

# *A Good Weed*



**The Newsletter of the Weed Society of New South Wales Inc.**

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## **In this Issue**

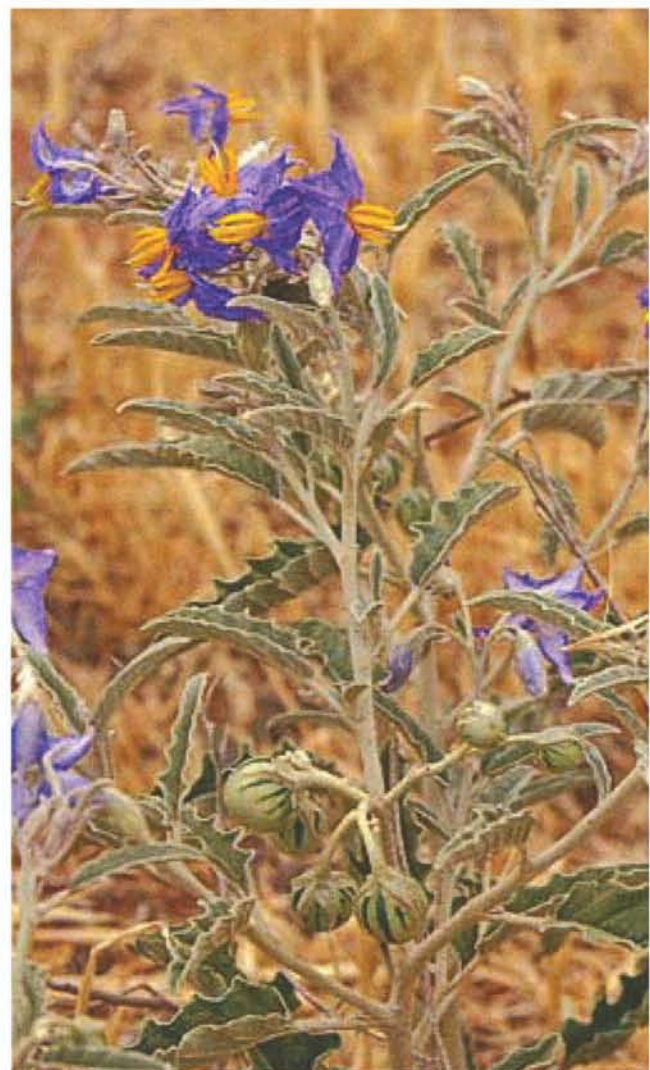
Society details	1
President's Report & What's on?	2
From the Treasurer	3
From the Editor	3
NZ Plant Protection Society address	3
CAWS update	4
Devil in the detail – silverleaf nightshade	5
Spot Spraying – Commercial Reality	6
Regional Weed Management	8
Book Review	9
NSW Invasive Species Plan	10
Pest Management in Schools	10
Liverseed Grass – Glyphosate resistant	12
AGM – Requirements for General Meeting	13
Annual General Meeting	14
Annual Dinner	14
<i>Insert</i> – GM Crops – Risks & Benefits	
<i>Insert</i> – Proxy Form for AGM	

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The Weed Society of New South Wales Inc.  
PO Box 438 WAHROONGA NSW 2076

Secretary: Alan Murphy

Editors: Lawrie Greenup  
Stephen Johnson



**Silverleaf nightshade *Solanum elaeagnifolium*  
flowers, fruits & leaves**

*Image: Rex Stanton*



**THE WEED SOCIETY  
OF NEW SOUTH WALES INC.**

**Office Bearers for 2007/08**

President	Rex Stanton [Wagga Wagga]
Vice President	Warwick Felton [Tamworth]
Immediate Past President	Stephen Johnson [Orange]
Secretary	Alan Murphy [Umina]
Treasurer	Jim Swain [Thornleigh]
Public Officer	Mike Barrett [Beecroft]

**Other members of the Committee**

Assistant Secretary	Vacant
Newsletter Editor	Lawrie Greenup [Westleigh]
Assistant Newsletter Editor	Stephen Johnson [Orange]
CAWS Delegates	Rex Stanton [Wagga Wagga], Warwick Felton [Tamworth]
Committee	Peter Harper [Ingleburn], Peter Dowling [Orange] Luc Streit [Chatswood], Bruce Auld [Orange]

**Committee Meeting Dates for 2008**

February 15	Vivien Place, Castle Hill	August 15	Vivien Place, Castle Hill
April 11	Vivien Place, Castle Hill	October 10	Vivien Place, Castle Hill
May 30	Vivien Place, Castle Hill	December 12	Vivien Place, Castle Hill

November 13                    **AGM 43 and Annual Dinner**                    Pennant Hills Golf Club, Beecroft

All members are welcome at meetings; check with the secretary for final date, time and place as arrangements may change.

