

D(G)  
\* 29 sept 2003



# *A Good Weed*

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

**#29 September 2003**

---

## ***In This Issue***

- 2003 Annual General Meeting – 30 October
- Riverina branch closure
- Report on organisation of the 14<sup>th</sup> Australian Weeds Conference, 2004
- Welcome to new members
- 2009 Asian Pacific Weeds Conference – call for assistance
- Upcoming seminar – The Operating Environment for Weed Control
- GST adds to \$3.5 billion weed problem
- Herbicide mode of action awareness in central and northern New South Wales
- Herbicide trials for new cereal varieties
- Schouten Island Gorse Control
- Weed Society of Victoria – Biennial Conference
- WEEDeck Cards
- NSW Weed Society Prize winner for 2002
- New editor
- Nurseries and florists can be a worry
- Weed Society of Queensland News
- Fluroxypyr for effective control of the environmental weeds – Madeira vine, mother-of-millions and wandering jew
- Review of NSW Weed Society
- A new molecular tool to detect triazine herbicide resistant weeds
- Details of AGM and Field Day, Tamworth, plus registration form.

*A Good Weed is Published by the Weed Society of New South Wales Inc.,  
PO Box 438, Wahroonga, NSW, 2076.*

*Website: [www.nswweedsoc.org.au](http://www.nswweedsoc.org.au)*

*Secretary: Jim Swain, 19 Larool Crescent, Thornleigh, 2120.*

*Phone 02 99801460 Fax 02 9980 1461*

*Material for the Newsletter should be sent to the Editor at the above address or to  
[mikehood@agriseach.com.au](mailto:mikehood@agriseach.com.au)*

*Phone 02 9967 0920 0429 692 890 Fax 02 9958 6091*

## **2003 Annual General Meeting 2003 Annual Dinner – 30 October**

Tamworth in the north of the State will be the venue for the 2003 AGM and dinner. Details are given elsewhere in this newsletter. The executive committee will meet at Tamworth on Friday 31 October.

A seminar and or field trip will be held in conjunction with these events. The local contact is Warwick Felton on 0267631145.

## **Riverina Branch**

This branch of the Weed Society of NSW was established some years ago to provide a focus to the many members and potential members resident in the Riverina area.

The branch functioned actively for several years but in recent times has suffered. There has been no meeting of members since 11 October 2000. Accordingly the branch is being closed and members can refocus their interest through the overall Society. It is of course ironic that this is happening just at the time as the same group of members is organising the Australian conference.

## **Report on Organisation of the 14<sup>th</sup> Australian Weeds Conference – Wagga Wagga 6- 10 September 2004**

The organisation of this event being run by the NSW Weed Society is proceeding according to plan under the chair of Professor Jim Pratley.

This report is provided by Rex Stanton.

The Council of Australian Weed Science Societies, a national representative body for weed management societies, holds a major weeds conference every two years. The next conference is being hosted by the Weed Society of New South Wales on behalf of

CAWSS and will be held 6<sup>th</sup> – 9<sup>th</sup> September 2004 in Wagga Wagga, in the heart of the Riverina. The theme for the conference is "*Weed Management: balancing people, planet, profit*".

This continues on from presentations at the previous Australian Weeds Conference held in Perth in 2002, which over 400 delegates attended. The theme of the next conference will continue to explore weed management issues from production and environmental considerations through to the social and economic impacts. Keynote speakers already confirmed for the conference include Julian Cribb (CSIRO) and Bobbie Brazil (Land & Water Australia).

These conferences are an ideal opportunity for people involved with weeds to meet industry representatives, leading scientists and fellow colleagues. There are many opportunities to build networks, learn about some of the latest research findings and to pass on your own research findings and experiences.

For those interested in presenting a paper, the deadline for submission of abstracts is November 30, 2003. Full details on the format and submission process are available from the conference website at <http://www.csu.edu.au/special/weedsconference/>.

