MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GREENVIEW NO. 16

"A Great Place to Live, Work and Play"

REGULAR AGRICULTURAL SERVICE BOARD MEETING AGENDA

Wednesday, August 23 , 2017 | 9:30 AM | Council Chambers, Administration Building

#1	CALL TO ORDER			
#2	ADOPTION OF AGENDA			
#3	MINUTES	3.1	Regular Agricultural Service Board Meeting Minutes held June 28, 2017 – to be adopted	3
		3.2	Business Arising from the Minutes	-
#4	DELEGATIONS	4.1	Doug Macaulay – Manager, Agriculture Service Board Program	8
#5	OLD BUSINESS	5.1	Deadstock Disposal	-
#6	NEW BUSINESS	6.1	2017 Capital Budget Presentation	10
		6.1.2	PCBFA Surplus Vehicle Request	12
#7	STAFF REPORT & ASB MEMBERS BUSINESS & REPORTS	7.1	Staff Report	13
#8	CORRESPONDENCE	8.1	Forage Facts –July 2017	59
		8.2	Forage Country – Summer 2017	63
		8.3	Back Forty – June 2017	87
		8.4	Unseeded Acres Create Ripple Effect in the Number of Insured Acres this Summer	111
		8.5	150 Years of Canadian Agriculture	114

Minutes of a
REGULAR AGRICULTURAL SERVICE BOARD MEETING
MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GREENVIEW NO. 16
M.D. Administration Building
Valleyview, Alberta on Wednesday, June 28, 2017

#1 CALL TO ORDER

Chair Allen Perkins called the meeting to order at 9: 30 a.m.

PRESENT

A.S.B. Member - Chair	Allen Perkins
A.S.B. Member - Vice Chair	Shelley Morrison
A.S.B. Member – Councillor	Bill Smith
A.S.B. Member - Councillor	Dale Smith
A.S.B. Member	Larry Smith
A.S.B. Member	Warren Wohlgemuth

ATTENDING

Assistant Manager, Agriculture Services	Dave Berry
Recording Secretary	Beverly Spence
Agriculture Supervisor Trainee	Kristin King

ABSENT

A.S.B. Member	Laurie Mitchell
Manager, Agriculture Services	Quentin Bochar

#2 AGENDA

MOTION: 17.06.17 Moved by: Warren Wohlgemuth
That the Agenda be adopted with the following additions:

- 6.2 Deadstock Disposal
- 6.3 Wolf Harvest Incentive Program

CARRIED

3.1 REGULAR ASB MEETING

MOTION: 17.06.18 Moved by: Warren Wohlgemuth
That the minutes of the March 29, 2017 Regular Agricultural Service Board Meeting to be adopted as presented.

CARRIED

3.2 BUSINESS ARISING FROM MINUTES

3.2 BUSINESS ARISING FROM MINUTES

#4.0 DELEGATIONS

4.0 DELEGATIONS

#5 OLD BUSINESS

5.0 OLD BUSINESS

#6 NEW BUSINESS

6.1 LETTER TO CHAIR

MOTION: 17.06.19 Moved by: Dale Smith
That the Agriculture Service Board accept the Letter to the Chair from Doug Macaulay, Manager of Agricultural Service Board Program as information. Administration to contact the Agricultural Service Board Program manager to arrange field visit as requested.

CARRIED

9:48am Member Shelley Morrison joined meeting.

6.2 DEADSTOCK DISPOSAL

MOTION: 17.06.20 Moved by: Dale Smith
That the Agriculture Service Board request administration to investigate options for deadstock disposal.

CARRIED

6.3 WOLF HARVEST INSENTIVE PROGRAM

10:46 am Chair Allen Perkins called recess.

10:56 am Chair Allen Perkins reconvened meeting.

MOTION: 17.06.21 Moved by: Shelley Morrison
That the Agriculture Service Board request that the Wolf Harvest Incentive Program remain in principle, and add verification by a VSI membership or confirmation of livestock depredation or harassment to determine eligibility.