**Weed Society of New South Wales**

The Society was formed in 1966, the first weed society in Australia. It is affiliated with similar societies in Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, Western Australia and New Zealand under the umbrella organisation - The Council of Australasian Weeds Societies [CAWS]

**Society Aims:-**

- To promote a wider interest in weeds and their management.
- To provide opportunities for those interested in weeds and their management and to exchange information and ideas based on research and practice.
- To encourage the investigation of all aspects of weeds and weed management.
- To co-operate with other organisation engaged in related activities in Australia, New Zealand and overseas.
- To encourage the study of weed science and the dissemination of its findings.
- To produce and publish such material as may be considered desirable.

Membership is open to all and costs \$40.00 per annum for general membership, \$20.00 per annum for bona fide students. For an application form contact: **Secretary PO Box 438 WAHROONGA NSW 2067** or visit our website [www.nswweedsoc.org.au](http://www.nswweedsoc.org.au)

## President's Column



All members should be aware that the AGM will be held in November.

The last several years have seen a low level of attendance, with the stalwarts of the Society committee being most if not all of the persons present at the meeting.

As a society with over

100 members, I would hope to see new faces not only at the meeting but also volunteering to assist the society by serving in some capacity on the committee.

An interesting article was recently circulated through the Council of Australasian Weed Societies highlighting the findings of a 2007 survey of the age structure of United Kingdom members of the European Weed Research Society. The survey revealed that only around one third of the society members were under 50 years of age (only one of which was under 30!), and nearly a further one third were over 60 years of age. If the age structure is similar in Australia, there are serious implications. Firstly, we have a generation of experienced weeds experts who have no younger generation with whom to share their knowledge. Secondly, with no younger generation in the wings, the Society has limited options for succession planning to maintain a dedicated committee. Lastly, given the number of young people involved in landcare, bushcare, catchment management authorities and such like, the Society must find ways to embrace these people and be relevant to their needs and interests.

One of the practical steps the Society is already taking in this regard is upgrading the website, the principle method of communication and interaction in today's electronic age. The new website will have a complete new look and feel,

with more information available. Similar to the newsletter, the breadth of content on the website will rely on contributions from society members.

Another step our Society is investigating is obtaining a member discount for subscription to Plant Protection Quarterly. The Weed Management Society of South Australia is also pursuing this idea, as this long standing Australian journal provides many interesting research papers across a wide range of fields and would appeal to many members of weed societies. Ideas such as this will only progress towards reality if there is strong support from within the individual societies, so if you have not already registered your support (or otherwise) with the society secretary, I would urge you to do so.

Rex Stanton

## What's on?

- **Seminar 'GM Crops – Risks & benefits'**  
12<sup>th</sup> November 2008  
Vibe Hotel  
Milsons Point

An insert outlining the program and registration details is included in this newsletter.

- **Annual General Meeting & Annual Dinner**  
13<sup>th</sup> November 2008  
Pennant Hills Golf Club  
Copeland Road  
Beecroft

Full details are listed on page 14 and a proxy form has been included as an insert in this newsletter

## **From the Treasurer**

The financial year for the society runs from the 1<sup>st</sup> October to the 30<sup>th</sup> September each year so the financial year 2007/08 has ended and the society's auditors Thomas GLC have now commenced their annual audit of the accounts which will be presented at the Annual General Meeting in November 2008

### **Membership.**

We currently have 117 fully paid financial members, which include 2 life members.

Of concern is the fact that:

- 14 members have not paid their fees for 2007 and 2008
- 33 are unfinancial for 2008.

23 members have paid using the credit card facility.

The unfinancial members have already received a reminder notice and we thank those who have paid their outstanding membership fee as a result.

Another reminder notice will be sent shortly to those who were still unfinancial as at 1 October 2008.

Those members who are unfinancial for 2007 and 2008 will be removed from the members list unless their outstanding subscriptions fee of \$70 is paid by 1 December 2008.

To date all members, financial and unfinancial, have been receiving the newsletter and the other services provided by the society and, to maintain these services, the society asks for you to pay your outstanding fees or advise us that you do not wish to continue as members.

Jim Swain.  
Hon Treasurer.

## **From the editor**

Contributions for the newsletter are always welcomed, especially those dealing with local and regional weed issues.

Material can be sent to:

Editor PO Box 438 Wairoa NSW 2067  
or [editor@nswweedsoc.org.au](mailto:editor@nswweedsoc.org.au)

## **Change of address for the NZ Plant Protection Society**

Can you please change your contact details for the NZ Plant Protection Society from PO Box 11094, Hastings, New Zealand to:

Secretary  
NZ Plant Protection Society  
PO Box 8363  
Havelock North  
New Zealand  
Fax +64 6 877 1303

These new contact details will be relevant when NZPPS is listed as a link on any of your weed societies websites or for sending your newsletters. If you want to contact other officers of NZPPS and have a different address than the one above please disregard the change.