Brochures will also be available shortly calling for submission of abstracts. Please contact the conference secretariat by email ([eventsww@csu.edu.au](mailto:eventsww@csu.edu.au)) or telephone (02 6933 4974) to be included on a mailing list to receive material as it becomes available.

Four field tours are planned, on dryland cropping, weeds & water, urban weeds and weeds of forestry, viticulture and national parks.

## **Welcome to New Members**

Emilie-Jane Ens, PhD Student, Institute of Conservation Biology, School of Biological Science, University of Wollongong.

Anne Herbert, Manager Noxious Weeds, Bega Valley Shire Council, Bega.

Rex Stanton, Technical Officer, Charles Sturt University, Wagga Wagga.

Karl Jesser, Vegetation Management Officer, City of Albury.

Hillary Cherry, consultant botanist, Forestville.

Leslie R. Tanner, Chiefs Weeds Advisory Officer, North West Weeds County Council.

Graham Goofrey, Spray Operator, Mid-Western Council, Mudgee.

Naomi de Ville, Environmental Contractor, Albion Park.

## 2009 Asia-Pacific Weeds Conference

Your Society is currently looking into the possibility of bidding for the above conference with the idea of holding it in Sydney. This conference is the regional international weeds conference, held every three years. It was held earlier this year in the Philippines.

If you have a special interest in this conference and would like to help put the bid together please contact the President, Bob Trounce. As in my experience this conference is heavily rice dominated perhaps we could have someone working in that industry assist. The following information was supplied by Bob Trounce.

### ASIAN/PACIFIC WEEDS CONFERENCE 2009

Dear Member

The Management Committee has the opportunity to convene the Asian/Pacific Weed Science Society's Conference in Australia in 2009.

To make the bid the committee require support from as many members as possible, and to ensure a success we need a broad range of members involved in the Conference organisation. Obviously the bulk of the hard work will be done by an events manager, however there are still important roles in the lead-up to and during the Conference for a wide range of members.

With modern communication methods including teleconferences and email we believe that members from all parts of the State will have a role. We also propose to assist groups at regional locations to take on specific tasks.

Please complete and return the attached form ASAP.

- I want to help in planning stages
- I am not able to help now but may closer to the event
- I am not able to help at this stage

Name:
Email
Postal Address:
<b>Telephone/s</b>

Return by email to  
bob.trounce@agric.nsw.gov.au  
Or fax to...02 6391 3206  
Or post to...Bob Trounce, LMB 21,  
ORANGE NSW 2800

## Upcoming Seminar

A Seminar is being organised by your committee on the subject - **The Operating Environment for Weed Control** - covering the following matters that impact on the business of practical weed control - legislation, quality assurance, tender requirements, insurance and minor use permits.

Full details will be advised shortly. Date: 5 November 2003. Location: Civic Theatre, Civic Centre, Hurstville (southern Sydney).

## GST Adds to \$3.5 Billion Weed Problem

Australia's costly \$3.5 billion per year tussle with weeds is being fought with a shrinking arsenal, as herbicide weapons are blunted by the spread of resistant weeds. To combat the proliferation of herbicide resistance, researchers at the CSIRO and University of WA are picking through plant genomes to uncover the 'fountain of resistance', or the genetic genesis of herbicide tolerance. Detoxifying enzymes called Glutathione-S-Transferases (GST) lead plant defences against toxic threats such as herbicides. GSTs are regulated by promoter elements, which respond to herbicide chemicals and increase levels of GSTs and other detoxifying enzymes to produce resistance. For more information, an expanded article is on the GRDC's Website [www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au).

## Herbicide Mode of Action awareness in Central and Northern NSW

By Erica McKay and John Cameron (ICAN Sydney)

In a recent postal survey conducted by NSW Agriculture weeds agronomists in central and northern NSW, farm advisers were

asked for an indication of their grower clients' awareness of herbicide Mode of Action groups. Knowledge of Mode of Action (MOA) groups is vital if rotating herbicides is to prevent development of resistant weeds.