CARRIED

#7 STAFF REPORT & ASB MEMBERS BUSINESS & REPORTS

7.1 STAFF REPORT & ASB MEMBERS BUSINESS & REPORTS

COUNCILLOR BILL SMITH:

- NO REPORT

COUNCILLOR DALE SMITH:

- Attending SARDA meeting June 29, 2017

MEMBER WARREN WOHLGEMUTH:

- NO REPORT

MEMBER LARRY SMITH:

- NO REPORT

MEMBER SHELLEY MORRISON:

- NO REPORT

CHAIR ALLEN PERKINS:

- NO REPORT

STAFF REPORTS

MOTION: 17.06.22 Moved by: Dale Smith
That the Agricultural Service Board accept the Manager's report and ASB members reports as information.

CARRIED

#8 CORRESPONDENCE

8.1 FORAGE FACTS – JUNE 2017

8.2 BACK FORTY – JUNE 2017

8.3 ALBERTA UPS FIGHT AGAINST AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES

8.4 HERBICIDE RESISTANCE BECOMING THE NEW REALITY IN ALBERTA

8.5 ROVE BEETLES… QUIETLY WORKING FOR YOU

8.6 ASCOCHYTA DISEASE LEVELS ON FIELD PEA SEEDS

8.7 NEW FIRST AID AND SAFETY ON THE FARM PROGRAM LAUNCHED

8.8 2017 REPORT CARD DRAFT JUNE 05 2017 MJV

8.9 KEEP WATCH FOR THIS POTENTIAL NEW INVADER

8.10 ALBERTA CROP REPORT – CROP CONDITIONS AS OF JUNE 06 2017

8.11 DON'T BE FOOLED BY THIS WEEDS PRETTY FLOWER

8.12 GLYPHOSATE LABELS TO CHANGES, HEALTH CANADA ANNOUNCES

8.13 CUTWORM PEST OF THE CROPS ON THE CANADIAN PRAIRIES

8.14 GLYPHOSATE CLEARS HEALTH CANADA RE-EVALUATION

8.15 MAP OF THE UNHARVESTED ACRES IN ALBERTA

8.16 MOISTURE SITUATION UPDATE AS OF APRIL 26 2017

8.17 MOISTURE SITUATION UPDATE AS OF MAY 15 2017

8.18 CROP CONDITIONS AS OF MAY 30, 2017

8.19 MOISTURE SITUATION UPDATE AS OF JUNE 05 2017

8.20 MOISTURE SITUATION UPDATE AS OF JUNE 11 2017

8.21 PLANT 2017: IT'S ALL ABOUT MAKING THE BEST OUT OF A BAD SITUATION

8.22 PRE-EMERGENCE HERBICIDES ARE A PROACTIVE APPROACH FOR WEED MANAGEMENT

8.23 THE SOLAR POWER MATH IS STARTING TO ADD UP

8.24 UNHARVESTED ACRES – NEW INFORMATION FROM AFSC

8.25 UPDATE ON THE BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS SITUATION

8.26 BIG UPTAKE FOR MORE HUMANE EUTHANASIA DEVICE

8.27 VERTICLE FARMING GROWS UP AND COMES OF AGE

8.28 SARDA SUMMER FIELD SCHOOL

8.29 CALENDARS – JUNE, JULY, AUGUST

CORRESPONDENCE LISTING

MOTION: 17.06.23 Moved by: Dale Smith
That the Agricultural Service Board accept the correspondence listing as presented.

CARRIED

#9 IN CAMERA

9.0 IN CAMERA

#10 ADJOURNMENT

10.0 ADJOURNMENT

MOTION: 17.06.24 Moved by: Shelley Morrison
That the Agricultural Service Board Meeting adjourn at 11:47 a.m.
CARRIED

Agricultural Service Board Chair

Manager, Agricultural Services

REQUEST FOR DECISION

SUBJECT:	**Alberta Agriculture & Forestry (AAF) Presentation**		
SUBMISSION TO:	AGRICULTURAL SERVICES BOARD	REVIEWED AND APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION	
MEETING DATE:	August 23, 2017	CAO:	MANAGER: QFB
DEPARTMENT:	AGRICULTURE	GM:	PRESENTER: QFB
STRATEGIC PLAN:	Level of Service		

RELEVANT LEGISLATION:

Provincial (cite) – N/A

Council Bylaw/Policy (cite) – N/A

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

MOTION: That the Agriculture Service Board accept the presentation from AAF as information.