Sonja Reid

## CAWS Update – September 2008



We're at an important crossroads with weed management in Australia, the end of an era for the Weeds CRC and the soon-to-be beginnings of a new national weeds research centre.

On behalf of CAWS I'd like to wish the Weeds CRC a fond farewell and a large thankyou for its comprehensive contribution to weed management, at local, regional, state, national and international scales. Launched as the Cooperative Research Centre for Weed Management Systems in 1995, and becoming the CRC Australian Weed Management in its second round from 2001, it has made a massive contribution to weeds research, education and awareness. The Weeds CRC has had a wide geographic coverage, with contributing staff from every Australian State and Territory and New Zealand, in government agencies, universities and industries. Issues covered have included herbicide resistance, biological control, weeds of natural ecosystems, pastures, crops and aquatic habitats, risk assessment, economics, impacts, policy, eradication, dispersal and invasive garden plants. Publications have numbered in the hundreds with factsheets, guides, manuals, books, journal papers and conference presentations. The Weeds CRC has been very effective in raising national awareness, with frequent articles in the print and electronic media. Its independence has enabled it to lobby governments for policy change, one of the most effective being the end of the permitted genera entry into Australia (in collaboration with WWF).

One of the greatest benefits from the Weeds CRC has been the networks and wider sense of community it has fostered amongst staff and

students across Australia and overseas. It has broken down traditional rivalries between various research institutions around the country and will leave a legacy of ongoing collaboration across jurisdictional boundaries. The Weeds CRC was of particular benefit as a training ground for our weed scientists of the future. For students and young weed scientists alike, it was vital to not only have had the scientific mentoring, but also the opportunity to feel welcome and a part of a national, cooperative network.

There are far too many people to thank individually, but our particular gratitude goes to the Directors/CEOs; Steve Powles, Rick Roush and Rachel McFadyen, and to the Program Leaders over the years; Richard Groves, Deidre Lemerle, David Kemp, John Fisher, Bruce Auld, Jim Pratley, Chris Preston, Dane Panetta, Paul Pheloung, Tony Grice, Steve Walker and Peter Martin (apologies if I have missed any!). To these people and all other individuals who contributed, CAWS and its members offer many thanks.

Note that the Weeds CRC's website will remain active for several years as an ongoing source of information: [www.weedscrc.org.au](http://www.weedscrc.org.au)

CAWS takes a keen interest in the development of the new national weed research centre, with Australian Government funding of \$15 million over four years. An interim board has been established, led by John Kerin, to develop a collaborative structure inclusive of State/Territory governments and research and development corporations (e.g. GRDC). Research priorities and a physical base for the centre are yet to be determined. CAWS would want the new centre to have a wide geographic coverage, including links across the Tasman, and to address both environmental and primary industries weed issues equitably.

Finally, congratulations to two students who have both been awarded CAWS travel awards for 2008.

Sam Trengove is undertaking a Masters degree through The University of Adelaide on the potential for site-specific weed management in Australian agriculture, including comparing various sensor devices for weed detection. He will be presenting a paper at the Weed Science Society of America conference in February 2009 and visiting weed/engineering scientists in three US states, Canada, Denmark, Germany, France and Spain. Eleanor Dormontt is undertaking a PhD through The University of Adelaide on the evolution of the invasiveness of *Senecio madagascariensis*. She will be attending the international symposium "Fifty years of invasion ecology – the legacy of Charles Elton" at Stellenbosch, South Africa in November 2008. Her poster will be titled "A powerful emerging approach to assess the genetic consequences of invasions: the use of molecular markers to compare native and invasive populations".

The next round of applications for the CAWS Student Travel Award (\$3000) and Early Career Weed Scientist Travel Award (\$2000) will be due by the end of May 2009. No applications were received for the latter award in 2008.

## John Virtue (Dr) President CAWS

### Devil in the detail



Silver leaf nightshade flower © Rex Stanton

Microscopes have been enlisted in the fight against the summer perennial weed silverleaf nightshade *Solanum elaeagnifolium*. (or white horse nettle for Victorian media).

Silverleaf nightshade is a declared noxious weed in some parts of NSW and can be toxic to stock.

Researchers at the EH Graham Centre for agricultural innovation, are half way through a

project to look for innovative solutions to tackle the invasive weed which is estimated to cost the industry millions of dollars every year in reduced crop and pasture production.

