

A GOOD WEED



Newsletter of The Weed Society of New South Wales Inc.

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2076

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48 Winter 2009



Mothvine *Araujia hortorum*
Maturing seeds in fruit

Image: Lawrie Greenup

**Office Bearers for 2009**

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

Committee Members and

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Assistant Newsletter Editor	Stephen Johnson [Orange]
CAWS Delegates	Rex Stanton [Wagga Wagga], Warwick Felton [Tamworth],
Committee	Peter Dowling [Orange], Warwick Felton [Tamworth], Peter Harper [Ingleburn], Deirdre Lemerle [Wagga Wagga], Luc Streit [Chatswood], Birgitte Verbeek [Tamworth], Hanwen Wu [Wagga Wagga]

Committee Meeting Dates for 2009 - contact Secretary for details

June 5	August 14
October 9	December 11
November 26	Annual General Meeting & Annual Dinner

Newsletter issues & deadlines for 2009 are as follows:

# 49 Spring	31 August
# 50 Summer	30 November

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**

Website www.nswweedsoc.org.au

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Treasurer: treasurer@nswweedsoc.org.au
Editor: editor@nswweedsoc.org.au

Society News

President's Column



Investment in undergraduate training of future employees in weeds research and management has recently received a boost with the announcement of \$34.7 million of federal funding to support a Science Hub at Charles Sturt University.

This funding will enable expansion of modern research and teaching facilities within the School of Agricultural and Wine sciences to cater for growing numbers of students. This will place us in a very strong position to become the National Centre of Excellence in the sciences underpinning sustainable and profitable agriculture.

Members of the Weed Society have made excellent contributions of time and effort to progress arrangements for two seminars later this year, to be held in Sydney and Narrabri. Both seminars have a similar theme of herbicides, with some changes in speakers to suit the expected target audience. More details on both these seminars are provided in this newsletter. Congratulations to both organizing committees for what are shaping up to be great seminars.

The new website for the Society has become live, replacing our original website that has served well in the past. The new site has a fresh, vibrant feel and will be updated regularly. Comments on content would be welcome, as the website is there for the members. Again, the new website has only occurred through the efforts of several Society

members and will reflect the level of input of society members.

At a national level, CAWS (Council of Australasian Weed Societies) is progressing towards the 17th AWC, which is to be held in Christchurch, New Zealand in 2010. This is the first Australasian conference to be held outside Australia, and it is hoped Australian weeds people can support this conference as enthusiastically as they have supported previous conferences.

Australia will also be hosting the Asia Pacific Weed Science Society Conference in 2011 in Queensland, venue to be finalised. This conference has not been held in Australia since 1993. Again, this is a great opportunity for people with an interest in weeds to network with like minded people from Australia and also internationally.

Many opportunities exist through the weed society to meet people with similar interests or who have skills and knowledge that can be enriching to share. One facet of this could be through informal mentoring of younger members and sharing the wealth of knowledge and experience gained through fruitful careers. I am always open to suggestions on how we, as a society, can provide linkages across generations to ensure that the rich depth of weed management knowledge currently within in the society can continue to help shape weed management into the future.

Rex Stanton

Epping & Narrabri 2009 Seminars
www.nswweedsoc.org.au

Society News

Treasurer's Column

Annual Subscriptions

The subscription notices for 2009 have now been sent out and many members have renewed their membership. If you haven't forwarded your 2009 membership I ask you to make your payment as soon as possible.



Some members are still in arrears for 2008. Payment of 2008 & 2009 membership fees will allow you to continue to receive the benefits of membership. These include the newsletter

and reduce seminar registration.

The membership subscription notice for 2009 is being sent in a new format and on payment of fees will become a tax invoice for GST purposes. As a result receipts will not be sent.

Membership

Application forms for membership of the Society can be downloaded from the Society's website.

www.nswweedsoc.org.au

2009 Sponsors and Supporters

**Bayer CropScience; ChemCert Ltd,
Dow AgroSciences, Luhrmann Environment
Management Pty Ltd, NSW Department of
Primary Industries, Scott' & Syngenta**

Lawrie Greenup [for Jim Swain]
Acting Hon Treasurer.

treasurer@nswweedsoc.org.au

June 2009.

From the Editor

The Society is always looking for material for 'A Good Weed' - local & regional news about people & events, new emerging weed species, weed management issues, weed research summaries, book reviews and anything to do with weeds.

Good quality images are always welcome and the source will be acknowledged. Images, except for those on the front cover, will be reproduced in black and white in the newsletter.

