IWSS Newsletter

International Weed Science Society December 1995

In This Issue...

This issue of the IWSS Newsletter was sponsored by funds donated by CIBA Plant Protection.

Mapping Weeds in Tasmania

Introduction

In recent years, great interest has developed in techniques for surveying or mapping weeds. Weed mapping is a critical component in the development and monitoring of successful, economically sound weed management strategies. Interest in mapping weeds in Tasmania has increased rapidly over the last three years, driven on by the formation of community groups whose objectives are to undertake activities to protect and rehabilitate the natural environment in which they live. This Landcare movement has recognised weeds as a National land degradation issue, and many groups now include weed management as part of their overall catchment plans. Several groups are operating in Tasmania who have developed or adapted some form of weed mapping activity.

The Aim of Weed Mapping

A question that I have been asked quite frequently by the uninitiated is why do we need to map weeds. The answer varies according to whether the weeds occur in agricultural, bushland, urban, or other situations. There is however a common aim. Knowing the location of your enemy, in this case weeds, along with their strength or infestation level, it is possible to develop a well thought out battle plan to confront and successfully manage the weed problem.

Methods

There are numerous ways to map weeds. From a simple scribbled 'mud map' in a notebook to the use of a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit, Landsat, and aerial surveys. Each method has its own purpose, level of accuracy, and of course cost.

Example 1: Farm Weed Mapping- a 'low tech' approach.

Farmers over the years come to know their paddocks pretty well and can refer to 'the windmill paddock as being a bad one for wild radish' or 'the dock in the roadside paddock is a real menace'. It is in these comments that the seeds of the farm weed map lie. In order to maximise weed control with minimum herbicide inputs, weeds need to be treated when they are very young. In order to reduce weed problems in certain crops, the rotation crop needs to be chosen based on a knowledge of what weeds are likely to emerge. Such knowledge allows for the development of long term weed management strategies. This type of foresight is possible using a weed map. The technique consists of 2 stages:

Stage 1. Manual inspection of the paddock by the farmer. Distribution of weeds recorded on a sketched mud map in a note book.

Stage 2. Mud map information is trans ferred to a plastic overlay on a 1:6000 aerial photograph of the farm. Paddock boundaries are clearly designated on this overlay.

A color code system can be used to denote weed type and/or infestation level.

One overlay sheet is used for each inspection and there may be one inspection per season to record the differing emergence times of weeds. The separate overlays enable comparison of the same season year after year or between different seasons within the same year.

This same technique can be very effective for catchment or bushland weed management. The photo can be replaced with 1:25000 base maps to cover larger areas, and local knowledge employed to plot weeds on a plastic overlay.

—continued on page 2

IWSS Newsletter

Is the biannual newsletter of the International Weed Science Society. IWSS is a membership organization dediated to encourage, promote, and assist development of weed science and weed control technology.

Membership fees are US$10 annually, with lifetime memberships available at US$200. Subscription/membership information can be obtained from:
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Mapping Weeds in Tasmania

—continued from page 1

Example 2: Global Positioning Systems and Geographic Information systems- A 'high-tech' approach.

The technique consists of three stages:

Stage 1.Reconnaissance- Initially check the layout of the terrain to be mapped and decide on ways the GPS could be used. Consider a very rough sketch of approximate distribution of target weed on a 1:25000 base map. It helps to relate your GPS mapping operations to some form of hard copy.

Stage 2.Take GPS into the field and record positions of infestations. The GPS simply plots the position of the weed in terms of coordinates through satellite signals. When readings are corrected using differential position data, resolutions of 3 to 5 metres can be obtained. Depending on the model of GPS unit used, a data dictionary can be attached to each recorded position with information on such critical factors as density, height, growth stage, land use etc.

Stage 3. Download data to GIS. Once the distribution is applied as a layer using a GIS, overlays of roads, rivers etc. can develop the weed map into an exceptionally useful tool for weed management strategy development.

The Tasmanian Weed Mapping Network

Interest in mapping weeds in Tasmania has resulted in the formation of the Tasmanian Weed Mapping Network (TWMN). The network is composed of people involved, or interested, in recording the occurrence and distribution of weeds throughout the State. Its main purposes are:
To develop and promote consistent state wide weed mapping guidelines.
To serve as a communication channel for network members.
To provide advice on standard weed mapping techniques to individuals and groups.

