

# NEWSLETTER

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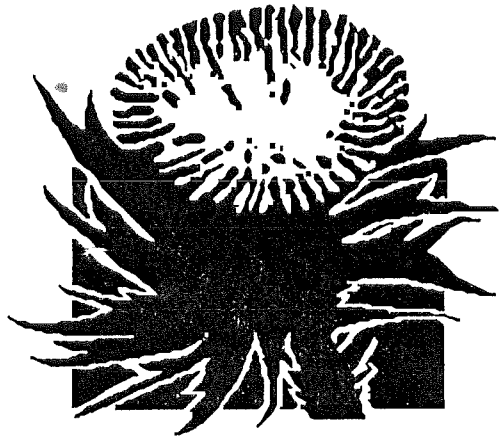
December 1988

PRESIDENT: Warwick Felton

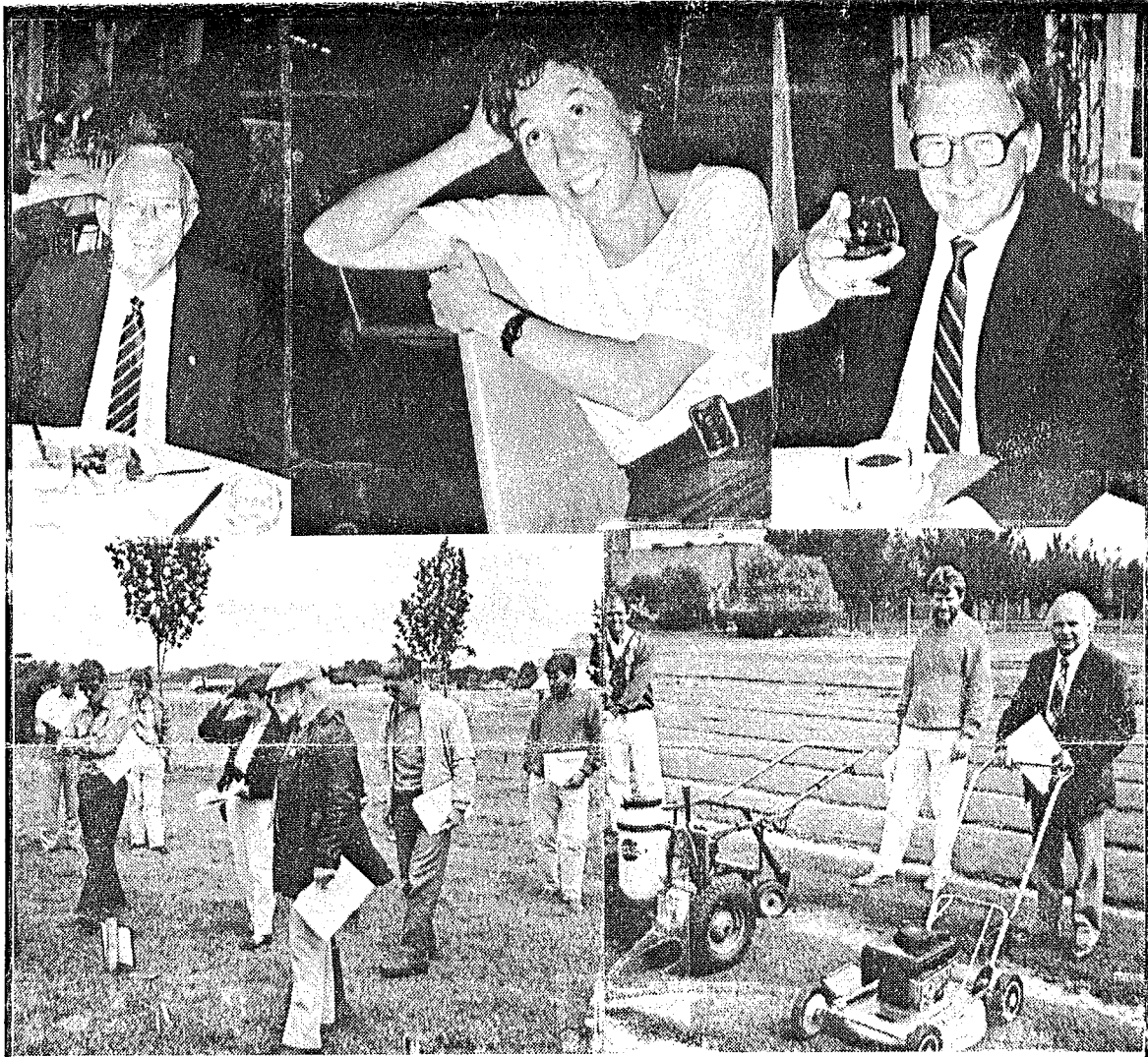
SECRETARY: Mike Barrett

TREASURER: Geoff Jacobs

EDITOR: Bob Martin



## THE WEED SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES



Leon Smith , Deidre Lemerle and Alex McLennan in fine form at the Annual Dinner (top). Peter McMaugh on grass at the Turf Field Day (bottom left). Jim Dellow, Andrew Leys and Malcolm Campbell - just posing (bottom right).

