

THE WEED SOCIETY / OF NEW SOUTH WALES

P.O. Box K287, Haymarket, N.S.W. 2000

PRESIDENT: Dr. L. W. Smith

HON. SECRETARY: Mr. W. J. Burke

NEWSLETTER NO. 5/80
Price - 10 cents.

August, 1980

FIELD WEED TOUR TO NORTHERN N.S.W.

Warwick Felton has arranged an interesting 2 day field trip in the Gunnedah-Tamworth area to visit trials, plots and demonstration areas of interest to all weed workers. The tour has been arranged for the 14th and 15th October and will commence on Tuesday the 14th at Tamworth airport at 9.00 a.m. The first day will cover pasture improvement trials at Manilla, the conservation tillage and no-till work of the Soil Conservation Centre at Gunnedah and the Department of Agriculture's Liverpool Plains Field Station at Breeza. Company trials will be visited as time permits on the way.

An overnight stop is planned in Tamworth where an interesting evening programme is assured. The second day of the tour will cover the Tamworth (Agricultural Research Centre), Quirindi (Company trials) and Werris Creek (Industrial Weed Control) areas. This tour promises to be just as interesting and informative as last year's trip from Wagga to Cowra.

Please let Warwick Felton know as soon as possible and not later than the 30th September if you will be participating - (067) 679300. Also indicate whether you require overnight accommodation on a single or shared basis. A bus may be provided for the trip depending on the numbers participating.

EAST-WEST AIRLINES leave Sydney at 7.00 a.m. on Tuesday morning and return at 6.00 p.m. on Wednesday evening (or 3.00 p.m. if you wish to return earlier) for those travelling from Sydney.

PLAN TO BE ON THE FIELD TRIP.

Future Events

- November, 1980 - Field Day to inspect and discuss some recent work by John Toth on "Alternative Methods for Control of Blackberries" plus exhibition of ULV equipment.
- December, 1980 - Annual Dinner - Friday, December 5th.
- 7th-8th April, 1981 Shire Council Field Days at Parklea.

- 12th - 18th
September, 1981 - 2nd CAWSS Weeds Conference - Queensland.
- November, 1981 - APWSS Conference - India.

Personal Notes

1. Bill Parsons, Lands Department, Vermin and Noxious Weed Destruction Board, Victoria is now the President of C.A.W.S.S. and Tom Donaldson of the Keith Turnbull Research Institute, Frankston is the new Treasurer/Secretary.
2. Kelvin Green retired from the New South Wales Department of Agriculture at the end of July, 1980. Kelvin has been a stalwart member of the Weed Society of New South Wales for many years and was a Foundation Member. He has been President of the Society and on the Executive Committee since its inception.

We all wish him well in his retirement.

SUMMARY OF ADDRESS BY MR. A. J. WAPSHERE TO THE WEED SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 25th JUNE, 1980

"Biological Control of Weeds - Recent Developments"

Biological control of weeds can be divided into three categories or methods:-

1. Classical Methods
 2. Inundative Methods
 3. Total Vegetation Methods.
1. The classical or normal method relies on organisms which attack weeds and which come from regions of the weed's origin. The organisms must show safety to the crop(s) and other 'plants at risk' (plants related to the weed and crops). Secondly the organisms must show effectiveness and be able to reduce the weed below economic levels. Thirdly the organisms must be well adapted to the host and show virulence (ability to breed and spread rapidly).

In looking for organisms it is best to look in regions of the world which are the centres of evolution of the particular weed. For example with *Echium* spp. there are 20 species in Spain and 2 in Turkey, with *Chondrilla* there are 20 in Southern USSR, 4 in Greece and 1 in Spain. One should look for biological control agents best adapted for *Echium* spp. in Spain and for *Chondrilla* spp. in Southern USSR. However, in addition you must look for specific organisms which are best suited to the particular strains of the introduced weed.

The problems with the classical method are:

- (a) balances or levels are set up between the weeds and the control agents and the balance may not be below the economic level required.
- (b) they (the agents) are not effective in cultivated areas or disturbed areas.