Since the 1970's herbicides have been the standard method to control the weed, but this annual strategy is costing producers thousands of dollars and not having any long-term impact on the deep-rooted plant.

Project leader Dr Rex Stanton has shown that trichomes, or fine hairs, on the underside of the leaves may hold the key. Under a microscope the hair like structures are visible and they penetrate deep into the leaf, so understanding the basic anatomy of the plant may help in finding better techniques to manage it. These hairs may affect herbicide uptake, so it may be possible to develop smarter herbicide application practices.

Another area of investigation is allelopathy. This line of research was initiated following anecdotal reports that fewer populations of silverleaf nightshade are found under certain eucalyptus trees. Trials are being conducted in the laboratory to see whether compounds in these eucalyptus trees have an affect on silverleaf nightshade seeds. Work will soon start to work with seedlings and to investigate their response.

Another option being investigated is the combined use of herbicides and pastures to outcompete the weed. Trials utilising pasture species, such as lucerne, phalaris, cocksfoot and biserrula, will be established at sites across the state.

Integrated weed management combining herbicides and competitive pastures may reduce silverleaf nightshade growth, however, persistence will be needed as it could take several years to eradicate the plant.

The project is funded by Meat and Livestock Australia

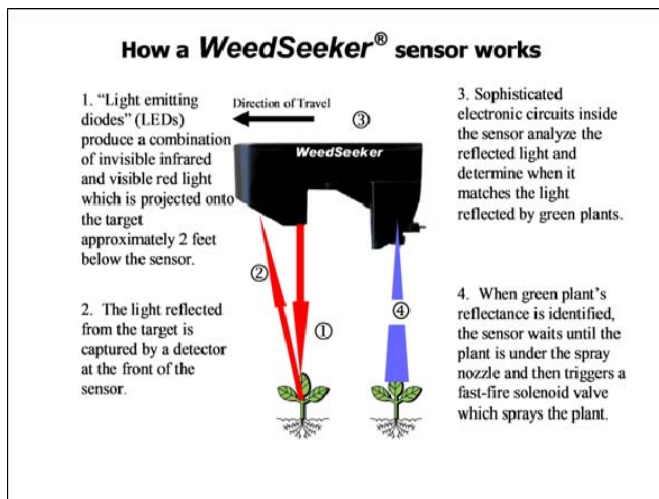
## Spot Spraying: Now a Commercial Reality



Agricultural producers and contractors are reaping the benefits from sensor technology which can be used to selectively apply herbicides, insecticides, fertilisers and fungicides to plants in an agricultural, horticultural, viticultural and industrial situation.

The WeedSeeker® technology is designed for use on any pasture or crop free surface. It is being used in agriculture, along roadsides, railway corridors, airport runways, golf courses, median strips, parks and hiking trails, and more - the possibilities are limitless.

due to a narrower field of view of the sensors compared to a 500mm spacing on a standard boom. The WeedSeeker® will spray only weeds, not bare ground. WeedSeeker® is effective wherever weeds occur intermittently. The technology can be fitted to most boomsprays. WeedSeeker® is weather proof, operational both day and night, and capable of speeds of up to 25km per hour, making it very versatile and convenient for operators who are constantly



The WeedSeeker® technology uses sensors and nozzles spaced at 380mm apart. This spacing is

restricted by weather and time. Hugh Ball of Moree in NSW says "the WeedSeeker is excellent technology for problem weeds or scattered weeds on clean fallows. Our best results are achieved at a speed of 12-16km per hour at night where the backlight is consistent. It is a machine that will come into its own as weed resistance issues arise". WeedSeeker® users are achieving up to 95% savings in fallow herbicide; significantly reducing costs and delivering environmental benefits.

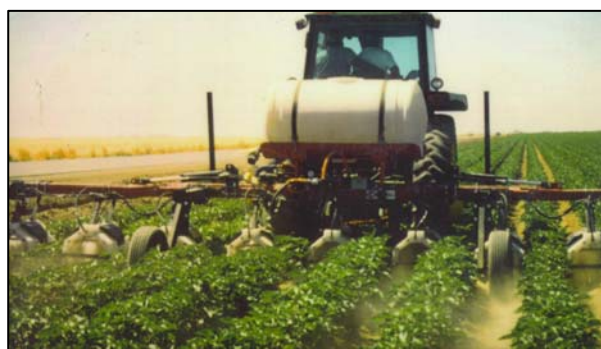
Jamie Grant of Jimbour in Queensland purchased the WeedSeeker® technology around 5 summers ago and has consistently achieved savings of 75%-95% of chemical use.