## COVER STORY

### AUSTRALIAN TURFGRASS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FIELD DAY, ANNUAL DINNER NOVEMBER 28 1988

The Editor has been given an anonymous interpretation of the cover pictures: Leon; "I nominate Deidre for secretary of the ladies auxilliary ." Alex; "I'll drink to that." Deidre; "You've got to be kidding mate." All correspondence regarding the photographs should be referred to our staff photographer, Warwick Felton.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The Weed Society has provided a diverse selection of activities for members during 1988. These included:

1. **A visit to Taronga Zoo** in February to see the work being done on foreshore weed control and on other problems weeds cause at the Zoo.
2. **Seminars:** Professor Paul Cavers (University of Western Ontario, Canada) presented a seminar on "Proso millet (*Panicum miliaceum*) a multifaceted weed problem". Dr. Jens Streibig (Royal Veterinary & Agricultural University, Copenhagen) spoke on "Changing weed flora in relation to weed problems in Denmark". Seminars given at the ARI Wagga Wagga by Dr. Chester McWhorter and Dr. Malcolm Kemp are reported in this issue.
3. **No-tillage Project Team meeting and field day , Moree, August.** As reported in the September issue, over 60 delegates attended this very successful 2 day meeting.
4. **Southern Weed and Herbicide Field Tour, October.** The Society combined with the Victorian Weed Science Society to hold a two-day tour of weed and herbicide research trials in north-eastern Victoria and southern New South Wales. See Andrew Leys' report in this issue.
5. **Australian Turf Research Institute Field Day, November.** A most interesting programme was presented at the Australian Turf Research Institute, West Concord. Demonstrations on pre- and post-emergence herbicide treatments in several parkland and turf situations provided a valuable backdrop to discussions on turf weed control.
6. **Annual Dinner.** The annual dinner was again held at Pennant Hills Golf Club. An excellent evening was enjoyed by all who attended.

I would like to thank all members of the Society who have contributed to the organisation and support of these functions. I extend my best wishes to all members for Christmas and trust that you have a healthy and satisfying 1989.

Warwick Felton

## STUDY GRANT

Applications for funds are again invited from residents of New South Wales for the Weed Society Travel Study Grant.

The purpose of this grant is to assist members of the Society or other applicants from N.S.W. with travel to attend conferences, seminars or study tours connected with Weed Science. Applications for the period ending February 1990 will be considered.

The applicant is required to use the official application form which is available from the Secretary, Mike Barrett (02) 875 3087, and to nominate two referees. Completed applications should be forwarded direct to the Secretary, New South Wales Weed Society, P.O. Box K287, Haymarket, N.S.W. 2000. The closing date for application is 28th February, 1989.

## CONFERENCE REPORTS

### Workshop on Herbicide persistence Cabo, Wageningen Sept. 9 1988 - Ian Ferris.

The chairman R.R. Schmidt (Bayer, Monheim, FRG) welcomed the 40 participants (from 13 different countries) of the workshop on "Herbicide persistence" and opened the session. He stressed that problems of persistence and carry-over were already discussed in the past during several meetings or symposia dealing on the interaction of herbicides with the soil. But with the development of new herbicides and the background of increased public concern about residue problems, for example groundwater pollution and injury to following crops, herbicide persistence has gained further importance. The workshop should help to show up possible ways to avoid residue problems in soil.

B. Krauskopf (Bayer, Monheim, FRG) discussed the definition of the term persistence. She mentioned that as a consequence of the great variability of herbicide degradation under field conditions, it is difficult to classify herbicides according to their half-lives which are determined in the laboratory. With regard to injury to following crops availability of herbicides to plants which depends on adsorption is of equal importance. Furthermore the susceptibility of the following plants plays a key role. Extremely high sensitivity might result in damage even if we are dealing with herbicides of low or moderate persistence.

Eagle (ADAS, Cambridge, UK) gave examples of current carry-over problems in the UK. Problems arise with almost all chemical groups and all kinds of plants and cannot be limited to certain compounds.

Duffy (Dupont, Wilmington, USA) gave a survey on dissipation and biological activity of sulfonylurea herbicides in soil. He stressed that on a relative basis the influence of different factors on degradation is the same for all sulfonylurea, but there is a wide range of intrinsic behaviour within this chemical group. Especially the "new generation" of sulfonylurea has a very short persistence. In his opinion damage to succeeding crops is not a result of high persistence but of the extreme sensitivity of some species. As a tool to reduce carry-over risks a 'laboratory recrop bioassay' and a simulation model to forecast the degradation of sulfonylurea under field conditions were developed.

Smart (Am. Cyanamid, USA) gave a contribution dealing with imazamethabenz. Additionally to chemical and physical data he presented some results of degradation studies (half-lives 30-60 days) which mainly proceed by hydrolysis, photolysis and microbial degradation. Although mobility is relatively low, ploughing is not recommended to avoid injury to rotational crops because microbial degradation might be slowed down by burying the residues. To investigate possible damage to following crops American Cyanamid prefers to do field studies (in Europe with the sensitive crops sugar beet and oil seed rape) rather than laboratory tests.

A similar strategy is followed by van Himme (University of Gent, Belgium). He presented recrop-studies to investigate the persistence of experimental herbicides after application in the field.

A detailed long-term field study of herbicide residues after different pesticide use intensities was presented by B. Gottesbuhren (BBA, Braunschweig, FRG)

Iwanzik (Ciba-Geigy, CH) described the degradation of triasulfuron in soil. He stressed, that in future weed control strategies, it might be sufficient to reduce competition by weeds rather than to kill them. This would allow the usage of lower doses and would reduce the risk of carry-over. For triasulfuron the no-observable-effect-level (NOEL) is close to 0.3 g a.i./ha but depending on soil conditions it may vary between 0.3-10 g/ha. For sugar beets values of 0.1-10 g a.i./ha are valid. Several contributions dealt with methods and models to evaluate and assess herbicide degradation in soil and risk of damage to succeeding crops.