Examples of Successful Classical Biological Control

Alligator weed	-	<i>Agasicles</i> spp.
Nodding thistle	-	<i>Rhinocyllus</i> spp.
Ragwort	-	<i>Longitarsus jacobae</i>
Waterhyacinth	-	<i>Neochetina</i> spp.
Skeleton weed	-	<i>Puccinia chondrillae</i>

2. Inundative method relies on artificial increases of the agents and the flooding of the environment with the organisms. With this method a non-effective organism can be used but they must show safety the same as with the classical method and also be highly virulent. An important attribute of the inundative agents is that they must show manipulability i.e. be easy to rear artificially, easily packed and transported. Native organisms can be used and often no costly overseas searches are necessary. However, the disadvantages of the method are that the specificity required is often limited and you need an input every season. This method has been described by some as using a sort of "micro-herbicide".

Some examples are:-

Cuscuta	-	<i>Alternaria</i> spp.
Waterhyacinth	-	<i>Cercospora</i> sp.
Virginia joint vetch	-	<i>Colleotrichum</i> sp.

3. The total vegetation control method relies on full manipulatability of the organisms. They are normally non-virulent and non-effective unless the stocking rates are adjusted.

<u>example</u>	aquatic weeds	-	grass carp.
	general weed growth	-	goats, sheep, etc.

Disadvantages are that the method is not specific and strict surveillance is needed of the organisms.

Thanks to Tony Wapshere for a very informative talk.

Clarification of Position Wanted Advertisement in June Newsletter

The Weed Society of New South Wales does not normally carry position wanted advertisements similar to the one that appeared in the June, 1980 issue. However, because in this instance the case had been recommended to us by Mr. John Fryer and others, it was treated as a special case. In future, such cases will be dealt with in a personal column at the discretion of the Editor.

Letter from Dr. Leo Bendixen, Ohio State University, U.S.A.

May I present a proposal for your consideration? I would like to begin with the question, "How can weed scientists interact effectively with entomologists, nematologists, and pathologists in integrated pest management or integrated crop protection?" Are weed scientists entering the programme on the basis of integrated weed control similar to the integrated insect management approach taken by entomologists or the integrated disease control approach taken by pathologists? If the intended definition of integrated crop protection implies a multidisciplinary approach involving entomologists, nematologists, pathologists, and weed scientists, how can weed scientists interact effectively with professionals in the other disciplines?

The concept of weeds as reservoirs for organisms affecting crops addresses these questions. Weeds delimit crop production by direct competition for abiotic factors required for growth — light, water, and mineral nutrients. Weeds also delimit crop production indirectly by serving as reservoirs for organisms adversely affecting crops. Weeds serve as reservoirs by providing feed, shelter, and a reproductive site to maintain populations of organisms. These organisms include arthropods, nematodes, pathogens, and vertebrates.

The importance of weed control in crop production increases in an additive manner when the indirect aspects of weeds as reservoirs, as well as the direct effects, are considered. The economics of preventing an outbreak of a disease or an insect by controlling a weed population, while at the same time eliminating competition by the weed with the crop, is very appealing. Control of the other species comes as a bonus to the reduction of competition by the weeds.

Application of the Weeds as Reservoirs concept in integrated crop protection might proceed in three phases: 1) Literature searches and publication of annotated bibliographies; 2) Field surveys of weed serving as reservoirs; and 3) Research on control of the major weed reservoirs. These three activities might be facilitated by 1) Creation of a worldwide collaborative network and 2) Recurring workshops to exchange information and to plan strategies. The recurring workshops might most appropriately be held at the time of the Asian Pacific Weed Science Society conference.

The first of a series of annotated bibliographies on Weeds as Reservoirs is enclosed. This one, as you note, is on nematodes. One on arthropods is expected to be available within a few months. One on pathogens and one on vectors of pathogens is expected to be available within a year.

Global increases in crop yields could be achieved if weed scientists took leadership roles in this multidisciplinary integrated crop protection concept — the control of weeds serving as reservoirs for organisms affecting crops — and created a worldwide collaborative network.

Plans are being developed and funding is being sought to conduct a workshop at the next APWSS conference, which is scheduled to be held in India. If you are interested in participating in this activity, please write to me expressing that interest. Your comments regarding this proposal will be most welcome. If you know of others who may be interested I would appreciate receipt of their names and addresses.

Thank you sincerely for your consideration of this proposal.

Respectfully yours, Leo E. Bendixen - Professor.

Note: The annotated bibliography is available from Bruce Auld who should be contacted if you want further information.

