian Weeds
Conference, Brisbane)**
Mr James Swain, NSW
Dr Steven Powles, SA
6. **Presented in 1996 (at
11th Australian Weeds
Conference, Melbourne)**
Mr Cyril Jerram, Vic

7. **Presented in 1998 (at
State meetings)**
Ms Deirdre Lemerle,
NSW
Dr Marcus Blacklow, WA
8. **Presented in 1999 (at 12th
Australian Weeds
Conference, Hobart)**
Mr Dennis Morris, Tas
Dr Rachel McFadyen, Qld

CAWSS REPORT

CAWSS Meeting 16 November 2001

Australian Weeds Database-
Discussion on the operation
and security of information.
Sheldon Navie who will be
working the data base requires
names of a contact person with
each member society.

CAWSS Home Page

A competition to get ideas to
improve the webpage has not
produced responses.

Suggestions are now to
advertise competition on
enviroweeds or discontinue the
competition and get profession-
al advice. It was resolved to
get professional advice.

Delegates to advise if anyone is
interested in working on the
site.

CAWSS affiliated membership dues

Societies to advise membership
numbers as at July 1999, 2000
& 2001. Salvo to issue a tax
invoice for each State by mid
December, 2001.

CAWSS business/strategic plan

South Australia has been very
active and Victoria has sent
some information. Comments
on commercialisation of
Weedbuster logo. Weed
Societies are voluntary and do
not have resources. Should we
have a paid executive? A
Strategic Plan is to be
developed and launched at the
Australian Weeds Conference.
Someone is needed to write a
brief history of CAWSS- (Ros
Shephard, Rob Richardson, Jim
Swain, John Swarbrick, Leon
Smith?)

Resolved- Add Vic information
to Strategic Plan and distribute
to delegates.

Other societies are to develop
actions and reply to Salvo. A
time slot is to be arranged at the
conference. Ros Shephard and
Bob Richardson are to be
approached re history of
CAWSS.

Each society is to receive at
least one copy of the CRC
Newsletter.

Investigate feasibility of
CAWSS taking responsibility
for the Weedbuster logo.

NT Weed Society developments

Proposals for the NT to become
a Sub branch of the Weed
Society of Queensland for two
years before becoming a
separate society, are to go to
the Darwin meeting in
November 2001. NT would
have a member on the WSQ
executive.

There could be a society
formed to include members

from NT, northern Qld and northern WA.

Proposal for CAWSS to become a member of the North American Weed Management Ass'n.
Still under discussion.

Interest from EWAN in CAWSS affiliation
Agenda paper to be developed by Bruce/Salvo after studying EWAN constitution.

Naming rights for AWC at conference
GRDC has committed some funds.

CAWSS speaker for conference
Still under discussion. Tim Reeves to be followed up.

CAWSS medal
One nomination. Medal committee will assess. Deadline for next year will be end of June.

Decade of weedbusting
A letter of support is to be sent to AFFA and EA about the importance of weed issues. Investigate possibility of writing to Ministerial councils and do so if appropriate.

Appointment of Vice President.
Mark Boersma has had to resign due to a change in position. Tasmania will consider a reappointment. If Tasmania cannot, then request will be passed to NSW for a nominee. Executive to then elect a VP.

Australian Weeds Conference
Much discussion on whether

AWC must be held in Australia. There are some benefits if held in NZ, South Africa. Reciprocal conferences could be held in Australia by like minded overseas organisations. Resolution: A position paper is to be developed.

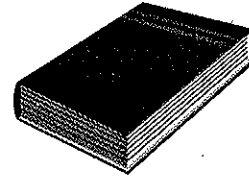
Formation of Aquatic Weed Management Society
There was much discussion. Resolved: Societies to seek expression of interest from members and their needs. Follow up what happened to previous aquatic weeds group.

IAIST metamorphosis project
SA has concerns that they need an organisation wider than agriculture.

Invasive plant project
Discussion on formal links between USDA and Australian State Departments of Agriculture to develop "weed alert" lists.

CAWSS awards
Vic, Tas societies have their Weedbuster awards. NSW has inaugural award this year. A scoping paper is to be prepared to look at the possibility of funding a national award. Recipient to be selected from state/ territory winners.