Material submission dates:

# 49	Spring	31 August 2009
# 50	Summer	30 November 2009

'A Good Weed' is produced by The Weed Society of New South Wales Inc. Material from 'A Good Weed' can be reproduced and circulated with the acknowledgement of the authors

The opinions expressed in "A Good Weed" by contributors are not necessarily those of the Executive Committee of The Weeds Society of New South Wales Inc.

Autumn issue #47 Correction

A comment from Alan Watterson

re: Rubus article - just a botanical note. The individual fruitlets are drupelets but the compound fruit is not a drupe. This term refers to fruits such as plums. It would be better to refer to Rubus fruits as "aggregate fruits" or "blackberry fruits".



Thanks, Alan

Society News

2009/2010 Goals for the Society



The Executive of the Weed Society of New South Wales recently voted to accept a goal setting document as a means of progressing specific goals for the society.

The aims of the document are below as are some examples of the specific goals we hope to achieve in the near future.

Goal setting aims and goals

1. The executive and members undertake core societal activities.

2. The society increase membership.

- [a] Increase membership by 25 within a year of plan implementation.
- [b] Promotion of society via sponsorship and newsletters.
- [c] Recruitment of new members, who have not served before, to serve on executive.

3. The society promotes a wider interest in weeds and their management in NSW.

- [d] The society conducts at least one successful society seminar.
- [e] The society conducts a successful AGM event.
- [f] The society considers a jointly organised society seminar.

4. To provide opportunities for members of the society to travel and exchange information based on research and practice.

- [g] Award NSW travel support grant.
- [h] Nominations sought from membership for CAWS student and early career scientist awards.

[i] Nominate recipient for CAWS medal (experienced member).

5. The society to encourage investigation of all aspects of weeds and their management.

- [j] Support of students in Uni courses reviewed and increased.
- [k] Support Weed Warriors program.

6. The society to cooperate with other organisations engaged in related activities in Australia and overseas, for example the Nth NSW/SE Qld weeds forum, the NSW Weeds conference, of Weed field days, of Nursery and Garden Industry activity or award and other opportunities.

7. The society to publish and disseminate results of studies and other useful data.

- [l] New newsletter design approved.
- [m] Past volumes of newsletter available electronically.
- [n] Website updated.

Student Award 2008

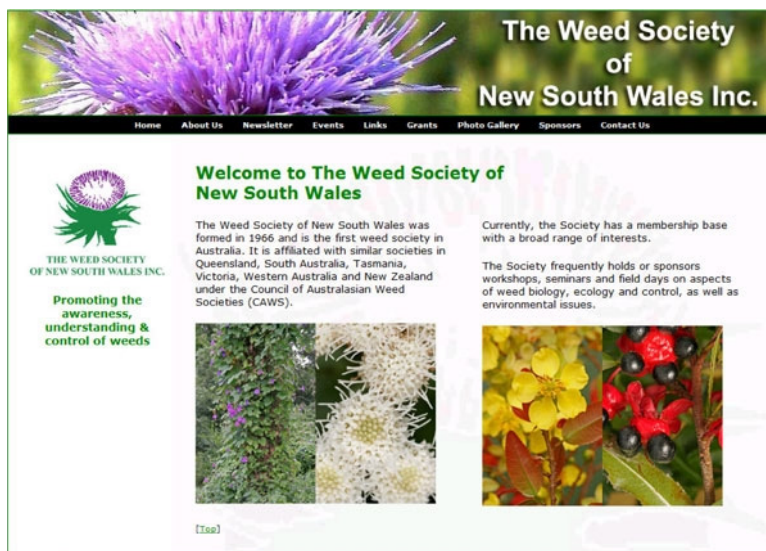


Richard Burbury being presented with his cheque by the Society's President, Dr Rex Stanton

Richard Burbury, Charles Sturt University, was the winner of the Weed Society of New South Wales Inc. Student Award for the academic year 2008

Society News

New Website – Up & Running



The society website has been completely changed and is now up-to-date. Check it out!

Thanks to Graeme Forsythe, GFA & Associates, for the work he has put in developing the site and the way he has co-operated with the Society in bringing this project to fulfilment

If you have any comments on ways to further improve the website or any corrections contact the secretary secretary@nswweedsoc.org.au

Members - help the committee to promote our two 2009 seminars.

The Society is holding two seminars this year – Epping, 9 September and Narrabri, 16 September.

The seminars have similar content covering a broad range of areas including herbicide mode of action, pesticide regulations, herbicide resistance management, spraying drift management and recent development in application technology. The difference is the Narrabri seminar is orientated towards broad acre farming and regional issues

These annual seminars are well known for the quality of speakers and information provided. They are informative, enjoyable, well attended and represent good value for money.