On average agronomists felt that, 88% of growers in northern NSW had at least some level of awareness of Mode of Action groups. The CRC Weeds Herbicide Resistance project, aims to increase the awareness of growers to MOA groups and how rotating these groups can help in slowing the development of herbicide resistance.

Table 1: The awareness of growers in central and northern NSW to herbicide mode of action groups

	Level of awareness (%)			
	Good	Mod	Some	None
Northern NSW				
Nth-Central Plains	35	36	24	5
Northern Slopes	16	31	37	16
Central NSW				
Macquarie Barwon	22	43	26	9
Central Macquarie	22	38	24	16
<b>Average</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>12</b>

For further information, contact Paul Moylan NSW Agriculture Ph: 02 6763 1282 E-mail: [paul.moylan@agric.nsw.gov.au](mailto:paul.moylan@agric.nsw.gov.au)

## Herbicide Trials for New Cereal Varieties

New varieties from the northern grains region's wheat breeding joint ventures - Enterprise Grains Australia and Sunprime - as well as new barleys are to be assessed for herbicide susceptibility before commercial release.

Independent screening by a specialist team from Queensland's Department of Primary Industries will avoid a repeat of the recent



experience of the wheat variety Giles being found to be sensitive to sulfonylurea herbicides. And, at the request of growers, the continuing research that lets Queensland and northern NSW graingrowers consider weed and herbicide requirements when they are deciding what varieties to plant is to be extended to Central Queensland.

The scientists began rating the susceptibility of 20 wheat and 10 barley varieties to 12 herbicides, "identifying considerable differential tolerance between cultivars". They found yield losses that ranged up to 20% in 1999 ("an average season") and up to 40% in 2000 ("a very dry season") for several cultivars sprayed with registered herbicides at the recommended rate.

Wide industry distribution of varietal susceptibility ratings developed by the project has allowed growers to use them in planting decisions for the last three years. Now the project's been extended to June 30, 2006, to include - besides emerging wheat and barley lines from the breeding programs - other herbicides that are used in the northern grains region but which have not been included in the research so far.

Project leader, principal agronomist Steve Walker, says lines within two years of commercial release will be selected for screening in consultation with the breeding teams. "They will be tested at trial sites on the Darling Downs, with a standard set of the 10 herbicides most commonly used in the northern region," Dr Walker said. "Each new line will be tested over a minimum of three seasons, two before release and during the year of release, while the most commonly grown bread and durum wheats and barleys will be selected each year.

"This year we will spray 20 current lines of wheat - including the recent releases EGA Hume and EGA Bellaroi - -- with 12 herbicides and 17 advanced ones from the breeding programs with another 10, different products. "Eight current barleys - including

new releases Mackay and Binalong - and two advanced lines will be treated with 12 herbicides."

Dr Walker said northern region researchers had worked closely with similar GRDC supported projects in NSW and Western Australia, seeking national consistency. Data from the northern research would be compared to results from NSW Agriculture in Wagga Wagga. If real differences were identified, the northern project might need to set up a trial site in northern NSW, probably at Tamworth.

*Article sourced from "The Crop Doctor"  
John Lovett*

## **Schouten Island Gorse Control**

*Greg Stewart – East Coast Regional Weed Strategy  
Edited extract from Tasweeds – The Newsletter of the Tasmanian Weed Society*

Schouten Island is at the southern end of Freycinet Peninsula in Tasmania and forms part of the Freycinet National Park. Schouten Island was added to the park in 1967. It measures 8 km by 5 km at the widest points.

The island has a history of whaling, mining and farming starting during the early 1800's. Farming started on Schouten Island during the 1850's when Edward Crockett ran sheep there. From that time until the 1960's substantial land clearing and pastoral grazing was undertaken on the northern and western sides of the island. Fire would have been the main tool for land clearing, with large areas being burnt and allowed to regenerate to provide feed for sheep.

It is these sheep grazing and farming practices that have contributed to the current weed problems on the island. Blue periwinkle [*Vinca major*] and Californian thistle [*Cirsium arvense*] occur in small

amounts but by far the largest weed problem on the island is gorse [*Ulex europaeus*].