DPI research in Northern NSW has shown that the average weed cover in fallow paddocks is as low as 20% of the paddock area. This means that often 80% of the herbicide is applied to bare soil and is wasted. This is inefficient, expensive and environmentally unsustainable. Don Hubbard of Spring Ridge in NSW purchased the WeedSeeker® in early 2007 and has been using the technology in many situations. "It has been particularly successful in controlling hard to kill weeds like ryegrass, fleabane and milk thistle. We are also saving 96% of chemical per spray on zero till controlled traffic over 240ha" says Don. As previously mentioned, the WeedSeeker® can be used in a number of applications, including: shielded spraying in row crops; broadacre fallow spraying; tree crop spraying; channel spraying, industrial spraying (e.g. councils, railways, roadways, airports and schools); vineyard spraying; and fungicide, insecticide and fertiliser applications in vegetables.



The benefits of WeedSeeker® are huge. One of the advantages of using WeedSeeker® is the emergence of hard to kill fallow weeds such as fleabane, peachvine, milk thistle, roundup ready

cotton and marshmallow, which have become an increasing issue in the northern Australia cropping region. (Australia was one of the first countries in the world to discover resistance in annual rye grass (*Lolium sp*) to the common fallow herbicide Glyphosate). The WeedSeeker® allows producers to use mixtures of different herbicide groups, which may be currently too expensive to apply in a blanket application. This method of application will prolong the life of existing herbicides and reduce resistance in weed populations, greatly improving sustainability of



cropping systems.

The risk of herbicide drifting onto non-target areas and the surrounding environment is reduced due to the chemical being released substantially lower than conventional spraying methods. The reduction of tillage cropping systems can provide environmental benefits in terms of reducing soil erosion by wind and water. reducing herbicide use improves returns further and allows more producers to adopt the system to the benefit of the whole agricultural landscape, and less chemical load in the environment benefits the whole community. WeedSeeker® also reduces the amount the amount of water used by covering more hectares per tank load.

"The WeedSeeker's sensors can target anything as small as a 50 cent piece at a speed of 18km per hour, or even smaller if we decided to fine tune our system", says Mark Wandel of Esperance WA. "We have found that we are now only spraying between 0.5%-22% of the paddock since using the WeedSeeker, saving us 60-90% in chemical, compared to conventional broadacre



spraying. We are also applying the right rate of chemical to the right weeds” he said. Producers and contractors who use WeedSeeker® are saving thousands of dollars each year by reducing the amount of chemical they use, and with the increasing exorbitant price of glyphosate, who knows what the savings could end up being. Their investment is saving them time, money, chemical, and the environment.



If you would like more information on the WeedSeeker® visit [www.cropoptics.com.au](http://www.cropoptics.com.au) or phone Scott Jameson at Crop Optics Australia on +61 428 664 318 or +612 6760 7756

**Editor:** The reflectance based weed sensing technology was originally developed by Warwick Felton, Senior Research Scientist, and Keith McCloy, Principal Agronomist Remote Sensing, at the Tamworth Agricultural Institute. Their research was funded by the Wheat Industry Research Council 1986-89.

The reliable application of the concept has been possible with the commercial release of WeedSeeker® and GreenSeeker® selective application equipment.

### **Regional weed management priorities for the conservation of biodiversity**

The NSW Departments of Environment and Climate Change (NSW DECC) and Primary

Industries (NSW DPI) are currently working with the 13 CMAs in NSW to develop regional weed priorities for biodiversity conservation. These priorities will be consistent with the goals of the recently released NSW Invasive Species Plan, NSW Natural Resource Commission (NRC) targets and the Australian Weeds Strategy. The process developed allows for an efficient use of resources, by prioritising sites for weed control across all land tenure based on the biodiversity conservation outcome. This site-led approach strategically addresses the need for management of widespread weeds for biodiversity conservation, as opposed to weed-led approaches that are aimed at eradicating or containing emerging threats or preventing new incursions.

The project has commenced in most catchments and draft priority lists (weeds, sites and biodiversity at risk) have already been developed for several of the CMAs. These lists are based on extensive stakeholder consultation and existing CMA projects or investments that identify priority weeds and biodiversity. An interim report will be provided to all 13 CMAs by the end of 2008. The final lists of priority sites, weeds and biodiversity at risk for each CMA will be used to help guide investment until 2015.

For more information on this project including background information and the process has been established visit

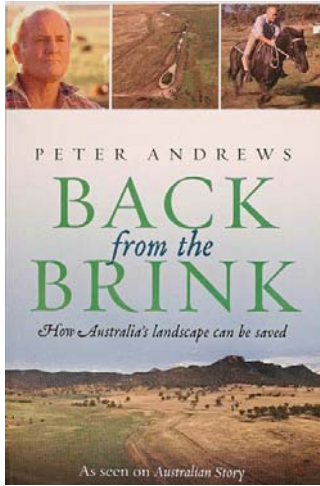
[www.environment.nsw.gov.au/CMAweeds](http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/CMAweeds).