Extract from Australian Newspaper, July, 1980 (David O'Reilly)

The NSW Government will set up an inquiry into the controversial herbicide 2,4,5-T.

In a surprise announcement yesterday, the State Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Hallam, said the inquiry would be established despite Federal and State Government and Federal Health Department assurances about the herbicide.

The inquiry comes after months of bitter controversy, amid new claims that the Federal Government knew for 10 years that exposure to the defoliant Agent Orange (a mixture of 2,4,5-T, 2,4-D and dioxin) caused birth deformities and sterility among military personnel.

The NSW Conference of the ALP last weekend called on the Wran Government to set up a full inquiry into use of the herbicide in past years.

Making his announcement yesterday, Mr. Hallam said the Health Commission would seek the help of the CSIRO but he stressed that only 2,4,5-T — and not 2,4-D — would be under examination.

Mr. Hallam told last week's State party conference it was wrong to connect 2,4,5-T with 2,4-D. He said it would be economically and politically disastrous to ban such a widely-used weed killer as 2,4-D, which would cost the State's wheat industry an estimated \$250 million.

Despite this, Mr. Hallam said yesterday he would determined the inquiry should fully probe the effects of 2,4,5-T.

Herbicide Resistance

Resistance to antibiotics, fungicides and insecticides is a common occurrence, but so far few instances are known of resistance by weeds to herbicides. The most notable exception is with the triazine herbicides such as atrazine and simazine. J. Gressel (Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel) discusses the reasons why more resistance problems have not occurred to date and how to prevent them in the future.

With any pesticide it is likely that a minute proportion of the target pest is resistant even before the first application. This proportion increases with continued application of the pesticide so that it eventually becomes very significant. However, weeds behave differently to insects and diseases, and in most cases farmers aim at 90-95% kill of weeds, which is lower than for insects or diseases. If weeds develop late in the season after an early herbicide treatment they may not damage the crop but will deposit seed in the soil. Several triazine resistant types of weeds are reportedly unable to compete successfully with susceptible types. The seed reservoir in the soil does not all germinate in the same year. All these factors contribute to a delay in appearance of resistance, especially if non-persistent herbicides are used. Dr. Gressel has used a mathematical model to summarise various weed-herbicide interactions.

Assuming an initial resistant population of 1 in 10^{10} and with a 90% kill rate and a seed life in the soil of five years, resistance will not be apparent (above 1 in 10 of the population) for over 20 years in a monoculture, or 60 years in a three year rotation. Dr. Gressel suggests that rapid appearance of resistance to the triazines is due to their persistence and their use in monocultures. He believes that in the next few years other cases will become apparent. Even if use of a particular herbicide is stopped the resistant population will take some time to decrease. However, with the low-kill low-persistence herbicides any effect may not be seen for a hundred years and will allow time for the development of alternatives. (*Weeds Today* 1979, 10(2): 26-27)

EIGHTH CONFERENCE OF THE ASIAN-PACIFIC WEED SCIENCE SOCIETY

Bangalore - India, 22 - 29 November, 1981

FIRST CIRCULAR

5th June, 1980

Theme and Program

The theme of the Conference will be "PERENNIAL WEEDS IN CROP LAND AND UNWANTED VEGETATION IN NON-CROPPED LANDS". Taxonomy, Ecology, Herbicides, Safe Use of Herbicides, Perennial Weeds, Plantation Crops, and Aquatic Weed Control are some of the subjects to be covered within the theme of the Conference.

The Conference will be held from Monday, 23rd November through Friday, 27th November, 1981. Sessions and registration will take place at the Indian Institution of Agricultural Technologists, Queen's Road, Bangalore-560052, and Conference Hall, West End Hotel, Race Course Road, Bangalore-560001, India.

Bangalore - Your Host City

Bangalore is the largest and most beautiful city in the State of Karnataka. Tourists are attracted by the salubrious climate of this highly industrialised State capital. It is situated in the southern peninsula with road, rail and air links to the international airports of Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, and Delhi.

Bangalore is a cosmopolitan and historic city famed for its gardens, parks, museums, and shopping centres. Good hotels, restaurants and cinema theatres abound in the city.

The Conference Centre

The Conference will be based in the West End Hotel and the premises of the Indian Institution of Agricultural Technologists.

Delegates may write for accommodations in hotels of the city when pre-registering. Hotel room rates will be listed in the next circular.