Program details are in the centre of this newsletter, with a registration form insert, and on our website www.nswweedsoc.org.au

Could you let your colleagues, friends or anyone else you think may interested, know about these seminars.

GM Seminar

Speaker Summary

Economics of Grain Crops

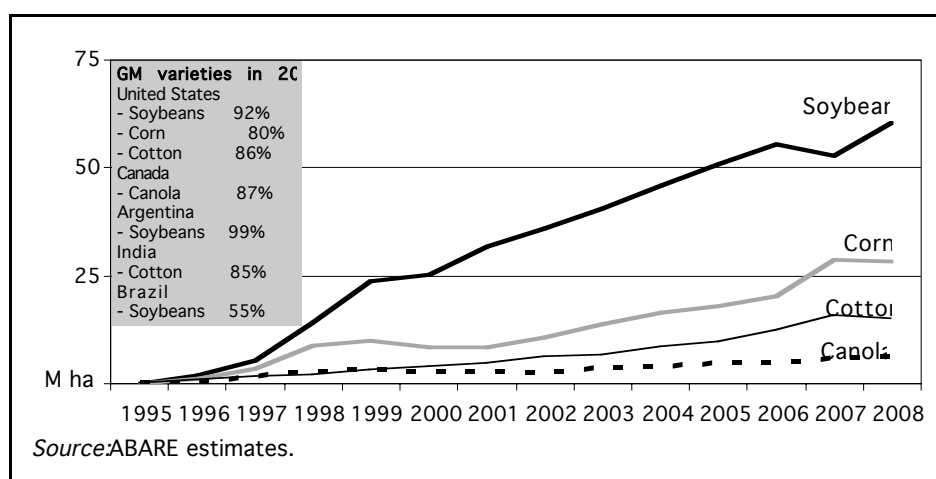
Max Foster, ABARE, Canberra**Max Foster**

Since the introduction of GM crops in 1996, the adoption of GM corn, canola, soybeans and cotton has been rapid throughout the world. Despite some consumer resistance to GM crops, particularly in Europe, GM crops now dominate world trade in grains.

The main drivers of the adoption of GM crops have been agronomic and environmental benefits. But another important factor has been the ability to patent plant innovations, a stronger form of intellectual property protection than the more traditional plant variety rights. Commercialising a new GM crop is a lengthy and costly process, meaning that virtually only the large multinational life sciences companies have the resources to undertake this commercialisation.

In 2008, GM varieties are estimated to make up 48 per cent of total world area harvested of cotton; 62 per cent of soybean area; 18 per cent of corn area; and 20 per cent of canola (or rapeseed) area. To date, India and China have avoided commercialisation of GM food grain crops, although cottonseed is produced with GM cotton. The main GM traits that have been commercialised are insect resistance and herbicide tolerance.

World area harvested of GM crops

**Market acceptance**

Many surveys of consumer attitudes suggest that there is widespread consumer

resistance to GM products and a willingness to pay more to avoid GM products. A range of market access requirements at the country level have

been erected in response to perceptions of consumer concerns and environmental issues.

Prior to 1998, the European Union approved some GM varieties of soybeans, corn and canola for import but maintained a virtual moratorium on further approvals until the approval process was restarted in late 2004. It was only in April 2007, that the major varieties of GM canola were approved for importation into the European Union for animal feed and industrial purposes.

The other important form of market access requirement is mandatory labelling of products containing GM inputs that apply in most of the main grain importing countries. Recognising that it is difficult and prohibitively expensive to ensure complete absence of GM material, the mandatory labelling regimes usually have thresholds for unintended presence of GM materials. While there is a zero threshold in China, the thresholds are 0.9 per cent in the European Union and 5 per cent in Japan. Importantly, labelling regimes in most countries also do not require labelling if modified DNA is not detectable in the product. The key exceptions are China and the European Union. Only the European Union requires labelling of GM feedstuffs. No country mandates labelling of animals fed GM feedstuffs.

A recent ABARE analysis of canola prices paid by the key canola importing countries — Japan, Mexico, Pakistan and China — found no convincing evidence Australia's non-GM canola was earning significantly higher prices than Canada's GM canola in these markets.

Future generations of GM crops are likely to offer enhanced qualities, such as oilseeds with oil profiles altered to be healthier; consumer acceptance issues with these could be less than the current generation of GM crops that largely offer only agronomic benefits.