A set of basic weed mapping guidelines has been developed by network members that if incorporated into any method of weed mapping, would ensure a degree of compatibility between data, that one day may enable the achievement of the ultimate goal, a State-wide weed distribution map.

Guidelines for mapping weeds in Tasmania

Basic draft guidelines developed by the TWMN thus far are:

1. Scale-Use 1:25000 base maps
2. Location: Use Full Australian Mapgrid (AMG) co-ordinates for all data
3. Detail method used in a field journal
4. Date of data collection
5. Weed ID- Common and scientific name
6. Approximate density of weed
7. Land use- Agricultural, roadside, urban etc

These guidelines are in the process of being modified and expanded by TWMN members.

A typical approach to mapping weeds that could be used by a Landcare group is for the group to appoint a project manager for the mapping process. Using a 1:25 000 map with weed map area boundaries marked on it, sections of the map would be enlarged using a photocopier and each section would be given to members. They would then mark the target weed's distribution on the map along with basic data outlined in the guidelines.

The possibility of copies of this collected data being sent to a central point in the State and then being digitised and placed in a GIS have been suggested. Although a laborious task, in the absence of GPS mapping or other high tech systems this would still provide valuable distribution maps from which weed management strategies on a catchment basis could be developed.

I emphasise the guidelines we are

—continued on page 3

Mapping Weeds

—continued from page 2

developing are just that—simple guidelines. Our guidelines in no way are intended to infringe upon valuable scientific cartographic standards that may exist and any group who successfully implements such scientific techniques should do so. However in practice, and based on my personal experience with many community groups, the approach and technique must be one they are entirely comfortable with. Even simple scientific data collection with basic measurements may appear foreign to some groups and discourage them in their efforts. I believe the key to success is to work with the system the group have developed and nudge them towards the incorporation of friendly and simple guidelines into their system that enable the opportunity to transform the data into useful scientific information.

This article is based on a paper presented at the CRC for Weed Management Systems Weed Survey & Impact Assessment workshop in Wagga Wagga, New South Wales, Australia on 14th December 1995 and submitted by—

Andrew Bishop
Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries, Tasmania
<abishop@aries.dpi.tas.gov.au>

Phalaris Resistance Confirmed

Studies made at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi confirmed the existence of resistance of *Phalaris minor* (little seed canary grass) to isoproturon. An independent study involving biotypes from different parts of India established the existence of resistance in populations collected from some parts of Haryana. The plants treated with 1 kg/ha isoproturon measured similar Co_2 fixation values as that of untreated ones in resistant biotypes. In susceptive biotypes, however, there was a drastic reduction in photosynthesis at 0.25 kg/ha and there was complete kill beyond 0.50 kg/ha dose rate.

—submitted by
N.T. Yaduraju, Secretary
Agronomy Society of India

—WANTED—
Newsletter Articles

Members--we need your help in making our newsletter more "newsworthy." Anyone interested in contributing to the next IWSS Newsletter can do so by completing the form found on page 7 of this newsletter. Articles will be accepted in any form, but preferably as a text file on diskette.

IWSS Sponsorship Program

There are many weed scientists from developing countries whose only avenue for membership in the IWSS is through the sponsorship program. If you are interested in sponsoring someone please contact Raj Prasad, Secretary-Treasurer, IWSS for additional information. Memberships are available for 1-3 years @ US$10.00 per year. Last year IWSS was able to sponsor 42 one-year memberships and one lifetime membership. We hope that, in time, this program will continue to grow in support.

Donation of Weed Science Journals

If you are interested in donating your used and old issues of Weed Science/Weed Technology/Weed Research or other journals, please contact one of the following:

- Prof. V. Nepalia, Dept. of Agronomy, Rajasthan Agriculture College, Rau, Udaipur, India, 313001
- Prof. B.D. Choudhary, Director of Research, Haryana Agriculture University, Hisar, India, 125004
- Prof. Rajvir Singh, Dept. of Agronomy, G.B. Pant Agriculture University, Western Campus, Modipuram, Meerut (UP), India, 250110
- Prof. J.C. Patel, Principal, Gujarat Agricultural University, Navasari, Gujarat, India, 396450
- Dr. N. Nimbkar, Nimbkar Agricultural Research Inst., PO Box 44, Phaltan, Maharastra, India, 415523
- Dr. D. Tsedev, State Plant Protection Service, Ulan Bataar 3P, Bruunselbe, Str-9, Mongolia
- Prof. D. Ganeshan, Dept. of Agron., Eastern Univ., Chenkalady, Sri Lanka
- Dr. T. Htay, Pest & Pesticide Devel. Centre, Mynamar Agric. Service, Yangon, Mynamar, Burma
- Mr. I. Aminuddin, Fakultas Pertanian, Univ. Palembang, Jalan Dharampala No. 1A, Palembang 30139, Indonesia
- Dr. R. Pradhan, Regional Plant Protection Centre, P.O. Wangdue Phodrang, Bhutan, India
- Prof. K. Hameed, Instit de Biologie, P.O. Box 13169, Sana, Yemen
- Dr. S. Hassan, Rice Research & Training Centre, Sakha Kafr El Sheikh, Egypt
- Dr. Jorge Garro, Dept de Fitoprotection, Ministerio de Agricultura, Y Ganaderia, Apartado 10094, San Jose, Costa Rica

These journals will be used in the libraries for research and teaching and the recipients may share the cost of shipping. Your generosity is greatly appreciated by weed scientists in these developing nations.

—Raj Prasad, IWSS Secretary-Treas.

Bacteria for control of Striga?

The seeds of the parasitic weed *striga* depend on chemical stimulants from the host plant to germinate. Scientists in Lybia have demonstrated in petri dish experiments that a bacterium isolated from sorghum seeds reduces germination of *Striga hermonthica* from 65% to less than 10%. They believe that the bacterium produced a chemical which interferes with the stimulant molecules from the host. The metabolites produced by the bacterium could be isolated and used in a pure form or the bacterium itself could be developed as a bioherbicide.

—excerpted from Biocontrol News and Information, Sept. 1995, Vol 16(3), p. 36N).

ISWS Biennial Conference

The Biennial Conference of the Indian Society of Weed Science, February 9-10, 1995 was held at Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar, Tamilnadu. The keynote address was delivered by Dr. S. Sankaran, Vice-Chancellor, TNAU, Coimbatore. In his address he exhorted scientists to shun routine herbicide screening and crop-weed competition studies. In his presentation, Dr. Sankaran asked the delegates to place more emphasis on developing crop-weed competition models and use of tissue culture and biotechnology in herbicide resistance and mycoherbicide research.

Chair of the inaugural session, Dr. G. Rangaswamy, former Vice Chancellor, TNAU, Coimbatore stated he was a great admirer of weeds for they have the tenacity to survive even under the most testing environmental conditions. There is more to learn from them, he observed. Dr. V.H. Bhan, winner of the 1994 IWSS Outstanding Achievement Award, emphasized the increased responsibility of weed scientists in the changed scenerio and asked for wholistic approach for management of weeds in the cropping system.

About 80 weed scienctists from different parts of the country attended the conference. Over 100 research papers were presented in 8 technical sessions.

—submitted by N.T. Yaduraju, Secretary Agronomy Society of India

Second International Weed Control Congress

The Second International Weed Control Congress will be held in Copenhagen, Denmark, on June 25-28, 1996. The overall theme of the meeting is Rationalizing Weed Control Options, but other topics, e.g. Understanding the Problems, Curent and Future Weed Control Options and Public Concerns, and Towards the 21st Century, will also be discussed. Attendees should obtain a good update of the latest in weed science from all over the world, while enjoying Denmark and Copenhagen during its most pleasant season.

Please book tickets in advance and take advantage of reduced rates through Scandinavian Airlines (SAS) by quoting the number DK9610. For further information, contact Dr. Jens Steibig, c/o International Conference Services A/S, P.O. Box 41, Strandvejen 171, DK-2900 Hellerup, Denmark.

Is your membership current??

Take a minute to check your mailing label. Your membership dues are current through the year appearing on your mailing label. If you haven't renewed, why not do it today?

Energy Efficient Weed Management

A team of Canadian scientists conducted energy audits for conventional and alternative weed management systems and found that most alternative methods of weed control (e.g. reduced herbicide and tillage inputs) are more energy efficient than conventional weed control practices—broadcast application of herbicides at recommended rates.

The experiments, conducted in Ontario Province, revealed that energy was conserved by elminating or reducing tillage and reducing or eliminating herbicide application. Eliminating tillage was more energy efficient than eliminating herbicide. Also, low-input systems were more efficient in converting energy into crop yield than high-input systems, provided substituted inputs were used in moderation.