Excursions

A mid-Conference tour to the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore is planned and pre and post-Conference tours are being arranged to cover a wide range of interests.

Social Program

There will be many opportunities to enjoy Bangalore and other tourist attractions in Karnataka State and India.

Transport

Air India, India's International Airline, has been appointed the official carrier for the Conference. Your nearest Air-India office will be pleased to provide you with up-to-date Conference information and to assist in planning your visit to India.

Indian Airlines has been appointed the official domestic carrier for the Conference.

Papers

The papers accepted for presentation in the Conference will be made available to the registered participants.

Abstracts and full papers, each in two copies, should be sent to the Secretary, 8th Conference of the Asian-Pacific Weed Science Society, before February 1, 1981 and May 1, 1981, respectively.

General Information

Those who plan to participate in the Conference should notify the Secretariat in Bangalore before December 15, 1980. Further information will be addressed directly to those who have informed the Secretariat by due date.

Registration Fee

8.

There will be a delegate registration fee which covers attendance at the sessions. There will also be an associate delegate registration fee for students and farmers. Details about these fees, payments, and other activities will be published in the second circular.

Official Language of the Conference

English will be the official language of the Conference.

Organizing Committee

This Conference is being organized by the Indian Society of Weed Science for the Asian-Pacific Weed Science Society in collaboration with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, the Indian Institution of Agricultural Technologists; and the Pesticide Association of India with the support of the Government of India, the Government of Karnataka, and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

The Indian Society of Weed Science represents the whole country and its purpose is to promote the knowledge of weed science and allied branches.

Conference Secretariat

The Secretary
8th Conference of the Asian-Pacific Weed Science Society
P.O. Box No. 153, Vasanthanagar, BANGALORE - 560052, India.

Form for Furnishing Information

If you plan to attend the Conference, please furnish the information to the Secretariat in the attached format.

EIGHT CONFERENCE OF THE ASIAN-PACIFIC WEED SCIENCE SOCIETY

From _____
Name (IN BLOCK LETTERS)

Mailing Address

I intend to participate/present a paper at the Conference
(Score out whichever is not applicable)

My paper will be in the field: (Circle appropriate items)

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| Taxonomy | Ecology |
| Herbicides | Safe use of herbicides |
| Field crops | Perennial weeds |
| Plantation crops | Aquatic weed control |
| Other topics _____ | |

I would be interested in a pre/post-Conference tour.
I expect to be accompanied by spouse _____

Signature

Australian Weeds Quarterly

The inaugural issue of the Australian Weeds Quarterly, official journal of the Council of Australian Weed Science Societies, is scheduled to be off the presses in January, 1981 according to its general editor, Dr. John Swarbrick. Manuscripts are sought from the whole Australian/New Zealand/Southeast Asian region on weeds (biology, ecology, distribution, physiology, etc.), weed control (chemical, physical, biological, managerial legislative, etc.), related matters, and book reviews. All material will be refereed.

Editor Swarbrick notes the AWQ will not become another scientific journal, but rather a means of communication at all levels from the purely scientific to the strictly practical, though with a strong technical bias. He hopes to attract a lot of material from the herbicide industry and the sprayer equipment industry. The guide for contributors can be obtained from:

Dr. John Swarbrick
Queensland Agricultural College
Lawes, Queensland 4345 AUSTRALIA.

News

Mr. John Fryer, Director, Weed Research Organisation, was honored for his distinguished service to Weed Science on two occasions in 1979. On June 16, at the Court of St. James, Queen Elizabeth appointed him Commander of the British Empire (C.B.E.) in The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire. The award was given for his long and dedicated service to Weed Science and for his excellence in his profession. He is the first professional weed scientist so honored by his country.

In October, at Mainz, Germany, he became the 17th recipient of the "Otto Appel Denkmunze", a medal awarded to outstanding persons in Plant Protection. The honor was presented by the German Plant Protection Society during the meeting of the European Weed Research Society. The award was bestowed upon him "as a scholar and Institute leader, as a Founding President of the European Weed Research Society, for his vigorous service to Weed Science, and for his success in promoting International Cooperation in such work".

John, you will recall, recently wrote us a letter about a quick trip he made to visit his son in New South Wales.

