ploughable hill country were given by J. D. Currie. The gorse on different blocks was burnt, sprayed from the air with 2,4,5-T, or sprayed from the ground. After oversowing there was some gorse regrowth on each block which could not be controlled by stock and this was spot sprayed. Burning of the gorse was the cheapest method because the other methods had the additional expense of prior spraying with 2,4,5-T.

A good burn and adequate stock control of gorse seedlings were important factors. In dealing with these, Mr Currie said "On a farm with an average gorse density spot spraying will soon have the gorse confined to the dense blocks, after which the number of acres able to be tackled will be entirely governed by the number of sheep available. In our experience cattle were never necessary, but up to 30 sheep per acre were required for up to three weeks at the height of the spring seedling regrowth. If we have a 20-acre block being developed, we will require 600 wethers and straight after this nearly all these 600 wethers will have to be elsewhere. On a hill farm carrying two sheep per acre a balance of 300 acres of grass would be required if we were not to lose money on our stock. It is far better to take a small block and do the job properly.

"A dense three-year-old block of gorse should be selected early and closed to let a tinder dry, thick fern and grass undergrowth build up by February. At the same time the block must be ring-fenced to keep the stock out while the undergrowth thickens and to crush sheep on after the burn. I believe the £2 a chain four-wire sheep electric fence has a great potential for this work.

"The best burn will be obtained in February or March on a day of low humidity combined with a light drawing wind. Oversowing in the ashes is not critical, but seed oversown must be Government certified and have a high proportion of clovers to compete vigorously with the gorse seedlings and fern fronds, and all the required fertilisers must be spread. Immediately after the burn and even before oversowing, heavy stocking with sheep is essential. Pasture establishment after gorse is usually very good and it is largely a matter of good husbandry, both field and animal, to keep those seedlings out. It is better to sacrifice your paddock by stocking too heavily and too long rather than to nurse the pasture. Sheep must be done harder on many occasions than one would like to as a good stockman, but this is absolutely necessary when you realise that every seedling that hardens is lost to stock control and must be sprayed."

Some of the conclusions in a paper by G. R. Moss dealing with the dispersal of gorse seed and the longevity of the seed in the soil were similar to those of Mr Currie. Mr Moss said: "On unploughable areas burning is essential to reduce the

Papers and Speakers

"Weeds of the Bay of Plenty" **A. V. Allo**, Farm Advisory Officer, Tauranga

"Effect of Dalapon and Amitrol on Various Grasses" **A. Thompson**, Technician, Rukuhia Soil Research Station, Hamilton

"Lucerne Tolerance to Dalapon" **F. A. H. Meeklah**, Technician, Invermay Research Station, Mosgiel

"Simazine" **D. V. Gordon**, Ivon Watkins Ltd., New Plymouth

"Use and Limitations of Chemical Ploughing" **L. J. Matthews**, Senior Scientific Officer, Wellington

"Review of the Use of the Phenoxybutyrics in New Zealand" **J. N. Fitzgerald**, Technical Officer, J. H. Barbour and Son Ltd., Wellington

"Use of Seeding Rates and Weedkillers for Control of Weeds in Newly Sown Pastures" **N. A. Cullen**, Scientific Officer, Invermay Research Station, Mosgiel

"Gorse Control on Unploughable Hill Country" **J. D. Currie**, Farm Advisory Officer, Hamilton

"The Gorse Seed Problem" **G. R. Moss**, Farm Advisory Officer, New Plymouth

"New Aspects of Chemical Control of Weeds in Drains" **G. L. Banfield**, Farm Advisory Officer, Thames

"Manchurian Rice Grass" **E. H. Arnold**, Assistant Fields Superintendent, Department of Agriculture, Auckland

"Barley Grass Control" **D. E. Merry**, Farm Advisory Officer, Pukekohe

"The Significance of Buried Weed Seeds in Agriculture" **G. S. Harris**, Scientific Officer, Grasslands Division, D.S.I.R., Palmerston North

"Absorption and Translocation Studies Using Labelled Herbicides" **O. Leonard**, Botany Department, University of California, and **J. S. Yeates**, Head of Agricultural Botany Department, Massey Agricultural College, Palmerston North

"Weed Control in Fodder Crops with Monochloracetate" **F. B. Thompson**, Principal Scientific Officer, Rukuhia Soil Research Station, Hamilton

"Weed Control in Berry Fruits" **J. Porter**, Scientific Officer, Horticultural Research Station, Levin

Printed Proceedings of the Conference, containing all the papers and discussions, may be obtained for 15s. a copy from the Secretary, Weed Control Conference, Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 2298, Wellington.

I. C. Sweetman, Rukuhia Soil Research Station, filling the logarithmic sprayer with dye at the field day before demonstrating its efficiency by spraying the dye on a strip of paper.