P. Gunther (BBA, Braunschweig, FRG) presented a bioassay method to detect residues of sulfonylurea and to determine their bioavailability. Furthermore Pestemer (BBA, Braunschweig, FRG) described a laboratory model system to study and compare the mobility of sulfonylurea in soil columns with a limit of detection of 0.1 ppb.

Wetcholowsky (Bayer, Monheim, FRG) discussed the relevance and validity of laboratory bioassays to forecast herbicide degradation and carry-over problems in the field. Long term forecast approaches for herbicide carry over problems based on bioassays find their limitations in various factors (i.e. climate) which can influence the degradation processes between the time of soil sampling, the conduct of bioassay and the actual cultivation of the succeeding crop. Additionally greenhouse results are of a very limited use of the extrapolation to field conditions.

A few papers presented results of computer models to simulate herbicide degradation in the field. D. Bunte (BBA, Braunschweig, FRG) described some problems in the prognosis of herbicide residues. On a small plot scale there was a good agreement of simulated and measured residues, but not for larger fields, where soil characteristics may vary considerably.

Ferris (NSW Agriculture & Fisheries, Tamworth, Australia) presented a PC-program for the use of herbicides under Australian conditions. This program is based on dialogs and exhibits a user-friendly interface. It supplies the user with forecasts concerning herbicide carry-over and offers decisions for herbicide use and choice of rotational crops under various climatic and soil conditions.

Ploughing as a tool to deal with carry-over problems was widely discussed during the whole session. But several items have to be considered: (a) ploughing is only useful with relative immobile compounds. If compounds are evenly spread within the plough layer ploughing does not solve the problem. It may become even worse if mobile herbicides have leached to some extent and are brought up again by ploughing. (b) burying the contaminated soil layer might result in decreased rates of microbial degradation.

For newer compounds the following hints can be given: **Sulfonylurea**-spring application, ploughing is not recommended. (according to Duffy, Dupont, USA), **Diflufenican**- very immobile, no residue problems after ploughing. (according to Pallett, Rhone Poulenc, UK) **Isoxaben**- immobile, ploughing solves the problem for oil seed rape and sugar beet. The risk for catch crops is currently under investigation. (according to Thies, Elanco, FRG)

For herbicides which might cause problems there is a trend towards labels which contain positive lists of crops which can be safely grown, instead of negative lists like in the past.

Heidler (BBA, Braunschweig, FRG) mentioned that there are a couple of problems in finding appropriate methods to study new herbicides like Sulfonylureas for registration. Persistent herbicides will no longer be registered in the FRG if one of the major rotational crops is endangered. There is an official BBA-guideline, which demands further persistence studies in the fields with those herbicides, which exhibit a half-life longer than 30 days. In this sense for isoproturon (half-life: 35 days) further studies would be requested but not for chlorsulfuron (half-life: 30 days). The assessment of new compounds only according to their half-lives is not satisfactory, the sensitivities of the crops also have to be considered. Guidelines are made according to the present status of knowledge and cannot mandatorily fulfill all the requirements which appear later. In the present status the guidelines should leave a certain margin for free decisions.

Soil sampling (number and size, respectively depth of sample) was identified as a major item for the quality of degradation studies under field conditions. The number of samples can be reduced by selective monitoring of the endangered areas of a field if the main factors responsible for degradation are known. But still no general rule for sampling can be given. Even the mixing of different soil layers of one sample can reveal atypical results by diluting herbicide residues.

## FIELD TOUR REPORT

### SOUTHERN WEED AND HERBICIDE FIELD TOUR - OCTOBER 1988 - Andrew Leys

In early October the Society combined with the Victorian Weed Science Society to hold a two-day tour of weed and herbicide research trials in north-eastern Victoria and southern New South Wales.

On day one about 60 wonderful weeds watchers gathered under typical Victorian spring conditions (cold and rainy) at the Rutherglen Research Institute. The first site was a large scale Ciba-Geigy demonstration comparing Logran® plus Dual® with Glean® plus Dual® for control of capeweed and toad rush; at this site the Logran®/Dual® mixture was superior on both species to Glean® plus Dual®.

The group then moved to a Rhone Poulenc site at Boorhaman at which Tigrex® was being evaluated alone and in mixtures for control of wild radish and (in a tank-mix with Hoegrass®) ryegrass; all of the mixtures were compatible.

The third site was Greg Code's herbicide resistant ryegrass site at Howlong in southern NSW. The results this year indicate the only post-emergence grass herbicides still working were Grasp®, Select®, and possibly Sertin®. Some escapes were evident in the Sertin® plots and it appears that the population at this site is rapidly developing resistance to this herbicide as well (in a similar way to what has occurred at Bordertown in South Australia). Hoegrass®, Fusilade®, Verdict®, and Assure® all failed to control the R biotype. It is interesting to note that Grasp®, Select®, and Sertin® all belong to the cyclohexanedione group while the others belong to the aryloxyphenoxy group. Greg also presented results from two other sites: Grasp® worked at both, while Sertin® was effective at only one site. The good news was that all the other herbicides in the trial are still working. These included paraquat, glyphosate, chlorsulfuron, simazine, metribuzin, trifluralin, oryzalin, isoproturon, carbetamide, and propyzamide. Greg introduced Rob Davidson who has been appointed to take charge of the herbicide resistance research. Rob's work is funded by Wheat Research Council.