PART 5 (FINAL PART) OF "GLOSSARY OF TERMS IN WEED SCIENCE" PREPARED BY EXPERT

COMMITTEE ON WEEDS, CANADA

Suspension formulation

Cloudy liquid composed of solid particles suspended in a liquid phase for further dilution with similar liquids, or ready-to-use; includes aqueous suspensions, paints, and flowable concentrates.

Synergism

Complimentary action of different chemicals such that the total effect is greater than the sum of the independent effects.

Tank-Mix	Two or more pesticides mixed in the spray tank prior to application as opposed to mixtures formulated by manufacturers.
Technical Material	A chemical as it is manufactured by a chemical company. It is formulated with other materials to make it usable in wetttable powder, dust, liquid, or other form. See formulation.
Thickening agent	A material which increases the viscosity of a liquid.
Tolerance	Quality of being insensitive to injury from a herbicide treatment at specified dosages.
Total vegetation control	Application of single or multiple herbicides at one time or in sequence to provide pre-emergence and/or post-emergence control of all plants.
Trade name	(or brand name). A registered number or mark used by a company to identify and separate its products from others on the market.
Translocated herbicide	A chemical (herbicide) that moves within the plant.
Vapour Drift	The movement of airborne herbicides out of the target area in the vapour form.
Vapourize	The ability of a chemical to change to a vapour (evaporate).
Very low volume spray	A spray application within the range of 10-50 litres/ha.
Viscosity of a liquid	The ability of a liquid to resist flowing. The higher the viscosity the slower it flows.
Volatility	The ability of a solid or liquid to evaporate at ordinary temperatures when exposed to the air (i.e. alcohol).
Weed	Any plant growing where it is not wanted.
Weed control	The process of limiting weed growth.
Weed eradication	The elimination of all weed growth from an area.
Weed suppression	To retard or inhibit weed growth.
Wetttable powder (WP)	A finely divided dry herbicide formulation that can be suspended in water.
Wetting agent	See surfactant.

DIRECT DRILLING OF RICE IN SOUTHERN NEW SOUTH WALES

M. W. BARRETT: Senior Project Officer

ICI Australia Operations Pty. Ltd., Sydney

PRESENT SITUATION

The progress of sod seeding with herbicides (direct drilling) can be seen from the table below:-

	<u>MIA/CIA 1973 - 1980</u>						
	1973/4	1974/5	1975/6	1976/7	1977/8	1978/9	1979/80
Number of Growers direct drilling	25	25	35	45	45	100	150
Estimated area (ha)	600	800	1000	1500	500	5000	6000
<u>Rice Yields (t/ha)</u>							
Combine and aerial sown	6.8	5.6	5.2	5.8	5.3	6.1	5.1
Sod sown with herbicides	7.3	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.3	7.3	6.1
DIFFERENCE	+0.5	+0.9	+1.5	+0.9	+1.3	+1.2	1.0

Notes

1. In the 1975/6 season triple disc drills were introduced and the practice of stubble cropping increased.
2. In the 1977/8 season total herbicide usage dropped considerably due to a very dry spring. It is estimated that over 100 growers sod seeded, and that not more than one third of the total acreage was sprayed with herbicides.
3. In 1978/9 conditions were very wet. It is estimated that there were 200 growers who sod seeded approximately 30% of the total acreage in the MIA/CIA. Of this acreage at least 30% was sprayed with herbicides for crop establishment.
4. In the 1979/80 season there was a continued increase in direct drilling. A grower survey suggests that 30% of stubbles are sprayed with knockdowns compared with 75% of pastures. Glyphosate was introduced for direct drilling of rice in 1980.
5. Yields in the table are derived from annual grower surveys and relate to both pasture and stubble crops which were established with herbicides (direct drilled).
6. Direct drilling was introduced commercially in the Murray Valley in 1978/9, but has yet to be truly evaluated.

Problems

Most problems with traditional sod seeding such as pasture competition, bloodworms and slime are overcome with the use of knockdown herbicides for crops establishment. However, there are still problems to be overcome with both rice,

particularly the variety Inga, and wheat in stubble cropping. This relates mainly to nitrogen utilisation, and some difficulty with wheat on heavy soils. The use of Dicamba to control docks in rice (often tank mixed with Molinate) may cause some crop suppression if the crop is stressed, particularly where rates above 1 litre/ha are used.