In the Ontario trials, modifications in fertilizer use were more important for energy conservation than weed management because the latter represented only 20-25 percent of the annual energy cost for systems using "synthetic" herbicides and fertilizers.

—excerpted from Energy Analysis of Tillage and Herbicide Inputs in Alternative Weed Management Systems, Clements, D.R., et al, Agric. Ecosystems & Environ., 119-128, 1995.

WSSA Announces Web Site

The Weed Science Society of America now has an operational World Wide Web Site. The site will contain information on Society calendar events, plant and chemical terminology, new herbicides and labels, government regulations, new publications, and committee efforts, just to name a few. Although the site is currently being constructed, we are advertising its address to promote the submission of information and stimulate interest in its use.

To contact the web site, connect to http://www.uiuc.edu/ph/www/wssa/. Email concerning the site may be directed to David Pike at wssa@uiuc.edu or Larry Lass at LWLASS@uidaho.edu.

IWSS Thanks CIBA Plant Protection

The International Weed Science Society takes this opportunity to thank CIBA Plant Protection for their generous support for the 1995 issues of the IWSS Newsletter. The Society truly appreciates their support in keeping our newsletter in print.

In print...

The International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics recently issued two new pest management publications: Panicle Insect Pests of Sorghum and Pearl Millet: Proceedings of an International Consultative Workshop (1993), Nwanze, K.F., and O. Youm, eds, 320 pgs, softbound, 1995; participants from 12 countries assesed the econic importance of panicle insect pests worldwide. Screening Methods and Sources of Resistance to Rust and Late Leaf Spot of Groundnut, Subrahmanyam, P., et al., 24 pgs, Info. Bull. #47, 1995; describes simple and effective screening methods to identify genotypes with resistance to these diseases. For more information contact: Communications Services, ICRISAT, Patancheru 502324, AP, India.

Methyl bromide (MBr), used for over two decades as a pesticide, particularly on "high value" crops, has been identified as a chemical athat significantly depletes ozone. The U.S. plans to phase out all use of MBr by 2001. A 1995 title, Alternatives to Methyl Bromide, Ten Case Studies, published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), offers information on other methods to manage pests in situations that now rely on MBr. for more information contact: Methyl Bromide Program, USEAP-6205J, 01 M Street SW, Washington, DC 20460, USA.

Southeast Asian Weed Control. FAO and CAB International jointly sponsored a May 1994 meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, for which the Program and Abstracts have now been published as Workshop on Appropriate Weed Control in Southeast Asia. Key research specialists presented papers on a variety of weed management topics. For information, contact: CAB International Regional Office, PO Box 11872, 59760 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

The Biology of Canadian Weeds, Volume 3 provides detailed biological, taxonomic and economic information about species known to be weedy in Canada, as well as methods of control. Volume 3 contains contributions 62-83 of the series originally published in *The Canadian Journal of Plant Science*. May 1995, 344 pp. + index, price C$25.00 plus shipping and handling (Canadian residents add C$4.00, USA residents at C$6./00, residents of other countries add C$7.00 for surface mail or C$16.00 for air mail.) Send check or money order to: Agricultural Inst. of Canada, Suite 907, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1P 5H4.

The Proceedings of the Herbicide Resistance Workshop held in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, on 9-10 December, 1993, have been published in a supplement to Voume 75 of Phytoprotection. This 108-page supplement also includes an exhaustive subject index, listing weeds, crops, insects, herbicides, herbicide families, enzymes, and broader terms such as biotype differentation, cross-resistance, and herbicide compartmentation. The Proceedings are available for US$15.00. To receive your copy, please send your check or money order payable to Phytoprotection, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada Research Station, 430 Gouin Blvd., Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Quebec, Canada J3B 3E6.