BACKGROUND/PROPOSAL:

AAF is presenting about the ASB program and the Inspection Visit for the ASB member's information.

BENEFITS OF THE RECOMMENDED ACTION:

1. The ASB will be aware of the ASB program from the Alberta Agriculture & Forestry department perspective, and why they complete inspections to ensure the grant process is being followed as per the signed agreements.

DISADVANTAGES OF THE RECOMMENDED ACTION:

1. There are no perceived disadvantages

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:

Alternative #1: The ASB may choose to not accept this report as information.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATION:

N/A

Direct Costs:

Ongoing / Future Costs:

STAFFING IMPLICATION:

N/A.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT LEVEL:

Greenview has adopted the IAP2 Framework for public consultation.

Using that framework outline the proposed level of public engagement associated with the recommended action.

INCREASING LEVEL OF PUBLIC IMPACT

Inform

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION GOAL

Inform - To provide the public with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.

PROMISE TO THE PUBLIC

Inform - We will keep you informed.

FOLLOW UP ACTIONS:

N/A.

ATTACHMENT(S):

- N/A

REQUEST FOR DECISION

SUBJECT:	**Agriculture Services Draft Capital Budget 2018-2020**		
SUBMISSION TO:	AGRICULTURAL SERVICES BOARD	REVIEWED AND APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION	
MEETING DATE:	August 23, 2017	CAO:	MANAGER: QFB
DEPARTMENT:	AGRICULTURE	GM:	PRESENTER: QFB
STRATEGIC PLAN:	Level of Service		

RELEVANT LEGISLATION:

Provincial (cite) – N/A

Council Bylaw/Policy (cite) – N/A

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

MOTION: That the Agriculture Service Board accept the Agriculture Services Draft Capital Budget 2018-2020.

BACKGROUND/PROPOSAL:

The Agriculture Service Board is an Advisory Board to Greenview Council and recommends a draft three year Capital Budget Outline to Council for the Agriculture Services Department Budget. This is a document that will guide the Agriculture Service Board and the Agriculture Services Department in fulfilling Councils mandate of providing services to the residents of Greenview.

BENEFITS OF THE RECOMMENDED ACTION:

1. The benefits of providing a three year budget allows the ASB to see how budgeting for Capital and Operations over a three year span is an efficient and effective use of resources.

DISADVANTAGES OF THE RECOMMENDED ACTION:

1. There are no perceived disadvantages

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:

Alternative #1: The ASB decides to not accept the recommendation as above and modify the 2018-2120 Agriculture Services Draft Capital Budget.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATION:

N/A

Direct Costs:

Ongoing / Future Costs:

STAFFING IMPLICATION:

N/A.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT LEVEL:

Greenview has adopted the IAP2 Framework for public consultation.

Using that framework outline the proposed level of public engagement associated with the recommended action.

INCREASING LEVEL OF PUBLIC IMPACT

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FOLLOW UP ACTIONS:

The approved draft capital budget will be submitted to Corporate Services on September 5, 2017.

ATTACHMENT(S):

- The Agriculture Services 10 year Capital plan
- The Agriculture Services Budget Green Sheets for Capital Equipment/Vehicle items

Good afternoon,

Sorry to bother you during such a busy time of year! I was just wondering if any of the municipalities currently had any surplus vehicles for sale? The old Dodge blew up a few weeks ago, and the repair bill is unfortunately, far more than the truck is worth – so we are going to be needing to replace it in the very near future.

Thanks!

Liisa Vihvelin, B.Sc.(Agr.), AIT
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REQUEST FOR DECISION

SUBJECT:	**Manager's Report and ASB Member's Report**		
SUBMISSION TO:	AGRICULTURAL SERVICES BOARD	REVIEWED AND APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION	
MEETING DATE:	August 23, 2017	CAO:	MANAGER:
DEPARTMENT:	AGRICULTURE	GM:	PRESENTER:
STRATEGIC PLAN:	Level of Service		

RELEVANT LEGISLATION:

Provincial (cite) – N/A

Council Bylaw/Policy (cite) – N/A

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

MOTION: That the Agricultural Service Board accept the Manager's report and ASB members reports as information.