The group then travelled to Balldale where Gerard Ford discussed his approach to controlling weeds, especially annual grasses, in sub clover pastures. Gerard works in closely with the local District agronomist, John Sykes, and the ICI Crop Production Group. He has successfully used Gramoxone®, and Fusilade® and also spraytops his pastures, and claims major benefits to animal health and increased yields in subsequent crops.

Following a pleasant dinner at the Old Wagga Inn on Thursday night about 80 people gathered the next morning in fine sunny conditions at the Wagga Agricultural Research Institute. Topics covered during the day are listed below.

1. Dr Jim Pratley from the School of Agriculture at RMIHE discussed a pot experiment which showed how residues of some herbicides in cereal stubbles could affect the growth of sub clover and lucerne - Tordon 242 had rather dramatic effects on both species.
2. Dr David Luckett, a tissue culture specialist at WARI, described how he is using anther culture for selecting herbicide resistant crop cultivars.
3. Andrew Leys and Birgitte Plater led the tour on an inspection of their work on annual grass weeds. This included:
  - a. An inspection of their annual grass nursery which includes a collection of ecotypes of *Bromus diandrus* from throughout Australia.
  - b. The response of sub clover and silver grass to the time of application of simazine. Time of application of simazine is very critical for control of silver grass, with early winter applications (June/early July) being the most effective. The highest rate of simazine used in this experiment (2 L/ha) reduced sub clover dry matter production by 50%.
  - c. Evaluation of herbicide tank-mixes for the control of silver grass in sub clover pastures. In this trial simazine plus paraquat was proving to be more effective on silver grass and safer on sub clover than paraquat or paraquat plus diuron.

d. Effectiveness of various simazine mixtures for the control of annual grass weeds in sub clover. The addition of low rates of paraquat (100-200 ml/ha Gramoxone®) to simazine provided very good control of silver grass, great brome and barley grass.

e. Comparison of post-emergence grass herbicides. Herbicides included in this trial were Fusilade®, Verdict®, Assure®, Select®, Focus®, and Agil®.

4. Deirdre Lemerle then discussed the work that she and Charles Kidd are doing on the effect of soil water on the tolerance of barley to chlorsulfuron. At the final stop Deirdre and Bruce Hinkley showed the effects of herbicides on cultivars of field peas. This work is part of the recently expanded herbicide x crop cultivar screening programme.

Participants in the tour came from a variety of occupations: agricultural chemical companies, agricultural consultants, research and advisory officers of government departments, CSIRO, farmers, and agricultural merchants. The response to the tour suggests that the policy of the Weed Society of having a tour in one part of the state each year, is worth continuing.

## SEMINARS

### Report on Seminar by Visiting USA Weed Scientist, Dr Chester McWhorter at the Agricultural Research Institute, Wagga Wagga - 17 November 1988

Dr McWhorter is a senior weed scientist with the USDA/ARS located at the Southern Weed Science Laboratory in Stoneville, Mississippi. He has been invited to Australia to address a symposium being organised by the Weed Science Society of Victoria "Weed Control Activities in Victoria - Are Resources Appropriate".

As an introduction Dr McWhorter estimated that weeds cost US agriculture around \$20 billion annually, and that \$4 billion was spent on herbicides each year.

Dr McWhorter discussed the results of a recent survey of members of the Weed Science Society of America (WSSA) to determine priorities for weed research in the USA. The need for such a survey arose from requests from government agencies for research priorities as guidelines for allocating funds for weeds research.

The results are based on the replies to a 1986 questionnaire mailed to WSSA members in the USA and Canada. A more complete summary of this survey is provided in *Weed Technology* (1988) 2:2-11. The respondents (43% replied) were divided amongst federal employees (e.g. USDA), state employees (e.g. Universities), industry (e.g. agricultural chemical companies), and others (e.g. consultants, spray contractors, farmers etc.). The six most important topics requiring greater research inputs are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of importance of the six broadly defined needs in weed research

| Research need   | RankingTat* |
|---|-------------|
| Develop methods for controlling the movement of herbicides in ground water and air      | 69          |
| Develop less costly weed control technology for conservation tillage                    | 53          |
| Improve knowledge of weed science by people who distribute sell or use herbicides       | 50          |
| Develop new non-chemical methods for weed control                                       | 47          |
| Improve technology for control of perennial weeds                                       | 42          |
| Increase the tolerance of crops to herbicides   | 41          |
| *Tat Highest and most important priority=100  |             |
| The most important areas requiring research within each research need are listed below. |             |

**Develop methods for controlling the movement of herbicides in ground water and air**

1. Develop new application techniques that minimise or eliminate herbicides or their residues in air and water
2. Conduct research on how to regulate movement of herbicides through the soil profile to avoid contamination of ground water
3. Develop improved herbicide formulations to regulate herbicide persistence
4. Discover new herbicides with reduced potential for movement or persistence

**Develop less costly weed control technology for conservation tillage**

1. Discover improved weed control methods for conservation tillage production systems
2. Develop integrated weed management programs for various production systems
3. Evaluate the cost of weeds and weed control, their effect on maximum economic yields, and devise more economical weed management programs.