Identity preservation, segregation and coexistence

If premiums do exist for certified non-GM grains, it may be necessary to implement segregation or identity preservation arrangements aimed at preserving the non-GM status of the conventional grain. There is wide and successful experience in Australia of identity preservation with conventional grains like durum wheat and malting barley, though identity preservation with GM grains presents some new challenges.

Numerous overseas studies point to significant additional costs associated with segregation and identity preservation of grains. There is also the issue of who will bear the additional costs — GM or non-GM growers?

ABARE suggest that the cost of keeping GM and non-GM canola separate in the handling and storage process would average 4–6 per cent of the farm gate price for canola at 'representative' receival sites in four different regions of Western Australia.

With future generations of GM crops, however, there are likely to be enhanced quality characteristics that earn price premiums, such as healthier oil profiles or pharmaceutical properties. This means that the emphasis of the identity preservation task is likely to shift to the GM varieties.

The grain industry in Australia has developed a set of guidelines aimed at enabling GM, conventional and organic industries to coexist. Concerns have been expressed over the impact on the Australian organic industry, a small but growing industry that earns significant price premiums for its produce. An ABARE analysis (Apted and Mazur 2007) concluded that commercialisation of GM canola in Australia is likely to have only negligible direct impacts on the organic canola, livestock and honey industries. It was acknowledged, however, that the introduction of GM varieties of other crops that are more extensively grown in

Australia as certified organic may have a different impact.

Intellectual property protection

Over the last twenty years, the large multinational life sciences companies have tended to enhance the ability to appropriate the benefits by buying up key intellectual property and seed companies as delivery vehicles for their technologies

Environmental Weeds of Australia – CD-ROM

Environmental Weeds of Australia will be an invaluable resource to all those involved with research, training and management of environmental weeds in Australia, especially State and local weed control officers, Bushcare and Landcare volunteers.

An easy to use interactive identification and information resource for over 1000 invasive plants.

<http://www.cbit.uq.edu.au/software/enviroweeds/>



Mothvine, *Araujia hortorum*, seeds
Image: Lawrie Greenup

Sponsorships needed for September Seminars

“New Advances in Herbicide Use”

Narrabri & Epping Seminars

The Weed Society of New South Wales Inc. is seeking sponsorship for two seminars at Epping & Narrabri on 9 & 16 September 2009 respectively. The seminars have similar content; however, the Narrabri seminar is orientated towards broad acre farming and regional issues

These annual Seminars are well known for the quality of speakers and information provided. They are informative, enjoyable, well attended and represent good value for money.

We are seeking a sum of **\$200** per seminar payable to the Society by the **end of July**.

The benefits to the Sponsor are:

- One free entry
- Area to mount a display
- Acknowledgement during the Seminar
- Acknowledgement in the Proceedings

\$200 sponsorship is for one seminar - \$400 both seminars

Contacts:

Epping Seminar:

Mike Barrett (02)9875 3087
0407 062 494

Alan Murphy (02)4341 3574
0404 097 732

email: secretary@nswweedsoc.org.au

Narrabri Seminar

Hanwen Wu (02)6938 1602

Stephen Johnson (02)6391 3146

email: secretary@nswweedsoc.org.au

Society News

Epping [Sydney] Seminar



New Advances in Herbicide Use

Date: 9 September 2009

Venue: Epping Club Rawson Street Epping

0800 – 0900	REGISTRATION & MORNING TEA	
0900 - 0915	Welcome & Introduction	
0915 - 0945	Henk Smith Syngenta	Turf Herbicides
0945 - 1015	Kym Johnson Biosecurity Queensland	Integrating Herbicides for Lantana
1015 - 1115	David Loschke APVMA KEYNOTE SPEAKER	Spray Drift Risk Assessment
1115 - 1130	SHORT BREAK	
1130 - 1200	Adrian Harris CropLife Australia	Mode of Action Groups Resistance Management Strategies
1200 - 1130	David Thompson DECC	Pesticide Act Regulations
1230 - 1330	LUNCH	
1330 - 1400	Graham Charles NSW DPI	Herbicide Use in GM Crops
1400 - 1430	Paul Marynissen Wyong Council	Management Plans for Noxious Weeds
1430 – 1500	Hillary Cherry NPWS	Bitou Bush Management & other NSW WoNS

Contacts:

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Alan Murphy (02)4341 3574 0404 097 732 secretary@nswweedsoc.org.au

Website: www.nswweedsoc.org.au

Society News

Narrabri Seminar



THE WEED SOCIETY
OF NEW SOUTH WALES INC.