BACKGROUND/PROPOSAL:

The Manager's report contains information pertaining to the departments operations for the time period from the previous meeting to time of writing of the agenda.

The ASB Member's report contains information pertaining to the members activities for the time period from the previous meeting to the current meeting.

BENEFITS OF THE RECOMMENDED ACTION:

1. Having the ASB vote in favour of the Ag Department Staff report, will allow the ASB to be kept updated on the Ag Department activities.

DISADVANTAGES OF THE RECOMMENDED ACTION:

1. There are no perceived disadvantages

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:

Alternative #1: The ASB may choose to not accept this report as information.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATION:

N/A

Direct Costs:

Ongoing / Future Costs:

STAFFING IMPLICATION:

N/A.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT LEVEL:

Greenview has adopted the IAP2 Framework for public consultation.

Using that framework outline the proposed level of public engagement associated with the recommended action.

INCREASING LEVEL OF PUBLIC IMPACT

Inform

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION GOAL

Inform - To provide the public with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.

PROMISE TO THE PUBLIC

Inform - We will keep you informed.

FOLLOW UP ACTIONS:

N/A.

ATTACHMENT(S):

- Agriculture Department Report.

M.D. of Greenview Agricultural Services
Department Activity Report

For the Period: June 29, 2017 – Aug 23, 2017

ENQUIRIES – Manager, Asst. Manager, Administrative Assistant and Ag. Supervisor Trainee

Weeds	150
Pests	135
Trees	15
Workshops	34
Rentals	324
Equipment Purchasing	52
Extension	30
employment	5
Miscellaneous	300
TOTAL ENQUIRIES (year)	**1045**

MEETINGS / CONFERENCES / TRAINING

Manager

- July 11, 2017 – Raterpayer BBQ, Debolt
- July 18, 2017 – Ratepayer BBQ, Grande Cache
- July 24-27, 2017 – Grande Cache Weed Control, Grande Cache
- Aug 16, 2017 – Meeting Alberta Transportation, Grovedale

Asst. Manager Agriculture Services

- July 20, 2017 Clubroot Training – Spirit River
- July 24-27, 2017 Grande Cache weed control (Tank truck)
- July 30, August 1-3, 2017 Grovedale weed control (Tank truck)
- July 31, 2017 meeting Danny Cress and Ratepayer Ops
- August 16, 2017 meeting Dwayne Loewen – Grovedale
- August 8, 2017 Pre Budget Meeting - Admin
- August 14, 2017 Tansy Island
- August 16, 2017 Meeting with AB Transportation - Grovedale
- August 17, 2017 Ag safety meeting - Ops

Agriculture Supervisor Trainee Agriculture Services

- July 10-14, 2017 ASB Summer Tour – Olds
- July 24-27, 2017 Grande Cache Weed Inspections
- August 3, 2017 Grasshopper Training - Bezanson
- August 14, 2017 Tansy Island Project
- August 16, 2017 Meeting with AB Transportation – Grovedale
- August 16, 2017 Meeting with Danny Cress – Town Property

STAFFING

Coming to the end of the season, summer students are starting to leave for the season. Weed Inspector finished August 17, Veg. Mgmt. Tech. will be leaving August 24, Veg. Mgmt. Tech. is leaving August 29, and two other weed inspectors will be finished August 31.

RESOURCES, EQUIPMENT, AND FACILITIES

The following equipment items have been delivered and received:

- 3 pt. Hitch Rotary Tiller
- Bale Hauler
- No- Till Drill
- Grain Vacuum
- Manure Spreader
- Bin Crane

BUDGET

Has started for the next cycle, Agriculture Services has to submit the Capital budget on Sept 5, and submit the operating budget on Sept 22, 2017.

EXTENSION EVENTS

SARDA and PCBFA have been conducting a number of Extension events in partnership with Ag Services and Ag Services has been posting the information to our web page, Facebook, and Twitter accounts.