**Improve knowledge of weed science by people who distribute, sell, or use herbicides**

1. Assessing weed losses
2. Developing descriptive profiles of individual weeds and weed complexes
3. Improve applicator training

**Develop new non-chemical methods for weed control**

1. Determine the effect of cultural practices (shading, row widths, populations, cultivation, cultivars, and crops) on the level of control obtained
2. Develop new knowledge on the cause of ecological shifts of weeds (including ecological requirements of weeds and crops as they effect weed and crop establishment)
3. Determine the effects of environmental factors, stimulants and inhibitors on weed seed longevity and germination
4. Determine the effect of cultural and herbicide practices on weed seed and propagule viability
5. Discover biocontrol agents for weed control for use in conjunction with existing programs

**Improve technology for control of perennial weeds**

1. Develop new technology to predict and prevent ecological shifts of perennial weeds
2. Study the life histories of weeds to determine the effect of environment and chemical-use patterns on growth and reproduction

**Increase the tolerance of crops to herbicides**

1. Develop herbicide-tolerant crop cultivars through conventional breeding and/or genetic engineering
2. Expand the data base on the mode of action of herbicide resistance in plants
3. Develop new technology that will permit greater accuracy and convenience in applying herbicides

**Weeds requiring greater research emphasis.** There was little agreement among members as to which were the weeds requiring greater attention. The seven most important weeds in order of priority are: Morningglory (*Ipomoea* spp.), Yellow nutsedge (*Cyperus esculentus*), Sicklepod (*Cassia obtusifolia*), Johnsongrass (*Sorghum halepense*), Purple nutsedge (*Cyperus rotundus*), Quackgrass (*Agropyron repens*), Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*).

It is interesting to note that of these seven weeds only sicklepod and one species of morningglory are annuals. Dr McWhorter mentioned that previously minor weeds such as blackberry and poison ivy (both perennials) are becoming much more widespread as agricultural production systems change (e.g. as tillage is reduced).

It will be interesting to learn how the determination of these priorities influences the allocation of research funds over the next few years. Dr McWhorter said the most significant development so far had been the large inputs for research into groundwater contamination by herbicides. Approximately 40 people are now involved in investigations on some aspect of herbicide contamination of groundwater in the US - only one person is involved in similar research in Australia. **Notes by Andrew Leys.**



**Mechanisms of Herbicide Resistance in a Population of Blackgrass (*Alopecurus myosuroides*) :  
Dr Malcolm Kemp , Agricultural Research Institute, Wagga Wagga, 17 November 1988**

Dr Kemp is from the Long Ashton Research Station, University of Bristol, U.K., where he and his group are working on multiple resistance to herbicides in blackgrass (*Alopecurus myosuroides*). He is in Australia for two months to work at both the Waite Agricultural Research Institute, Adelaide (with Steve Powles), and the CSIRO Division of Plant Industry, Canberra (with John Hupputz and John Phillips).

In his seminar, Dr Kemp described how resistant populations of blackgrass have arisen in the U.K. where isoproturon and chlorotoluron have been used intensively in winter cereals for over ten years. A very resistant population at Peldon, Essex, was also resistant to all the other herbicides recommended for blackgrass control. Dr Kemp has developed a technique, using hydroponically grown plants, to examine the mechanisms underlying this resistance. He has shown that the resistance of the "Peldon" population to isoproturon and chlorotoluron is due to rapid herbicide degradation. In addition, he has shown that the resistance can be eliminated by the synergistic activity of the mixed-function oxidase inhibitor 1-aminobenzotriazole (ABT). A range of compounds with known cytochrome P-450 mixed-function oxidase inhibiting properties (pyridines, imidazoles, pyrimidines and triazoles) were then evaluated for their effect on chlorotoluron phytotoxicity in resistant and sensitive blackgrass ecotypes. A synergistic response enhancing chlorotoluron phytotoxicity was found only in the resistant "Peldon" population. The most active compound tested was triadimefon, where 0.5 ppm removed the resistance. Dr Kemp discussed the potential for using such compounds for controlling blackgrass in the field. **Notes by Deidre Lemerle**

## **RESEARCH-ADVISORY NOTES**

The role of the NSW Agriculture & Fisheries Weeds Section was outlined in the November issue of "Plant Slants", monthly newsletter of the Division of Plant Industries. The Weeds Section's main role is to provide advice to the Government, NSW Agriculture & Fisheries staff, local government and the general public on all matters relating to weeds and their control. It also provides a regulatory function by administering the noxious plant provisions of the Local Government Act, the Prickly Pear Act and the identification and destruction of Cannabis plant functions through the relevant sections of the Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act.

The section is headed by Dr. Leon Smith (Principal Agronomist Weeds). Weed Research and Demonstration Units are located at Glen Innes (Max McMillan) and Orange (Jim Dellow). These units carry out research and demonstrations, generally seeking quick answers to problems rather than long-term research. They also assist district officers demonstrate to landholders and others the latest techniques and methods for control of weeds.

A Prickly Pear Surveillance Unit is centred at Bingara. This unit carries out private property inspections, chemical field trials and regulatory duties associated with the administration of the Prickly Pear Act, 1987 as well as advisory and promotional work on prickly pear control.