New Advances in Herbicide Use

Date: 16 September 2009

Venue: Narrabri Bowling Club

0945 – 1015	REGISTRATION & MORNING TEA	
1015 – 1030	Rex Stanton President, Weed Society of NSW Inc.	Welcome & Introduction
1030 – 1100	Adrian Harris CropLife Australia	Herbicide Mode of Action & Resistance
1100 – 1130	Michael Widderick QDPI&F	Glyphosate Resistance and Management in Weeds
1130 – 1145	Tony Cook NSW DPI	The Management of Glyphosate Resistant Awnless Barnyard Grass
1145 – 1215	David Thompson DECC	Pesticide Act Regulations
1215 – 1315	LUNCH	
1315 – 1415	David Loschke APVMA	Spray Drift Risk Assessment
1415 – 1445	John Kent CSU	Spray Drift Management
1445 – 1500	AFTERNOON TEA	
1500 – 1530	Scott Jameson Crop Optic	Weedseeker Technology
1530 – 1600	Graham Charles NSW DPI	Herbicide Use in GM crops

Contacts:

Hanwen Wu (02)6938 1602 hanwen.wu@dpi.nsw.dpi.gov.au
 Stephen Johnson (02)6391 3146 stephen.johnson@dpi.nsw.dpi.gov.au
 Secretary: secretary@nswweedsoc.org.au Website: www.nswweedsoc.org.au

GM Seminar - Speaker Summary

Consumer Concerns with GM Foods

Clare Hughes – Senior Food Policy Officer, CHOICE



Clare Hughes

Consumers are becoming increasingly interested in how their food is produced. Ever since public debate about genetic modification generally, and GM foods in particular, began in the 1990s consumers have expressed concerns about:

- Unknown adverse long-term health impacts.
- Unknown adverse environmental impacts.
- Ethical and moral concerns about manipulating DNA and increasing control over the world's food supply by a small number of multinational companies.
- The capacity for consumers to choose between GM and non-GM foods.

Some consumers may be apprehensive or even ambivalent towards genetic modification because they do not feel that the technology is designed to benefit them.

While GM foods were initially portrayed as having enormous consumer benefits, consumers are not necessarily seeing products that are healthier, better tasting, cheaper, or deliver other immediate benefits. Most of the GM crops currently permitted in Australia are modified for herbicide tolerance and insect resistance, rather than factors that benefit consumers. If consumers cannot see that there is a problem with conventional crops and do not believe that they are directly benefiting from the technology, they may be less likely to see a need for GM crops, or be supportive of GM foods.

Consumer research conducted by Biotechnology Australia shows that consumers still believe there are risks associated with genetic modification and GM foods, such as health and safety risks and the potential for cross-pollination with conventional crops. While consumer awareness of GM crops appears to be increasing and concern about GM foods may be waning, it seems that consumer concern is nonetheless alive and well and that the vast majority of consumers want the right to choose between GM and non-GM foods.

Consumers will be less likely to support GM foods if these are forced on them. In a 2008 Newspoll survey commissioned by Greenpeace, the vast majority (90%) felt that GM foods should be labelled. The majority (54%) said they would be less likely to buy a product if they knew it contained ingredients from GM plants or animals, only 2% said they would be more likely to buy it, while 42% said it would make no difference.

Exemptions in Australia's labelling laws prevent consumers having meaningful information about the use of ingredients derived from genetic modification. This

means that GM ingredients may be present in margarine spreads, confectionery, biscuits, cakes, crisps, cooking oils and mayonnaise, but consumers would not be able to tell. Seventy five per cent (75%) of respondents to a 2003 CHOICE Online poll disagreed with the current GM labelling laws that exempt GM canola oil

from carrying a GM label simply because it does not contain GM proteins. Commercial production of GM canola in Australia means that there could be an increasing number of products containing GM ingredients that would not have to be declared on the label

2009 Buerckner & Stephenson Weed Officer Awards

The NSW DPI is calling for nominations for the Buerckner & Stephenson Weed Officer Awards. The Awards will be presented at the 15th NSW Biennial Weeds Conference <http://www.weedsconference.com/> which will be held in Narrabri from 15 to 17 September 2009.

The Awards were established in 2007 in honour of Parkes Shire Council Weed Officers, Mal Buerckner and Ian Stephenson, who were tragically killed on the job in a helicopter accident in 2006, along with the pilot Shane Thrupp. The Awards acknowledge outstanding contribution to weed management in NSW.