Please see following list of events (year):

- July 13, 2017 – Summer Field School, Donnelly Sportex
- July 13, 2017 – Field Day at Research Farm, Fairview
- August 23, 2017 – Pasture Rejuvenation Field Days, Rycroft
- August 24, 2017 – Pasture Rejuvenation Field Days, Grovedale
- September 16, 2017 – Stockmanship School with Dylan Biggs, Gordondale
- December 7, 2017 – Western Canada Conference on Soil & Health, Edmonton

PROGRAMS

➢ VETERINARY SERVICES INCORPORATED

Second Quarter Report has been received. Expenditures have increased from last year, trend seems to indicate that expenditures will continue to increase. One new card has been issued.

➢ PEST AND NUISANCE CONTROL

WOLF HARVEST INCENTIVE

To date, 90 wolves have been presented for payment. Total 2017 incentive expenditures: $27,000.00.

Year	Number of Wolves	Amount
2012	70	21,000.00
2013	53	15,900.00
2014	48	14,400.00
2015	98	29,400.00
2016	154	46,200.00
2017	90	27,000.00
	513	**153,900.00**

WOLF PREDATION MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
There has been 0 new requests for assistance with verified wolf predation. There has been zero wolves removed.

COYOTE PREDATION MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
There has been 0 new requests for assistance with verified coyote predation. There has been 4 coyotes removed.

OTHER PREDATORS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
There have been 6 new requests for assistance with other predator problems. There has been 2 weasels removed. There has been 4 skunks removed

Infrastructure Protection and Agriculture Flooding Prevention Program
There has been 30 new requests for assistance (6 are ratepayers) with beaver caused flooding issues. There has been 142 beavers removed.

WILD BOAR BOUNTY
There have been 0 sets of Wild Boar ears turned in. Total 2017 incentive expenditures $0.00.

➢ RENTAL EQUIPMENT

Busy, Bale mover in Grovedale for a few weeks. Bin crane, boomless field sprayer and manure spreader now in Grovedale.