The Biological Control Research Unit at Tamworth (Dr. John Hosking) provides a research and advisory role related to the biocontrol of prickly pear. It raises biocontrol agents mainly cochineal insects for distribution to landholders and recently was involved in raising moths for release on Paterson's curse. It is expected to be involved with rearing the other insects which are being introduced for control of Paterson's curse.

The Noxious Plants Advisory Committee is chaired by Leon Smith and administered by the Department. The committee advises the Minister for Local Government and Planning and the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Affairs on all matters relating to noxious plants. It advises on the declaration of noxious plants, policies and procedures relating to administration, amendments of legislation, principles of grants distribution to councils and acts as a liaison body with landholders and councils.

Special Awareness and Control Campaigns are being carried out by weed section staff in conjunction with regional staff on; Serrated tussock, Parramatta grass, Parthenium weed, dodder, Johnson grass, Blue heliotrope and urban weeds.



## CAWSS MATTERS

### DO WEED SOCIETIES HAVE A FUTURE?

This question was put by President of CAWSS, Harry Combellack, in an invited editorial (Plant protection quarterly, vol. 3 1988). Harry is going to write to member societies to ask them to initiate a referendum to establish the membership's views on future directions. The issues which need to be addressed were outlined in the editorial and correspondence with the Editor was invited from individuals and organisations. No doubt the debate will soon echo through the cloisters of the WSNSW, what are your views?

First, the merger of WSSSA with the CSSSA, now the sand-gropers are making changes. A discussion paper on the future role of the WSWA was presented in their November 1988 Newsletter. Members are being asked to vote on a proposal to expand the role and interests of the Society to encompass other areas of plant protection, such as insects and plant pathogens. The Society would become "The Plant Protection Society of WA" but would retain affiliation with CAWSS. Reasons for the change include; the majority of members are involved in plant protection work as opposed to weed control alone, the Society would have a wider range of interests to pursue, the society would gain new members and would be able to influence public opinion on a wider range of issues.

## COMMITTEE MEETING REPORTS

**Minutes of 108th Executive Committee Meeting.** Leon Smith attended the European Weed Research Society Meeting and reported that it was in good shape with an increase in membership. Each member country enjoys financial autonomy though the funds are amalgamated. Dr. Friesen is the current International Weed Science Society President and L. Smith was nominated as Vice President which he accepted. An IWSS Conference is proposed for Melbourne in 1991/2. A motion was carried for the WSNSW to join IWSS.

## MEMBER'S NEWS

### NEW MEMBERS

Applications have been received and accepted for the following new members;

**Robert Patterson**, P.O. Box 472, Cootamundra NSW 2590

**Mr Ross Runge**, Cyanamid Australia Ltd, P.O. Box 9, Baulkham Hills NSW 2153

**Mr I. A. McGowan**, c/- P.O. Box 20 Yass NSW 2582

### DEATH NOTICE

We were very sorry to hear that Austin Johnson died on the 23 October 1988. Mike Barrett has written to Mrs Johnson to offer condolences on behalf of the Society. Mike noted that Austin had always given solid support to the Society and has had a long professional association with members.

## REQUEST FOR WEED SEEDS

Bruce Auld has passed on to me a request from Yang-han Li (PRC) for seeds of the following plant species; *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* L., *A. trifida* L., *A. psilostachya* DC, *Ammi majus* L., *Avena barbata* Brot., *A. ludoviciana* Dur., *A. sterilis* L., *Cenchrus echinatus* L., *C. tribuloides* L., *Centaurea repens*, L., *Cuscuta pentagona* Engelm., *Emex australis* Steinh., *Isotropis* spp., *Iva axillaris* Pursh., *Lolium temulentum* L., *Senecio jacobaea* L., *Solanum carolinense* L., *S. elaeagnifolium* Cav., *S. rostratum* Dun., *Sorghum halepense* (L.) Pers., *Striga asiatica* (L.) O. Kuntze., *S. orobanchiodes* (R. Br. ex Endl.) Benth.

Members who are able to collect seed of any of the species are invited to send them to Yang-han Li through Mr. Qu Nen Zhi, Director of Shanghai Animal & Plant Quarantine Service, The Peoples Republic of China, 361 Zhao Jia Bang Rd. Shanghai, China. (Editor).