From this site you can also navigate to CMA specific pages to view the current status of the project and outcomes for each CMA.

### **For more information contact**

- Leonie Whiffen (DECC) at [weeds.cma@environment.nsw.gov.au](mailto:weeds.cma@environment.nsw.gov.au) or
- Bruce Auld (DPI) at [bruce.auld@dpi.nsw.gov.au](mailto:bruce.auld@dpi.nsw.gov.au).

## Book Review



### “Back from the Brink”

How Australian landscapes can be saved.

By Peter Andrews

ABC Books 2006

ISBN 978 0 7333 1962 4

Most graziers tend to look at the condition of their livestock rather than state of their primary resource, their pastures. Why else, for instance, would the perennial pasture zone in eastern Australia have less than 10% of its area with adequate improved pasture species present?

Peter Andrews is in the minority with a deep interest in the landscape and its relation to agriculture. He is in favour of slashing for weed management, the importance of trees and hedges in the landscape and the use of mulch.

A principal interest is retaining water in the landscape: by contouring and other earth works. The Soil Conservation Service in New South Wales has advised on water harvesting and erosion prevention for the last 70 years, although not everyone has listened.

Ideally, pasture management should retain sufficient vegetative ground cover to discourage weed invasion and also to slow the rate of water run-off, allowing infiltration into the landscape. Research by NSW agricultural scientists suggests: one to two tonnes of dry matter per hectare. The information is out there but it doesn't always happen. Why? Landholders frequently overgraze pastures to increase animal production to make a living and to retain breeding stock.

Production, pasture or animal, is something that is not dealt with in this book. We learn little of the botanical composition of the pastures. Where do the desirable plants come from? The main livestock interest seems to be in race horses and their diet. The economics of this approach, for example, production foregone while slashed paddocks are left to rot for 18 months, are ignored. It may not matter if you are reaping benefits at Randwick.

The book has many wayward ideas and errors. Andrews does not appear to understand where inorganic nutrients come from or the fact that, from most farms, they are also exported in produce. “Weeds” are regarded as being distinct from “grasses”, although the *Vulpia* grasses are the most abundant weeds, and plants, in the perennial pasture zone. The accumulative and differential poisoning caused by plant toxins such as the pyrrolizidine alkaloids in Paterson's curse are also not understood.

Notwithstanding these criticisms, it is refreshing to find a book that boldly confronts and examines our modified and cultivated landscapes. Some of Andrews' apparently radical ideas such as the use of deciduous trees in our landscapes are well worth consideration.

Bruce Auld

## NSW Invasive Species Plan available now

Invasive species is one of the greatest threats to biodiversity and primary production in NSW. The NSW Invasive Species Plan, developed with extensive government, industry and community input, provides actions that aim to prevent and effectively manage the introduction and spread of invasive species so that this significant threat is minimised.

The NSW Invasive Species Plan will be implemented jointly by the NSW Department of Primary Industries (NSW DPI) and the NSW

Department of Environment & Climate Change (NSW DECC) but also relies on collaboration and action by other government organisations, industry and the wider community.

For more information on the NSW Invasive Species Plan, contact Rob Williamson, Team Leader, Invasive Species Strategy and Planning on (02) 6391 3166 or [robert.williamson@dpi.nsw.gov.au](mailto:robert.williamson@dpi.nsw.gov.au).

To order a copy of the NSW Invasive Species Plan contact NSW DPI Bookshop on 1800 028 374 or email [bookshop@dpi.nsw.gov.au](mailto:bookshop@dpi.nsw.gov.au).

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## Pest Management in Schools



Image courtesy AVPMA

The APVMA has developed an advisory booklet *Pest Management in Schools* to provide guidance and information on the safe and effective use of pesticides in this environment. It is intended for managerial and teaching staff, students, parents, school councils, pest control operators, local government officers and the general public.

The full document can be downloaded from the APVMA website: [www.apvma.gov.au](http://www.apvma.gov.au)

The section dealing with weeds is as follows:

### Weeds

Weeds grow in a variety of situations within school grounds. These include garden areas, sandpits, bark areas under play equipment, gaps within and around paved surfaces, and in turf on ovals and other sportsgrounds.

Weed growth can be suppressed by use of mulch on garden beds. Ensure that leaks in pipes and drains are not creating a water supply that can be exploited by weeds. Appropriate turf management practices (including watering and mowing) can inhibit the growth of broadleaf weeds. Longer grass will out-compete shorter weeds by depriving them of sunlight. Prompt repair of damaged turf areas can prevent weeds from establishing. Mowing can be used to remove flower heads, but check that weed seeds are not being spread via mowing equipment.