The Parks and Wildlife Service has been conducting a program to control gorse on Schouten Island for about 15 years. For the first ten years, an annual weed-spraying program was undertaken and this led to a substantial reduction. Today, gorse is sparsely scattered across three main areas. For the past six years, Pete Lingard, a ranger with the P&WS North-East District, has coordinated an annual 'gorse gnashing' working bee involving approximately 15 to 20 Wildcare volunteers. The participants travel from Coles Bay to Moreys Bay on Schouten Island in both the P&WS boat 'Geographe' and a local charter vessel. Pete and the volunteers spend approximately a week on the island and during that time 'cut and paint' gorse plants, check outlying areas, map locations of weeds [for future control works] and systematically check previously treated areas. Beach rubbish/debris is also collected and bagged ready for later removal from the island.

The participants are self-sufficient and supply all their own camping equipment and food for the full week on the island. The camping is based around the old grazier's but at Morey Bay. Fuel stoves must be used for the cooking, as fires are not permitted on the island. During their stay, workers have some time to explore the area or just relax on the beach and admire fantastic scenery.

All weed control equipment and herbicide for the 'cut and paint' along with all relevant safety equipment for the project is supplied by the P&WS. The volunteers use loppers, secateurs and pruning saws to cut off the gorse at the base of the stem. A mixture of 360 g/L glyphosate product and water at 1:1 [with red dye added] is then applied to the cut stems using a plastic sprayer bottle. This method of gorse control has proved to be very effective and regular inspections of previously treated areas indicate virtually no regrowth.

This project usually happens during March each year and over the time has become a popular event. Some regulars return each year. Even though the task is shrinking, ongoing control and monitoring are essential for many years to come, in order for the P&WS to achieve its goal to eradicate gorse from Schouten Island.

*[Editors Note – seems like a good way for the NSW Society to put its ageing membership to good use – any suggestions? Montague Island?]*

### **Weed Society of Victoria – Biennial Conference Bendigo, 20-21 August, 2003**

This two day seminar was recently held by WSV. Subjects covered included environmental weed management, new weed incursions, weed control technologies and integrated weed management. Further details form the WSV.

### **WEEDeck Cards**

These cards costing approximately 22c per card are published by Geoff Sainty. They are an excellent weed identification tool and are available for a wide range of weeds [86 at the last count]. Details from [www.sainty.com.au](http://www.sainty.com.au).

### **NSW Weed Society Prize – University of Sydney – Faculty of Agriculture**

Ms. Nicola Cottee was awarded this prize for 2002.

Nicola is currently studying at the University of Guelph, Ontario, Canada.

## New Editor

Peter Dowling, Bob Trounce and Jim Dellow resigned as joint editors at the last AGM having done sterling service for a number of years producing high quality newsletters. Please join with me in thanking them for their work.

The management committee has had some trouble finding a new editor or editors, which is disappointing – surely there are many members, especially younger ones who would relish the challenge. At a meeting in late April I found myself offering to help out in the short term and surprisingly the offer was accepted.

Articles, news, gossip, notice of upcoming meetings, book reviews and other content are very welcome and should be sent to me via the Weed Society address or emailed to [mikehood@agriseach.com.au](mailto:mikehood@agriseach.com.au) or faxed to 0299586091.

Mike Hood

## Nurseries and Florists can be a Worry

Edited report by Kate Blood taken from Weedscape – Weed Society of Victoria

Kate Blood and Michael Hansford visited the 2003 Melbourne International Flower and Garden Show looking for weeds being promoted, sold and displayed in the stalls and exhibits. The show is the largest flower and garden show of its type in the southern hemisphere.

These are some of the things they found:-

*Equisetum* spp [horsetail] was seen in the Silver Medal Award winning exhibit. Equisetum is considered one of the world's worst weeds and is prohibited entry to Australia by AQIS, prohibited in all States except NT and Vic., banned in NZ, is toxic to livestock and very invasive. It is about to

be declared in Victoria. Besides being in the above exhibit it was also being sold in small tubes for \$6 each or 4 for \$20 under the name of New Water Fern.