## CONFERENCE - WORKSHOP CALENDAR

- Jan 30-Feb 3 1989 **Communication in Agriculture**, University of New England, Armidale  
Contact: Jean Seppelt, Conference Officer, Campus Conference Centre, University of New England, Armidale NSW 2351. Phone (067) 732154.
- April 4-6 1989 **Comparing Laboratory and Field Pesticide Performance a residential symposium** to be held at the University of Kent, Canterbury.  
Contact: Dr. C.R. Merritt, International Centre for the Application of Pesticides, Cranfield Institute of Technology, Cranfield, Belford MK43 OAL.
- April 1989 **EWRS 4th Mediterranean Symposium, Problems of Weed Control in Fruit, Horticultural Crops and Rice**. Valencia (SPAIN).  
Contact: Mrs. Amparo Caballer, IVIA, Apartado Oficial, E-46071 Moncardia (Valencia) SPAIN
- June/July 89 **Integrated Pest Management Workshop combining researchers, consultants etc.** with field emphasis at Q.A.C.  
Contact: (075)620281.
- July 18-22 1989 **Fourth International Conference on Bracken: Biology, economic significance and control**, University of Sydney.  
Contact: Prof. J A Thompson, School of Biological Sciences, Macleay Building a12, University of Sydney, NSW 2006.
- July 25-27 1989 **Conference on Alternatives to the Chemical Control of Weeds**, Rotorua.  
Contact: Dr. J A Jabkiewicz, Forest Research Institute, Private Bag Rotorua, NEW ZEALAND.
- Sept 5-7 1989 **Prospects for Amino Acid Biosynthesis Inhibitors in Crop Protection and Pharmaceutical Chemistry**. A residential conference to be held at Churchill College, Cambridge.  
Contact: L.G. Copping, Dow Research, Letcombe Laboratories, Letcome Regis, Wantage, Oxon, OX12 9JT.
- Sept 11-15 1989 **Nature Conservation-The Role of Corridors**. A conference/workshop to be held at Busselton, WA. Conference fee \$200.  
Contact: Miss P. Hussey, Roadside Vegetation Conservation Committee, P.O. Box 104 Como WA 6152.
- Sept 12-14 1989 **The 11th Long Ashton International Symposium** will be held at the University of Bristol, UK with the theme "Herbicide resistance in weeds and crops"  
Contact: Dr. R.K. Atkin, Scientific Liaison Officer, Long Ashton Research Station (AFRC-IACR), University of Bristol, Long Ashton, Bristol, BS18 9AF, United Kingdom. Tel. Bristol (0272) 392181.
- September 1989 **Weeds Training Course**, 4-5 days, QAC, Gatton, \$750 approx.  
Contact: John Swarbrick, QAC, Gatton Q. Tel. (075) 620 289.
- Nov 7-11 1989 **International Conference on Seed Science and Technology (CSST)**. Hangzhou, China. Registration fee, \$US \$250.00  
Contact: Mr Luo Xisheng, Zhejiang Association for science & Technology, 47 Huan Cheng Rd. (North) 310003 Hangzhou, P. R. China.
- June 4-5 1990 **EWRS International Symposium on Integrated Weed Management in Cereals** will be held at Helsinki, Finland.

Contact: G.W. Cussans, Long Ashton Research Station, Bristol BS18 9AF  
UK

July 16-28 1990 **International Symposium on Seed Dormancy, Germination and Vigour.**  
Noosibirsk, USSR.

July 1990 **Climatic Risk in Crop Production-International Symposium.** Brisbane, Q.  
Contact: Mr. Vic Catchpoole, Symposium Secretary, CSIRO Division of  
Tropical Crops and Pastures, Cunningham Laboratory, 306 Carmody Rd,  
St Lucia, Qld 4067. Tel: (07) 377 0209.

Aug 28-Sept 3 1990 **Fourth International Mycological Conference.** Regensburg, Germany (FRG)  
Contact: Prof. Dr. Andreas Bresinsky, Botanisches Institut der  
Universitat, D-8400 Regensburg, Federal Republic of Germany (FRG). Tel:  
(0941) 43 3108.

## NEW BOOKS AND JOURNALS

**WEED CONTROL ECONOMICS** (Please note corrections, my apologies, Ed.)

**Authors:** B. A. Auld, K. M. Menz and C. A. Tisdell

**Publisher:** Academic Press, London

**Contents:** Introduction; plants as weeds. Aims and methods of weed control. Impact of weeds on agriculture. Weeds in individual fields; an introductory analysis. Weeds in individual fields; long term considerations and other factors. Weeds in a farm system. Weeds in a regional context. Weed control in a social context.

## TREASURER'S REPORT

### SUMMARY OF CASH FLOW (CHEQUE A/C 86 92376) AS AT 26 OCTOBER 1988

8/1/88 Balance \$421.29

| <u>Income Details</u>            | \$                 | <u>Expenditure Details</u>        | \$              |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Interest chq ac                  | 9.09               | Tax                               | 0.15            |
| Pesticide School Proceedings     | 60.00              | Australia Post Box                | 48.00           |
| Subscriptions                    | 1,375.00           | Newsletter Postage                | 80.64           |
| Cash from Step Ahead             | 1,800.00           | T O'Neill - Logo Design           | 206.87          |
| A.S.B. Interest                  | 265.50             | Secretarial Expenses              | 445.50          |
| Aust. weeds Conference           | 4,400.00           | Comet                             | 69.11           |
|                                  |                    | Dr R. Medd Study Grant            | 500.00          |
|                                  |                    | D Lemerle Study Grant             | 500.00          |
|                                  |                    | Sydney Uni. Weed Soc. prize       | 50.00           |
|                                  |                    | Dr J Streibig Guest Speaker       | 400.00          |
|                                  |                    | Paul Cavers Guest Speaker         | 150.00          |
|                                  |                    | Aust. Post Newsletter Reg.        | 40.00           |
|                                  |                    | Aust. Inst. Share of Pestic. Sch. | 3,000.00        |
| Balance in Excess of Expenditure |                    |                                   | 2,419.32        |
|                                  | <u>7,909.59</u>    |                                   | <u>7,909.59</u> |
| Balance of Account               | 421.29             |                                   |                 |
| Plus                             | 2,419.32           |                                   |                 |
| Balance at 26 October 1988       | <u>\$ 2,840.61</u> |                                   |                 |

### STATEMENT OF ASSETS AS AT 26 OCTOBER 1988

|                                   |        |           |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| Aust. Savings Bonds Series 22     | 14.75% | 3,600.00  |
| Adv. Bank Step Ahead Ac. 2681492* | 11.00% | 3,684.89  |
| Adv. Bank Term Deposit            | 13.00% | 10,901.10 |