Decisions to remove weeds should take into account whether areas of bare soil will be created (and if so, how they will be managed), the food weeds may supply to insects and birds, and the

educative value of observing the behaviour of weed populations in the environment. When removal is required, weeds often can be removed by hand pulling or chipping. Small areas can be weeded or turned manually with little more effort than would be required to apply a herbicide. Weeds can also be killed with boiling water. However, herbicides may be required to kill weeds in larger areas, or on turf that has to be kept short for sports use. Before using herbicides, it is essential to identify the species of weeds involved.

This will dictate whether the herbicide should be a selective type (one that kills specific species) or a non-selective type acting against all plants. Herbicides that destroy only broad-leaf weeds are often the best choice for use on turf.

Timing of herbicide application is also important. Weeds should be killed before they flower and set seed. This will reduce the need for control in future years. Some herbicides (called pre-emergent types) act before the weed has emerged from the soil, while post-emergent types kill only established plants.

All reasonable precautions should be taken to reduce the likelihood that children will be exposed to the chemicals, both during and after application.

Apply herbicides during school holidays or after school hours when children are not present. Wherever possible, apply herbicide by wiping or use a herbicide spot applicator or wand that does not create spray drift. If the situation does require use of spray apparatus, do not apply on windy days. Take care not to contaminate wanted plants, ponds or streams.

Given that children are likely to make contact with treated turf and play areas, their exposure to chemical residues should be minimised. Treated areas can be signposted or dyes can

be added to the spray mixture to identify treated areas. Product manufacturers can advise on the appropriate time interval between treatment and re-occupation.

Choose the least persistent herbicide that will be effective against the species requiring management.

Commonly used herbicides include:

- Amitrole – selective pre-and post-emergent herbicide for annual weeds.
- Bromoxynil, MCPA, Mecoprop – Selective post-emergent agents for annual and perennial weeds.
- Dicamba – selective pre-and post-emergent herbicide for control of annual and perennial broad-leaf weeds.
- Dithiopyr – selective pre-emergent broad-leaf herbicide and post-emergent herbicide for some grass species.
- Fluazifop – Selective post-emergent herbicide effective against grasses.
- Glyphosate - non-selective post-emergent herbicide used on kerbing, footpaths and borders.
- Propyzamide – selective pre-and post-emergent herbicide for broad-leaf plants and some grass species.

This document was produced by APVMA Chemical Review.

Comments and enquiries may be directed to:

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Kingston ACT 2604  
Telephone: +61 2 6210 4765  
Fax: +61 2 6210 4776

## Liverseed grass – the 3rd Glyphosate-resistant weed



Barnyard grass & liverseed grass infestation in grain sorghum  
Image: Weeds CRC

Leading weed scientists are urgently appealing to Australia's farmers to switch to an integrated weed management (IWM) system as the country records its third glyphosate-resistant weed.

Dr Chris Preston and Dr Peter Boutsalis, researchers from the CRC for Australian Weed Management (Weeds CRC), the University of Adelaide and national Glyphosate Sustainability Working Group (GSWG) today confirmed that a population of liverseed grass (*Urochloa panicoides*) from summer fallows in New South Wales has become resistant to glyphosate (e.g. Roundup), the most valuable herbicide in Australian agricultural systems.

Several populations of liverseed grass in southern Queensland, and one population of barnyard grass in northern NSW, have also been confirmed as resistant to atrazine (Group C herbicide).

Farmers are encouraged to check herbicide performance and use other methods to stop weed seed set where herbicides fail. Resistance tests can help determine whether failures are due to resistance.

- For farmers in Australia's northern cropping zone, IWM strategies attacking all parts of the barnyard and liverseed grass lifecycle are available from the Weeds CRC factsheet:  
[www.weedscrc.org.au/documents/fs70\\_barnyard%20and%20liverseed%20grass.pdf](http://www.weedscrc.org.au/documents/fs70_barnyard%20and%20liverseed%20grass.pdf)  
<[http://www.weedscrc.org.au/documents/fs70\\_barnyard%20and%20liverseed%20grass.pdf](http://www.weedscrc.org.au/documents/fs70_barnyard%20and%20liverseed%20grass.pdf)>
- Farmers battling glyphosate-resistant annual ryegrass or seeking to minimise the risk of developing glyphosate resistance should consult the Glyphosate Sustainability Working Group website  
[www.weedscrc.org.au/glyphosate/glyphosate\\_faqs.html](http://www.weedscrc.org.au/glyphosate/glyphosate_faqs.html)  
<[http://www.weedscrc.org.au/glyphosate/glyphosate\\_faqs.html](http://www.weedscrc.org.au/glyphosate/glyphosate_faqs.html)>
- Farmers interested in developing an IWM program are strongly advised to consult the Weeds CRC's IWM manual which is freely available online:  
[www.weedscrc.org.au/publications/iwm\\_manual\\_flyer.html](http://www.weedscrc.org.au/publications/iwm_manual_flyer.html)  
<[http://www.weedscrc.org.au/publications/iwm\\_manual\\_flyer.html](http://www.weedscrc.org.au/publications/iwm_manual_flyer.html)>