The First Edition of the Global Herbicide Directory, is a publication that combines a worldwide, easy to use, catalog of all experimental and commercial herbicide compounds with a practical guide to the current world herbicide market. The Directory is a one-of-a-kind reference, providing an unusual mix of product technical data and key market information, unavailable in other herbicide publications. For more information contact AgChem Information Services, 6705 East 71st St., Indianapolis, IN 46220 USA. Tel 317 845-0681 Fax 317 841-1210

Proceedings from the Fourth International Symposium on Adjuvants for Agrochemicals held in Melbourne, Australia, 3-6 October, 1995 is now available (FRI Bulletin No. 193) . Sessions covered formulation Development, Delivery Systems, Uptake and Efficacy, and Use of Agrochemical Adjuvants. More than 75 papers by invited and contributing authors are presented in this up-to-the-minute 480-page Proceedings. Available from: New Zealand Forest Research Inst., Private Bag 3020, Rotorua. Cost is NZ$320 for New Zealand and Australia, NZ$335 for all others.

Dates and Events

1996

January 21-26, 1996
IX International Symposium on Biological Control of Weeds
Venue: South Africa
Contact: Dr. J.H. Hoffman, Zoology Dept., University of Capetown, Rondebosch 7700, South Africa

February 5-8, 1996
Weed Science Society of America Annual Meeting
Venue: Marriott and Omni Hotels, Norfolk, VA, USA
Contact: WSSA, 1508 W. University Ave., Champaign, IL 61821, USA.

February 27-March 1, 1996
Third National IPM Symposium/Workshop
Venue: Sheraton-Washington Hotel, Washington, DC, USA
Contact: Barry Jacobsen, USDA IPM Coordinator, Ag Box 2220, Washington, DC 20250-2220, USA

March 12-14, 1996
Western Society of Weed Science
Venue: Hilton Hotel, Albuquerque, NM, USA
Contact: Wanda Graves, WSWS Business Mgr., PO Box 963, Newark, CA 94560 USA
Tel 510 790-1252

April 16-18, 1996
Sixth Parasitic Weed Symposium
Venue: Cordoba, Spain
Contact: Secretaria de 6th Parasitic Weed Symposium, Centro de Investigacion y Desarrollo Agrario, Apartado 4240, 14080 Cordoba, Spain. Tel 3457293833 Fax 3457202721

April 22-May 17, 1996
3rd International Training Course on Biological Control of Arthropod Pests and Weeds
Venue: Silwood Park, UK
Contact: S. Williamson, IIBC, Silwood Park, Ascot, Berks. SL5 7TA, UK, Tel 441344872999 Fax 441344875007

April 24-26, 1996
International Pesticides Conference: Crop Protection Towards 2000
Venue: KL Hilton Intl., Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Contact: MACA Secretariat, Ticket Serahan, Tingkap No. 43, Damansara Jaya, 47409 Petaling Jaya, Malaysia
Tel 6037048968, Fax 6037048964

May 7, 1996
48th International Symposium on Crop Protection
Venue: Univ. of Gent, Belgium
Contact: L. Tirry, Fac. of Agric. and Applied Biological Sciences, Coupure Links 653, B-9000 Gent, Belgium
Tel 32092646152 Fax 32092646239

June 9-14, 1996
5th Symposium of Biological Control
Venue: Rafain Palace Hotel, Iguazu Falls, Parana, Brazil
Contact: F. Moscardi, EMBRAPA/CNPMS, Cx. Postal 1061, CEP 86001-970, Londrina, PR, Brazil

June 25-28, 1996
2nd International Weed Control Congress
Venue: Copenhagen, Denmark
Contact: ICS, PO Box 41, DK-2900, Hellerup, Denmark, or IWSS, C/O IPPC, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis, OR 97331-2915, USA.Tel (503) 737-3541 Fax (503) 737-3080

July 2-7, 1996
3rd International Nematology Congress
Venue: Gosier, Guadeloupe, French West Indies
Contact: A. Kermarrec, INRA, BP 1232, F-97185 Pointe-a-Pitre Cedex, Guadeloupe, FWI
Tel 590-255-940 Fax 590-941-172

July 15-18, 1996
14th South African Weed Science Society Congress
Venue: Lowveld Agric. College, Nelspruit, South Africa
Contact: SAWSS, PO Box 27552, Sunnyside, Pretoria 0132, South Africa

September 9-11, 1996
Advances in the Chemistry of Crop Protection
Venue: Cambridge U.K.
Contact: Society of Chemical Industry, 14/15 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8PS, U.K.
Tel 441712353681 Fax 441718231698