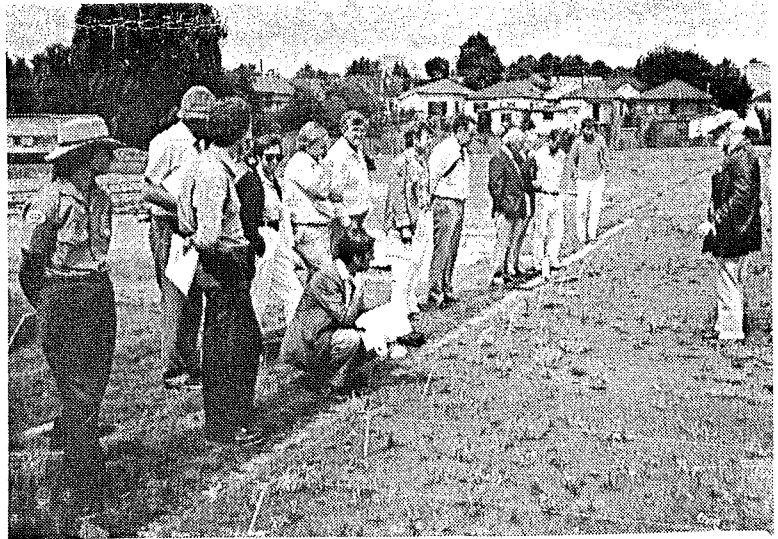
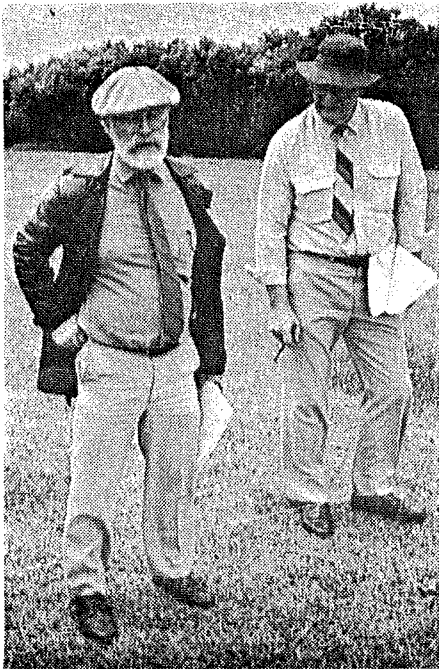
ANZ Cheque Account

TOTAL 2,840.61  
\$21,026.60

**SUMMARY OF MEMBERSHIP 26 OCTOBER 1988**

| <u>Paid 1988</u> | <u>Individual<br/>Paid 1987</u> | <u>Arrears</u> | <u>Paid 1988</u> | <u>Corporate<br/>Paid 1987</u> | <u>Arrears</u> |
|------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 63               | 79                              | 29             | 11               | 12                             | 2              |

**Geoff Jacobs,  
Honorary Treasurer**



**Just to fill in space -  
More pictures from the  
Turf Field Day and the  
Annual Dinner.**

**INCORPORATION OF THE SOCIETY**

Jack Burke has kindly compiled the following background information to help you decide your views on incorporation.

The Associations Incorporation Act became effective from July 1985, enabling non-profit community groups such as the Weed Society to apply for registration as an incorporated association.

**Advantages.** Unincorporated bodies are not, in law, distinct legal entities, separate from their members, but are simply groups of people. This can lead to difficulties in the ownership of property, in suing on contracts, and members could find they are personally liable for debts or other obligations of the group. Incorporation provides a group with an independent legal personality and in normal circumstances frees members from personal liability.

Incorporation was designed to cover the "grey" areas not covered by a public liability insurance policy, or in a situation that might be successfully challenged by insurance companies. For instance, if a person was injured during an excursion and a problem occurred with the club's public liability insurance policy, and the Society was not incorporated, legal action could be instituted against any one or all members of the Society as individuals.

By being incorporated, no member could be sued as an individual except under rare circumstances, but the organisation could be sued as an entity.

**Obligations.** Members of incorporated associations must comply with certain statutory requirements, such as taking out insurance (a minimum coverage of \$2,000,000), appoint a public officer and committee, hold annual general meetings at which the annual accounts are presented to members and lodge various documents with the Corporate Affairs Commission.

**Approximate costs of incorporation.**

|  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| (a) Application to reserve name                        | \$18                          |
| (b) Incorporation fee                                  | \$60                          |
| (c) Lodgement of annual statement                      | \$20                          |
| (d) Notice of special resolution to amend constitution | \$18                          |
| (e) Public liability insurance                         | approx. \$60/\$Mio cover p.a. |

**Constitution.** It is very likely that our current constitution would have to be re-written to meet all the requirements which must be fulfilled under the Act.

In summary incorporation would give the Society an independent legal personality and in normal circumstances free members from personal liability. Its disadvantages are costs involved, the bother of changing the constitution and negotiation incorporation, plus the on-going responsibility of logging financial information annually in a prescribed form with the Corporate Affairs Commission.

We would like to know members' views on whether we should proceed towards incorporation. Please use the tear off voting slip and return to:

-----  
**The Secretary,  
Weed Society of New South Wales,  
PO Box K287,  
HAYMARKET NSW 2000**

**Incorporation (please tick)**       yes       no

**Name:** .....