*Pistia stratiotes* [water lettuce] was very common as a floating water plant in exhibits and for sale. It is not a declared plant in Victoria but it is in other States. Lots of people were seen walking around carrying their purchased plants in plastic bags, like goldfish.

*Houttuynia cordata* [chameleon plant, court jester, houttuynia] is a creeping groundcover with multi-coloured leaves. It spreads by underground stems. It is banned in NZ and was very common at the show as display plants and for sale.

*Oxalis hirta* [shramrock hirta] was seen for sale.

Many *Carex* species were popular as in previous years.

## Weed Society of Queensland News

WSQ has awarded life membership to the following members:-

John Swarbrick, Jock Robertson, John Rawson, Charles Julian and Bill Haseler.

## Fluroxypyr for Effective Control of the Environmental Weeds – Madeira Vine, Mother-of-Millions and Wandering Jew.

By Alan Murphy

STARANE 200 containing 200 g/L fluroxypyr present as the methylheptyl ester, is registered for the control of a wide range of broadleaf weeds and woody weeds in several crops, fallow and non-crop situations. The following table summarises label recommendations for the three weeds

referred to in the title. Readers are guided to the references for further details of the experimental work done to support registration.

#### Madeira vine

Swarbrick J.T. (1993). Fluroxypyr gives rapid knockdown of Madeira vine and kill of mother-of-millions. Abstracts 10<sup>th</sup> Aust. & 14<sup>th</sup> Asian Pacific Weed Conf., Brisbane, p. 100.

Prior S.L. & Armstrong T.R. (2001). A comparison of effects of foliar applications of glyphosate and fluroxypyr on Madeira vine. *Plant Prot. Quarterly* Vol. 16 (1) p. 33-36.

#### Mother-of-millions

Armstrong T. & Prior S. (1999). Control of mother-of-millions using herbicides. *Proc. 12<sup>th</sup> Aust. Weeds Conf.*, Hobart, p. 627.

Swarbrick J.T. (1993). As above.

#### Wandering Jew

Hanna A. (1993). Use of Starane 200 for control of wandering jew in residential areas, NSW Agriculture Permit Number P-93-66.

Murphy A.R. (1993). Selective control of wandering jew with fluroxypyr foliar spray. *Proc. 10<sup>th</sup> Aust. & 14<sup>th</sup> Asian Pacific Weed Conf.*, Brisbane, p. 265-268. (Results from 11 field experiments – 1980-1993).

Pritchard G.H. Department of Natural Resources & Environment, Frankston, Victoria.

1. Wandering jew - Bunarong Park, Frankston, trial report (WJ-94-3) 1995.
  2. Wandering jew trial (WJ-94-11) 1995, final report, Yarra Flats Park, Heidelberg.
  3. Wandering jew trial (WJ-95-9) 1996, Ferny Creek, trial progress report.
- Shortis P. Herbicide screening trial, wandering jew; Department of Natural Resources, Technical Highlights report, 1997.

Weed	Growth Stage	State	mL/100L	Critical Comments
Madeira vine <i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	Apply at time of active growth	NSW, Qld only	500	All high volume sprays with water to the point of run-off. Add an adjuvant such as BS1000 to mother-of-millions sprays.
Mother-of-millions <i>Kalanchoe</i> spp.	Seedlings, young plants before flowering	NSW, Qld only	600	
Wandering jew <i>Tradescantia albiflora</i>	Plants up to and including flowering	All states	1500	

### *Weed Society Executive 2002-03*

*President Bob Trounce*

*Vice President Louise Brodie*

*Secretary Jim Swain*

*Assistant Secretary Alan Murphy*

*Treasurer Alex McLennan*

*Newsletter Editor Michael Hood*

*Committee Members: Mike Barrett Annabell Bowcher Richard Carter John Cameron Warwick Felton Lawrie Greenup Stephen Johnson Deidre Lemerle Brian Sindel Steve Sutherland*



# Review of NSW Weed Society

By a review subcommittee

After studying the membership of the society we determined the career stage structure, industry and regional breakdown of members. The major observations are that the early career membership is the smallest proportion (14%), and in some regions is nil. It was also surprising that the industry sectors were quite different from the memberships of the executive committee.