There will be two categories in this year's Awards:

- The Buerckner Award – for outstanding contribution to the on ground control of weeds in NSW.
- The Stephenson Award – for outstanding contribution to planning and coordinating weed management programs in NSW

Any Weeds Officer or other person involved in the management of noxious and other weeds in NSW is eligible to be nominated for the Awards. All nominees should have been employed during 2008 – 2009 and made a significant impact in controlling weeds in their area through planning, physical removal or community education. Nominees can be from either a Government or non-Government organisation. Past nominees and finalists may be nominated in the 2009 Awards. Applicants must be a member of The Weed Society of News South Wales Inc. and/or the Noxious Weeds Officers Association.

Nominations close on 30 July 2009.

For more information on the Awards contact Alyssa Schembri on 6391 3850 or email weed.resource@dpi.nsw.gov.au or download forms from www.nswweedsoc.org.au/events



The winner of the 2007 NSW DPI Buerckner & Stephenson Award, Don MacKenzie

Caulerpa *Caulerpa taxifolia*

Co-operative effort to control this noxious aquatic pest in Lake Wallagoot, NSW Far South Coast



Caulerpa *Caulerpa taxifolia*

Image: Alan Millar, Royal Botanical Gardens, Sydney

Caulerpa taxifolia, listed as a noxious species in NSW is a threat to the native marine environment because it spreads quickly with the potential to impact native seagrasses and, possibly, reduce fish stocks. This noxious weed has been found in 14 estuaries and lakes in NSW and was first discovered in Wallagoot Lake, Far South Coast in 2007.

NSW DPI has been heavily involved in a multi-agency effort to control *Caulerpa*, to minimise the spread of the aquatic pest to other parts of the Lake.

Previous control work using salt application has resulted in some existing areas being reduced significantly in size. However, extensive monitoring undertaken in the areas surrounding the known *Caulerpa* infestations showed it occurring in some additional areas. NSW DPI staff manually removed the aquatic weed in sections of additional infestations.

The public should be aware of the presence of *Caulerpa* in Wallagoot Lake and take steps to prevent its spread. This can be done by removing any *Caulerpa*

fragments found on any fishing or boating gear, such as fishing rods or anchors, and placing the fragments in a bin.

A closure is in place over the existing *Caulerpa* beds to reduce the risk of the spread by fishing activities.

In summer 2009/10 NSW DPI will return to Wallagoot Lake to conduct further monitoring, and discuss potential future options for the management of the weed.

NSW DPI Aquatic Biosecurity, Aquatic Ecosystems and Compliance staff worked alongside staff from Bournda Environmental Education Centre, the Southern Rivers Catchment Management Authority, NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change, and the Bega Valley Shire Council.

Further information:

Jane Frances, Manager
Aquatic Biosecurity & Risk Management,
NSW DPI
Phone: 02 4916 3904
jane.frances@dpi.nsw.gov.au

NSW – No Space 4 Weeds - a campaign to stop spread of ‘weedy’ garden plants

NSW home gardeners are being urged to check weeds in their garden plants before planting them as part of a new campaign launched at the 2009 Royal Easter Show.

The campaign, *NSW – No Space 4 Weeds*, is aimed at stopping the spread of weedy garden plants into the NSW environment and farms.

Points to be used in the campaign are:

- Weeds are one of the greatest threats to our unique Australian environment threatening the survival of more than 1,000 of our plant and animal species.
- Weeds increase food production costs.
- Sixty five percent (65%) of our environmental weeds spread from gardens, and simple activities such as choosing non-weedy plants and disposing of garden waste properly will help reduce the impact of weeds in NSW.
- Everyone can do their part in stopping the spread by stopping and thinking about what we plant and how this impacts on the environment and our primary industries.

- A plant that suits one area may be a weed in another, so it’s important that we get advice from our local council weeds officer or accredited nursery.
- Properly managing our garden plants by preventing them jumping the fence, by removing old flower heads, fruit and berries and disposing of them appropriately

The campaign will run over the next five years and includes a series of advertisements highlighting how people can help stop the spread of weeds. An interactive display will also visit major events.

An education package developed by the CRC for Australian Weed Management will also be rolled out to support the campaign.

NSW – No Space 4 Weeds is an initiative of the NSW Department of Primary Industries and funded by the NSW Noxious Weed grants program.