Potential and Consequences

When paraquat was introduced for sod seeding in the 1974 season one of the major problems was the cost of herbicide. Now direct drilling is looked upon by growers as offering major cost savings. This benefit was ranked only behind ease of management in the 1979 survey; it was shown as the most important benefit in 1980.

There are three main factors which will greatly accelerate direct drilling of rice: drip irrigation of molinate and benthocarb, early permanent water at germination and the use of pre-germinated seed with triple disc drills. It is very likely that direct drilling incorporating all, or some of the above, will enable heavy soils in the Murray Valley to be tackled with success.

Some of the consequences of more widespread direct drilling of rice may include the following:

1. Decline of irrigated wheat.
2. Increase in sheep and clover in rotation (need better varieties).
3. Less water usage.
4. Reduced incidence of Barnyard grass due to herbigation, clover dominance and earlier permanent water.
5. Reduction in aerial seeding of rice and possibly Dirty Dora (*Cyperus difformis*).
6. Reduction in combine sowing of rice crops.

Weeds Conference in Queensland in 1981

The Sixth Australian Weeds Conference will be held at the Broadbeach International Hotel on the Queensland Gold Coast from September 14 to 18, 1981.

National weeds conferences have been held in Australia on six occasions, five as Australian Weeds Conferences and one in 1978, as the First Conference of the Council of Australian Weed Science Societies (CAWSS). The Australian Weeds Conferences were convened by CSIRO on behalf of the Standing Committee on Agriculture and were restricted in format and the number of delegates attending.

Following the success of the 1978 Conference in Melbourne, CAWSS has been asked by the Australian Weeds Committee to assume the responsibility for convening future national weeds conferences.

The 6th Australian Weeds Conference thus represents a national conference convened for, and open to, all persons interested in weeds and their control in Australia. There will be no restriction on the number of delegates attending and persons interested in all aspects of weeds are welcome.

Programme

We are now in an era of change in the pest control field and the theme of the Conference has accordingly been titled "Weeds: into the 80s".

New agricultural and pastoral techniques are evolving. Labour costs and herbicide prices are soaring. There is strong opposition to the use of herbicides on human health and environmental grounds. And there is a growing acceptance and understanding of the integration of weed control techniques with land and crop management practices. A programme to allow wide discussion of this changing scene has accordingly been planned.

Organising Committee

The Conference is being arranged by the Weed Society of Queensland for the Council of Australian Weed Science Societies.

CAWSS is a council representing the Weed Societies of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia. Its purpose is to present a national voice for Australian weeds workers. To this end it is charged with the promotion of weed science in Australia, with convening conferences and meetings and with acting for member societies in the international weeds scene.

Intent to Attend

If you hope to attend the Conference obtain a Notice of Intent from your local Weed Science Society or write to:

The Secretariat,
6th Australian Weeds Conference,
P.O. Box 111,
BROADBEACH. QUEENSLAND. 4217

Regional Noxious Plant Seminar - Narrabri

10th and 11th September, 1980

The Department of Agriculture, Tamworth (P.O. Box 547) has invited members of our Society to attend the above seminar at the Golf Club, Gibson Street, Narrabri.

Topics include Johnson grass control, roadside pasture management, and 2,4,5-T and alternatives. Day 1 includes an inspection of herbicide trials and demonstrations of application equipment. Registration forms and full particulars are available from Derek Brown, phone (067) 672317 (work) and (067) 679342 (home). Registration fee per person is \$11 for Day 1 and \$7 for Day 2. Bookings close on 27th August.

AVCA

The 16th National Convention "The Farmer of Tomorrow - The Agrivet Chemical Contribution" will be held at University House, Australian National University, Canberra on the 15-16th September, 1980. Full details are available from the Convention Convenor, Mr. J. W. Colless, May & Baker Australia Pty. Ltd., 19-23 Paramount Road, West Footscray, Victoria, 3012.

FROM THE TREASURER

**** ATTENTION MEMBERS

Your Annual Subscription is now due for the period
1st March, 1980 to 28th February, 1981.

If you are an ordinary member\$12.00

Company or Corporate membership.....\$25.00

Please use the tear-off slip below when forwarding your dues.

TO Honorary Treasurer,
The Weed Society of N.S.W.,
P.O. Box 287K,
HAYMARKET. N.S.W. 2000

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

_____ POST CODE: _____

Enclosed is \$_____ being membership dues for 1980.

If Company or Corporate member - Please advise if nominee is
to be changed.