General Business
Discussion on use of electronic mailing to improve communication to members, including an e-newsletter. Next meeting- 22 February, 2002



OTHER GOOD READS

Plant Protection Quarterly Special: Australian Native Plants as Weeds Seminar

PPQ 16(3) 2001 contains eight papers from the February 2001 seminar at Monash University along with three other research reports and review of the biology of Japanese honeysuckle, *Lonicera japonica*. Richard Groves, Can some Australian plants be invasive?; Trudi Mullett, Effects of sweet pittosporum on plant biodiversity; Patrick Pigott, Natives from south-west Western Australia weedy in Victoria; Geoff Carr, Australian plants as weeds in Victoria; Jolyon Burnett, Nursery and Garden Industry initiatives in environmental weed management; Scott Coutts, Native plants as environmental weeds on the Mornington Peninsula; Eligio Bruzese, Biological control of weedy native plants in Australia; Tim Low, A challenge to our values – Australian plants as weeds.

\$25 + \$10 post and packaging,
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Available from: RG and FJ
Richardson, PO Box 42
Meredith, Victoria, 3333
Australia
Phone/fax: 03 5286 1533
E-mail:
Richardson@weedinfo.com.au

INTERNET SITE OF INTEREST

Weeds Australia

<http://www.weeds.org.au>

This is the most useful Australian weed web site. The best feature is the Weeds Australia Search facility, which allows visitors to access a great deal of information regarding environmental and agricultural weeds Australia-wide by using either common or scientific names. The search engine has been developed to assist in finding weed related information available from government and major community organisation web sites.

As well as links to weed related web sites, the Weeds Australia site can also lead you to a number of weed-related email listserver discussion groups where information is shared between land managers. These can be found by choosing "Web Addresses and Other Stuff", then "Listserver Discussion Groups".

The National Weeds Strategy is available as a pdf file and a summary is provided of its goals, objectives and strategies. The twenty Weeds of National Significance are listed and the process used to choose them from the 74 weeds nominated by the States and Territories is outlined. The individual national strategies for each weed are also available as pdf files.

The "Noxious Weeds List" section provides summaries of the legislation for each

Australian State and Territory. A search facility enables access to a table of the declaration status of the weed of interest (using common or scientific names) in each jurisdiction.

Other useful items available at the site are a list of weeds officially targeted for biological control, an explanation of the National Weeds Strategy Executive Committee (NWSEC) and its terms of reference, a similar explanation for the Australian Weeds Committee (AWC), and access to National Competency Standards for weed management.

A drawback to the website is that the "Weed Identification" section does not in itself have plant descriptions and pictures. However, it includes a list of useful books that do, an introduction to the "WEEDeck" national pocket identification card series, clear procedures to collect and preserve specimens, and herbarium contact details.

*Sarah Keel and Ian Faithfull
From
Under Control No. 18
December 2001*

COMING EVENTS

2002

Feb 10-13

Weed Science Society of America Meeting

Venue: Reno Hilton Hotel, Reno Nevada

Feb 28

1-day seminar: Impacts and Control of Exotic Stipoid Grasses (presented by Weeds Society of Victoria).

Venue: St. Albans Campus,

Victorian University of Technology

Contact: Ros Shepherd

Phone: 03 9576 2949

Fax: 03 9576 2949

Email: secwssv@surf.net.au

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

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.

AWARDS

INAUGURAL MEDAL FOR EXCELLENCE IN WEED MANAGEMENT

In issue No. 24 of "A Good Weed" we reported on the inaugural award for the NSW Weed Society's Medal for Excellence in Weed Management. The recipient, Hugh Milvain (Noxious Plants Advisory Officer, Yanco, retired) received the award at the Annual Dinner of the Society held at Dundry League Golf Club, Orange on Friday 16 November, 2001. Hugh and his wife, Yvonne attended the dinner accompanied by 20 members and wives to celebrate the occasion.

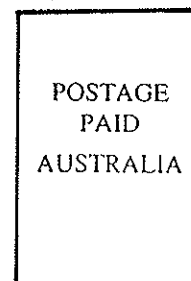


*Above. Hugh and Yvonne Milvain at the Award presentation and Annual Dinner.
Below. Marianne and Richard Graham (past president), Peter Michael (guest speaker) and Hugh and Yvonne Milvain during Peter's talk on his experiences in Japan. (Photos by Leon Smith)*



A Good Weed

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



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Web Site Maintenance

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