### Contact:

Mr Andrew Storrie  
(Weeds CRC/Glyphosate Sustainability Working Group/NSW Department of Primary Industries)  
0428 265 409; 02 6763 1174  
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**8. GENERAL MEETINGS:**

- (a) An annual general meeting of the society shall be held each year within six months from the end of the financial year of the society.
- (b) The committee may, whenever it thinks fit, convene a general meeting of the society. A general meeting must be convened by the committee within three months of receiving a written request to do so from at least five percent of the membership of the society.
- (c) At least 14 days notice of all general meetings and notices of motion shall be given to members.  
In the case of general meetings where a special resolution is to be proposed, notice of the resolution shall be given to members at least 21 days before the meeting.
- (d) In the case of the annual general meeting the following business shall be transacted:
  - (i) confirmation of the minutes of the last annual general meeting and any recent special general meeting.
  - (ii) receipt of the committees report upon the activities of the society in the last financial year.
  - (iii) election of office bearers and other members of the committee.
  - (iv) receipt and consideration of a statement from the committee which is not misleading and gives a true and fair view for the last financial year of the society's
    - ❖ income and expenditure
    - ❖ assets and liabilities
    - ❖ mortgages, charges and other securities
    - ❖ trust properties

- (e) The quorum for a general meeting shall be five members present in person. If within half an hour of the time appointed for a general meeting a quorum is not present the meeting shall be dissolved.
- (f) Voting at general meetings shall be by show of hands unless a secret ballot is demanded. Decisions shall be made by simple majority vote except for those matters which must be decided by special resolution where a three quarter majority is required.
- (g) All votes shall be given personally or by proxy.
- (h) In the case of an equality of votes the person appointed to chair the general meeting shall have a second or casting vote.
- (i) Nominations of candidates for election as office bearers or other committee members may be made at the annual general meeting or in such other ways as may be determined by the society at a general meeting.
- (j) Written notice of all general meetings shall be given to members either personally, by post or electronically.
- (k) Members who have items of business they wish considered at a general meeting shall give written notice of such business to the secretary. The secretary shall include that business in the next notice calling a general meeting.

Extract from The Weed Society of New South Wales Inc. Constitution

**Positions vacant**

- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| President        | Vice President      |
| Secretary        | Assistant Secretary |
| Public Officer   | Treasurer           |
| Assistant Editor | Editor              |
| CAWS Delegates   | Committee           |



THE WEED SOCIETY  
OF NEW SOUTH WALES INC.

## *Notice re Annual General Meeting and Dinner*

### Annual General Meeting

**DATE:** Thursday 13<sup>th</sup> November 2008.

**WHERE:** Pennant Hills Golf Club, Copeland Road, Beecroft

**TIME:** 5.00 to 6.00 pm.

The main agenda item for the AGM will be the election of office bearers for 2008/9.

Nominations will be accepted from the floor of the meeting or you can advise the secretary Alan Murphy - telephone 02 4341 3574; or [secretary@nswweedsoc.org.au](mailto:secretary@nswweedsoc.org.au) **not later Tuesday 28<sup>th</sup> October 2008** advising that you wish to fill one of the positions. You will need financial weed society members to nominate and second you for any position.

The positions are: President, Vice-President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, Publicity Officers, Newsletter Editor, Assistant Newsletter Editor and the Committee.

Voting by proxy available

### Annual Dinner - a 3 course feast.

**DATE:** Thursday 13th November 2008.

**WHERE:** Pennant Hills Golf Club.

**TIME:** 6.30 for dinner at 7.00pm

**COST:** \$60.00 per head including drinks.

**RSVP by Tuesday 28<sup>th</sup> October 2008** advising if you and your partner will be attending the Annual General Meeting and/or the Annual Dinner by contacting either:

Alan Murphy      telephone 02 4341 3574 or email: [secretary@nswweedsoc.org.au](mailto:secretary@nswweedsoc.org.au)

Mike Barrett    telephone 02 9875 3087 or email [mikebarrhort@iprimus.com.au](mailto:mikebarrhort@iprimus.com.au)



Our special guest will be Canadian Scientist, Dr Suzanne Warwick, keynote speaker at GM seminar, and her husband.