Region (Postcode)

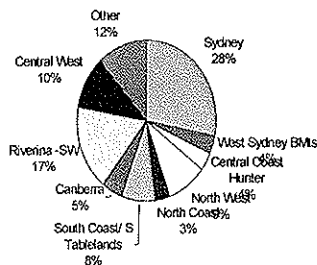


Figure 1 Membership by region

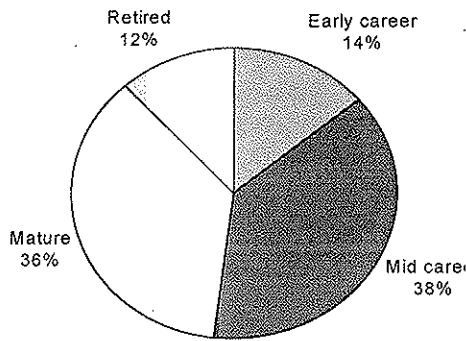


Figure 2 Membership by career stage n=137 (not including institutions)

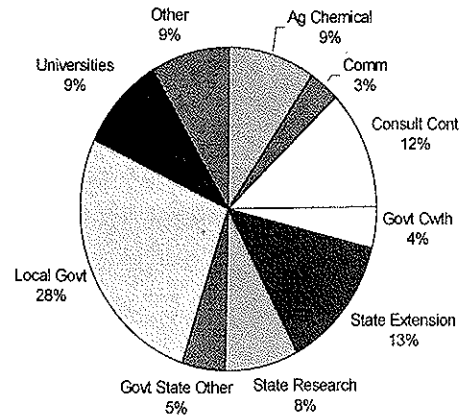


Figure 3 Membership by Industry Sector - Not including institutions

The most members are in the Sydney region, with concentrations in the North West Riverina and Central West.

It is obvious that without including early career members we will become irrelevant. By contrast, in the Riverina, we have new members joining, and a wide range of career stages. The wide discrepancy in the age distribution of the current Weed Society NSW membership clearly shows that if the Weed Society is to fulfil a useful function, and regain viability and intensity, a major initiative to recruit new and younger members needs to commence ASAP.

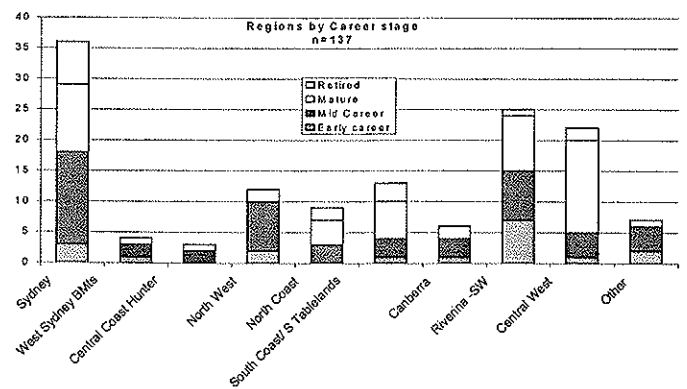


Figure 4 Career stage in each region (n=137)

The Executive considered options for increasing the portion of early career stage members. Already some initiatives have begun.

- A Sydney Basin Weed Research group is being established and will hold an initial meeting on 29 July. (contact Richard Carter 02 63913172 [richard.carter@agric.nsw.gov.au](mailto:richard.carter@agric.nsw.gov.au) )
- Revegetation contractors have expressed an interest in convening a specific function (Contact John Webb 02 9894 2255 [jwebb@urbanbushland.com.au](mailto:jwebb@urbanbushland.com.au))

Other possible initiatives include:

- Convening the 2009 Asia Pacific Weeds Conference in Sydney.
- Establishing links with Universities undergraduate training

The executive wants your opinion- what do you want your society to do?