Further information:

www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/weeds



Managing the impact of lantana on biodiversity: a national challenge



Lantana (*Lantana camara*) is ranked as one of the 20 worst weeds in Australia and listed as a Weed of National Significance (WoNS). Given the threat posed by lantana to biodiversity, lantana has been also listed as a *Key Threatening Process* under the NSW *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*. The NSW DECC and Biosecurity Queensland in conjunction with the National Lantana Management Group has developed a draft national management plan to protect environmental assets from lantana. Environmental assets are defined here as native species, populations, regional ecosystems and ecological communities. This plan is part of the implementation of the WoNS Lantana (*Lantana camara*) Strategic Plan and establishes a national framework to guide and co-ordinate Australia's response to lantana, (*Latana camara*) invasion in native ecosystems.

It identifies research, management and other actions needed to ensure the long-term survival of native species and ecological communities affected by the invasion of lantana.

The draft is available for public comment until the 15 June 2009. The plan can be

downloaded via the Weed of National Significance website.

The draft plan to protect environment assets from lantana has been established national priorities for the control of lantana, and is consistent with actions in the Australian Weed Strategy which outlines the need for asset protection during weed management

The main aim of the Lantana Plan is to minimise the impact of lantana on threatened native species and ecological communities, and to prevent further species and ecological communities from being threatened by:

- developing a strategic framework for being targeting lantana controls to areas where the biodiversity benefits will be greatest'
- promoting best practice management , monitoring the effectiveness of control programs in terms of the recovery of threatened biodiversity, fostering community education, involvement and awareness, and
- identifying and filling knowledge gaps where possible.

The draft plan, which can be downloaded via the Weeds of National Significance website, is available for public comment until 15 June 2009.

Although the deadline for comment will coincide with the mailing of this newsletter it is still worthwhile to download and read the draft Lantana Plan

Legislation

Remaking the *NSW Pesticides Regulation 1995*

What does the Pesticides Regulation do?

The NSW Pesticides Regulation 1995 provides for: mandatory training, mandatory record-keeping, mandatory notification of pesticide use, aerial licensing and penalties administrative matters.

Why is the Regulation being remade?

The *Subordinate Legislation Act 1989* provides for the staged repeal of statutory rules, including regulations, every five years.

The Regulation was due to be repealed in 2005 but permission was granted to postpone the repeal of the existing Pesticides Regulation until 1 September 2009. The postponements recognised that a substantial part of the Regulation had been made within the last few years so much of its content is relatively new.

As the Regulation contains provisions that prescribe pesticide user training, record-keeping and the notification of pesticide use (requirements that help to reduce the risks associated with the use of pesticides to human health, the environment, property, industry and trade), it is important that it continues to operate and not be allowed to lapse.

Is the proposed new Regulation changing anything?

DECC is only proposing minor changes to the Regulation in order to streamline the Regulation's operation so that it is more effective and efficient. It is also proposing to refine the wording and layout of the Regulation so that it is easier to read, refinements which will not change the legal intent of the Regulation.

In summary, the following changes are proposed:

Training

- Repeal of expired transitional provisions for training.
- Change the small use defence to training to operate instead as an exemption to the training requirement.
- Update the references to the national vocational education accreditation council.

Record-keeping

- Rewrite the record-keeping provisions into plain English.
- Increase the penalty for certain record-keeping offences so that they are in line with similar offences under the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*.

Restricted pesticides

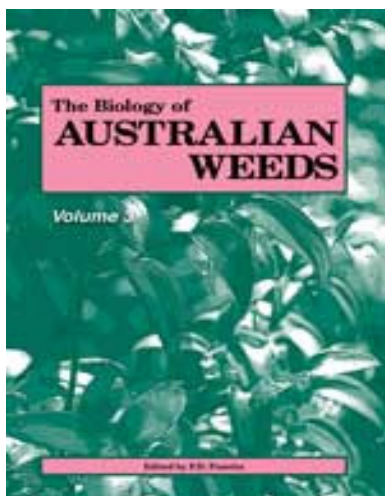
- Repeal of the fee for an application for a certificate to authorise the use or possession of a restricted pesticide.

Aerial pesticide applicator licensing

- Removal of references to the NSW aerial applicators exam as it is no longer offered.