September 22-28, 1996
NATO Advanced Research Workshop Regulation of Enzymatic Systems Detoxifying Xenobiotics in Plants
Venue: Kallithea, Chalkidiki, Greece
Contact: Kriton K. Hatzios, Dept. of Plant Path., Phys., and Science, Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State Univ., Blacksburg, VA 24061-0330, USA.
Tel 540-231-5808 Fax 5410-231-5755

September 30-October 3, 1996
Eleventh Australian Weeds Conference
Venue: Melbourne University, Melbourne Australia
Contact: Chris Knight, Promotions Officer, Australian Weeds Conference, PO Box 987, Frankston, 3199 Australia. Tel 0396192603, Fax 0396191756

November 17-23, 1996
2nd International Crop Science Congress
Venue: New Delhi, India
Contact: Prof. S.K. Sinha, Natl. Academy of Agric. Sciences, Indian Agric. Res. Inst., New Delhi, 110 012 INDIA. Tel 91115753677 Fax 91115753678

—continued on page 7

INTERNATIONAL WEED SCIENCE SOCIETY
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Title:

Send to: **Susan Larson, Newsletter Editor**
Oregon State University
Cordley Hall 2040
Corvallis, OR 97331-2915 USA

Dates and Events

—continued from page 6

December 4-6, 1996
4th International Conference on Pests in Agriculture
Venue: Montpellier, France
Contact: ANPP, 6 Blvd. de la Bastille, F-75012, Paris, France

1997

February 2-6, 1997
Weed Science Society of America Annual Meeting
Venue: Orlando, Florida, USA
Contact: WSSA, 1508 W. University Ave., Champaign, IL 61821-3133, USA. Tel 217-352-4212

June 8-19, 1997
XVIII International Grassland Congress '97
Venue: Winnipeg, Manitoba, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada
Contact: PO Box 4520 Station C, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2T 5N3. Tel 403-244-4487 Fax 403-244-2340

July 6-11, 1997
XXI Brazillian Congress of Weed Science
Venue: Hotel Gloria, Caxambu, Brazil
Contact: Dr. Joao B. da Silva, EMBRAPA/CNPMS, Cx. Postal 151 -35.701-970, Sete Lagoas, MG, Brazil
Tel 031 773-2863 Fax 031 771-0240

Safety Videos for Sale

Rohm and Haas has made copies of their excellent safety videos available to WSSA. WSSA will sell these as a package of three for $100.00. Proceeds will go to the WSSA Endowment Fund. Titles of the three videos are:

Boom Sprayer Safety, 16 minutes
Covers safety tips for operating backpack and tractor mounted boom sprayers.
Trailer Loading and Towing Safety, 12 minutes. Excellent video reviewing the safe loading of tractors and other equipment on trailers. Also covers towing safety tips.
Airblast Sprayer Safety, 10 minutes
Covers personnel and environmental safety concerns for the use of airblast sprayers.

These videos are of high quality and will make excellent training tools for anyone using sprayers and hauling equipment. Videos are available from: WSSA, 1508 W. University Ave., Champaign, IL 61821-3133 USA Tel: 217-352-4212

Call for Nominations

Important!! Nominations for IWSS Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer are urgently needed. The terms of service of the incumbent officers expires at the end of this year. According to the Constitution (Article VI-Officers) the Vice-President shall normally assume the office of President in which case the biennial election will be only in respect to the Vice-President. The Secretary-Treasurer may hold office for four years and shall be eligible for re-election.

Please direct your nominations for both Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer to me without delay. Nominations for both offices should be accompanied by ten (10) membership signatures. The candidates selected for Vice-President must not be from the same region as the incumbent Vice-President (Gressel). We need a minimum of two nominations for each office. Please respond as soon as possible so the ballot can appear in the next issue of the newsletter scheduled for June 1996.

Dr. P.J. Terry
Long Ashton Research Station
AFRC, Inst. of Arable Crops
Long Ashton, Bristol, BS189AF
UNITED KINGDOM

Site Nomination Solicitation for 3rd IWCC in 2000

We are accepting venue nominations or requests for the Third IWCC in 2000. If you have suggestions on where the next Congress should be held or if you are interested in helping sponsor or organize the next Congress, please direct your request, comments, or suggestions to:

Dr. P.J. Terry
Long Ashton Research Station
AFRC, Inst. of Arable Crops
Long Ashton, Bristol, BS189AF
UNITED KINGDOM

Deadline for June 1996 Newsletter Articles is May 1, 1996

Send newsletter material to:
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