## **A new molecular tool to detect triazine herbicide resistant weeds**

By John Cameron and Erica McKay

The first signs that herbicide resistance is a problem in a field is usually that the herbicide either does a poor job or fails to kill the target weeds altogether. However, for a herbicide to fail, it usually means that the number of resistant individuals in the population has already grown to a high level.

If herbicide resistant weeds could be detected at an early stage of development, it would enable farmers to implement control strategies while the size of the resistant population is still small, before it becomes a significant problem.

The Agricultural Molecular Biotechnology Laboratory (AMBL) at the Gatton Campus of the University of Queensland has recently developed a molecular marker tool that can distinguish between weeds that are

susceptible and resistant to triazine herbicides.

Trials conducted on triazine-resistant canola, common groundsel, barnyard grass and blackberry nightshade showed that the test is able to discriminate between triazine resistant and susceptible plants with 100% accuracy.

The test is reliable, simple, fast and accurate and can test a large number of samples from a single paddock within a day. This enables early detection of resistant biotypes when still present at low numbers. Resistance in weeds can also be tested in cotyledon stage plants and results could be available within two days. This means that the farmer can decide if triazines can be used on that paddock or not, and still apply the herbicide spray at the optimum weed growth stage for maximum kill.

It is hoped that this method will be developed into a useful management tool. Similar tests are also being developed to detect resistance to other herbicide mode of action groups.

This research was conducted by PhD student Miss Wenjie Liu and her supervisor Dr Dion Harrison, and was supported by growers and the Federal Government through the GRDC.

For further information contact:

Dr Dion Harrison,

Ph: (07) 5460 1313

E-mail: [dion.harrison@mailbox.uq.edu.au](mailto:dion.harrison@mailbox.uq.edu.au)

*Weed Society of New  
South Wales*

**AGM and Annual  
Dinner**

**Thursday 30<sup>th</sup> October  
2003**

*Program*

*1.30 pm*

Meet at Tamworth Agricultural  
Institute  
Calala Lane  
Tamworth

Inspect weed research trials

*Afternoon tea*

*4.00 pm*

**Annual General Meeting**

*7.00 pm*

**Annual Dinner**

**Venue**

**City Sider Motor Inn  
Marius St  
Tamworth  
(between White and Hill Streets)**

It is recommended that visitors for the AGM and Dinner stay at the City Sider Motor Inn. It is very conveniently located in the Central Business Area of Tamworth and is just a short walk to the shops, banks and Post Office.

Phone: 02 67 66 4777

Fax: 02 67 66 4769

E-mail: [mail@citysidermotorinn.com.au](mailto:mail@citysidermotorinn.com.au)

To register please photocopy this page, complete and send details.

*Weed Society of New  
South Wales*

**Annual Dinner**

**City Sider Motor Inn**

**Tamworth**

**30th October 2003**

**\$40/head**

I/We

.....  
.....  
will be attending the annual dinner for  
the Weed Society of NSW at Tamworth.

**RSVP:**

Secretary

Weed Society of NSW Inc.

PO Box 438

Wahroonga

NSW 2076

Or Email

[jimswain@zipworld.com.au](mailto:jimswain@zipworld.com.au)

**Before the 24<sup>th</sup> October 2003**


# *A Good Weed*

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

SURFACE  
MAIL

POSTAGE  
PAID  
AUSTRALIA

Print Post Approved  
PP247134/00010

Bayer 

 Dow AgroSciences

syngenta

*Luhrmann Environment Management Pty Ltd*  
*providing quality solutions*



NSW Agriculture



Web Site Maintenance

The Weed Society acknowledges the generous support of Dow AgroSciences Aust Ltd, Frenchs Forest, Luhrmann Environment Management Pty Ltd [www.luhrmann.com.au](http://www.luhrmann.com.au), Pennant Hills, Syngenta, Pendle Hill, Bayer Australia Ltd, Pymble and Nepean Blue, [info@nb.au.com](mailto:info@nb.au.com) for their sponsorship of

*A Good Weed*