Public submissions were called for by DECC, closing date was 15 April 2009

Books



The biology of Australian weeds Volume 3

Edited by F.D. Panetta

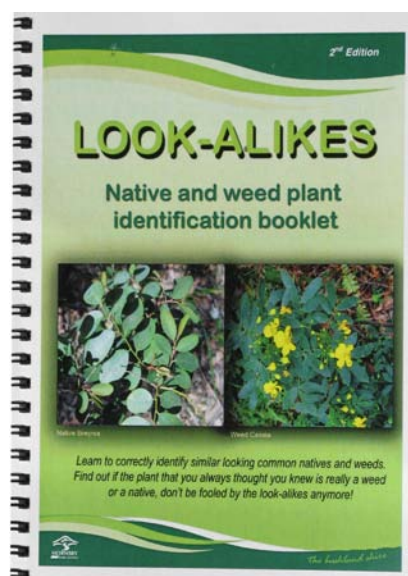
Publisher: R.G. and F.J. Richardson
 Soft cover, 326 pages
 Price \$A119.90 plus \$A12 postage within Australia
www.weedinfo.com.au

Each weed is viewed in considerable detail and covers its name; taxonomy; description; history; distribution; habitat; growth and development; reproduction; hybrids; population dynamics; genetics; importance; legislation; weed management - herbicides, other treatments, natural enemies, integrated pest management; and references. The reviews are complemented with line drawings, maps, graphs and photographs.

The sixteen weeds described in this volume are:

Anedera cordifolia (Madeira vine),
Aparagus asparagoides (bridal creeper),
Byophyllum spp. (mother of millions),
Calotropis procera (rubber bush), *Conyza bonariensis* (hairy fleabane), *Jatropha gossypifolia* (bellyache bush), *Lantana*

montevidensis (creeping lantana), *Leucaena leucocephala* (leucaena), *Ligustrum lucidum* and *Ligustrum sinense* (privet), *Lonicera japonica* (Japanese honeysuckle), *Macfadyena unguis-cati* (cat's claw creeper), *Pittosporum undulatum* (sweet pittosporum), *Polymeria longifolia* (clumped bindweed), *Prosopis* spp. (mesquite), *Solanum elaeagnifolium* (silverleaf nightshade), *Ziziphus mauritiana* (chinee apple)



LOOK-ALIKES

2nd edition

Hornsby Shire Council © 2009

Hornsby Shire Council's excellent LOOK-ALIKES booklet contains over 100 native and weed plants that look similar.

The booklet contains full colour images, descriptions of the native & weed plants that look similar, and specific weed removal techniques. There is also a glossary and common weed removal techniques

Price: \$11 (cost of production)

Sections of this booklet can be viewed at www.bushland.hornsby.nsw.gov.au

What's on?

New South Wales

9 September 2009
'New Advances in Herbicide Use'
 Weed Society of New South Wales Inc
 Epping Club, Rawson Road, Epping
www.nswweedsoc.org.au/events
secretary@nswweedsoc.org.au

16 September 2009
'New Advances in Herbicide Use'
 Weed Society of New South Wales Inc
 Narrabri Bowling Club, Narrabri
www.nswweedsoc.org.au/events
secretary@nswweedsoc.org.au

15 -19 September 2009
 15th Biennial NSW Weeds Conference
'The Old and the New' (Changes in Weed Management)
 The Crossing Theatre, Narrabri

26 November 2009
Annual General Meeting
 Weed Society of New South Wales Inc
 Pennant Hills Golf Club, Beecroft
www.weedsconference.com
secretary@weedsconference.com

Australia & New Zealand

26 – 30 September 2010
 17th Australasian Weeds Conference
'New Frontiers in New Zealand'
www.17awc.org
 Christchurch, New Zealand

Queensland

26 – 29 July 2009
 10th Queensland Weed Symposium
'Managing Weeds in a Climate of Change'
 Yeppoon, Queensland
www.wsq.org.au/10thWeedSymposium/home/html

Victoria

7 – 8 October 2009
 4th Victorian Weed Conference
'Plants behaving badly in Agriculture and the Environment'
 Mercure Hotel, Geelong, Victoria
www.wsvic.org.au



26 November 2009

Annual Dinner [following AGM]
 Weed Society of New South Wales Inc

Pennant Hills Golf Club, Beecroft

www.weedsconference.com
secretary@weedsconference.com

If unable to deliver return to:

**The Newsletter of
The Weed Society of New South Wales Inc.
PO Box 438
Wahroonga NSW 2076**

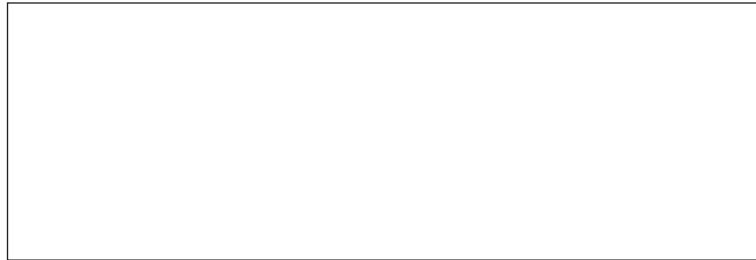
A Good Weed

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