Summary Report

Loc	Equipment	Equipment Number	S/N	Total Days	Cost/ Day	Total Charges
VV	1000 Earth Mover	SOIL3100		1	$ 150.00	$ 200.00
CC	1000 Earth Mover	SOIL3101		5	$ 150.00	$ 1,000.00
GD	900 Earth Mover	SOIL3070		0	$ 150.00	$ -
GD	425 Earth Mover	SOIL3072		0	$ 100.00	$ -
VV	12' Pull-Type Blade	SOIL3099	12502	10	$ 50.00	$ 500.00
VV	Vee-Ditcher	VDIT3210	12502	0	$ 50.00	$ -
VV	Field Sprayer	ASB0004/SPRY3123	1400151	16	$ 50.00	$ 800.00
CC	Field Sprayer	SPRY3076		4	$ 50.00	$ 200.00
GD	Field Sprayer	SPRY3121		1	$ 50.00	$ 50.00
VV	Boomless Sprayer - 300 Gal	SPRY3124	33262	2	$ 50.00	$ 40.00
VV	Estate Sprayer - Pull Type	SPRY3007/3127/3128		6	$ 20.00	$ 120.00
CC	Estate Sprayer - Pull Type	SPRY3008		0	$ 20.00	$ -
GD	Estate Sprayer - Pull Type	SPRY3206		0	$ 20.00	$ -
VV	Estate Sprayer - 3 pt hitch	SPRY3129	312101212	0	$ 20.00	$ -
VV	Water Tank and Trailer	TRL18		4	$ 25.00	$ 100.00
GD	Water Tank and Trailer	TRL8		1	$ 25.00	$ 25.00
VV	Quad Wick Applicator	SPRY3211		0	$ 10.00	$ -
CC	Quad Wick Applicator	SPRY3212		0	$ 10.00	$ -
GD	Quad Wick Applicator	SPRY3213		0	$ 10.00	$ -
VV	Quad Mount Sprayers	SPRY3010		7	$ 10.00	$ 70.00
CC	Quad Mount Sprayers	SPRY3011		0	$ 10.00	$ -
GD	Quad Mount Sprayers	SPRY3012		2	$ 10.00	$ 20.00
VV	Backpack Sprayers	SPRY3083		1	FREE	$ 5.00
CC	Backpack Sprayers	SPRY3084		0	FREE	$ -
GD	Backpack Sprayers	SPRY3085		0	FREE	$ -
VV	Hand Wick Applicator	MISCR98		0	FREE	$ -
VV	Granualar Pesticide Bait Applicator	PEAC3207		1	$ 30.00	$ 30.00
VV	Manure Spreader	MANU3209	02104185UMSL75	10	$ 200.00	$ 2,000.00
VV	Fertilizer Spreader	FERT001	AG3W53000FV001001	7	$ 100.00	$ 700.00
VV	50' Heavy Harrow c/w Granular Applicator	HARR3113	245514031	16	$ 150.00	$ 2,400.00
GD	33' Heavy Harrow c/w Granular Applicator	HARR3082		2	$ 150.00	$ 300.00
VV	30' Land Roller	ASB0005		13	$ 200.00	$ 2,600.00
GD	30' Land Roller	ROLL0001	12-1374	0	$ 200.00	$ -
VV	14' Heavy Disc	ASB0001	AGCW08420EX035270	12	$ 400.00	$ 4,800.00
GD	14' Heavy Disc	DISC1	AGCW084EX035262	1	$ 400.00	$ 400.00
VV	Cattle Squeeze	SQUE3099		3	$ 25.00	$ 75.00
CC	Cattle Squeeze	SQUE3097		0	$ 25.00	$ -
GD	Cattle Squeeze	SQUE3098		0	$ 25.00	$ -
VV	Loading Chute with 4 Panels	CHUT3115		6	$ 25.00	$ 150.00
CC	Loading Chute with 4 Panels	CHUT3097		6	$ 25.00	$ 150.00
GD	Loading Chute with 4 Panels	CHUT3096		1	$ 25.00	$ 25.00
VV	Panel Trailer with 20 Panels + 1 Gate	TRL6	5PTBF1627E1019676	6	$ 25.00	$ 25.00
GD	Panel Trailer with 20 Panels + 1 Gate	PANL3046/T69		0	$ 25.00	$ -
VV	Tag Reader	GALA3117/3118		3	FREE	$ -
VV	Burdizzo Clamps			0	FREE	$ -
VV	Dehorner	MISCR98		0	FREE	$ -
VV	Truck Mount Seeder	SEED3073		1	$ 10.00	$ 10.00
VV	Quad Mount Seeder	SEED3074		7	$ 10.00	$ 70.00
VV	Hand Seeder	MISCR98		0	FREE	$ -
VV	Post Pounder	ASB0002		9.5	$ 125.00	$ 1,062.50
CC	Post Pounder	POST3126		14	$ 125.00	$ 1,750.00
GD	Post Pounder	ASB0003		16	$ 125.00	$ 2,000.00
VV	Bale Wagon			1	$ 150.00	$ 150.00
VV	No Till Drill			3	$ 150.00	$ 450.00
VV	Grain Vacuum			9	$ 50.00	$ 450.00
VV	Bin Crane	CRAN2123	09 1473	3	$ 100.00	$ 300.00
VV	Water Pump and Pipe - Alberta Ag.	PUMPR99		0	$ 200.00	$ -
VV	Survey Equipment	SURV3091		3	$ 10.00	$ 30.00
VV	Metal Detector	METL3081		4	$ 10.00	$ 40.00
VV	Hay Sampler, Measuring Wheel, Bin Probe	MISCR98		2	FREE	$ -
VV	Rodent Traps	MISCR98		10	$ 10.00	$ 100.00
VV	Barbeque	TRL19		5	$ 100.00	$ 500.00
VV	Picnic Tables	PICTABLES		5	$ 10.00	$ 300.00
VV	Bag Roller	ASB0006		0	$ 125.00	$ -
VV	Scare Cannons	MISCR98		0	FREE	$ -
	TOTAL REVENUE			**239.5**		**$ 23,997.50**

CROOKED CREEK TOTALS	29	$ 3,100.00
GROVEDALE TOTALS	24	$ 2,796.00
VALLEYVIEW TOTALS	173.5	$ 17,027.50

➢ VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

ROADSIDE VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

Currently 1987 ditch kilometers have been sprayed. The program is projected to spray approximately 2200 Km of MD roads.

- Sprayed FSO and Operations yards
- Approximately 25 sites have been controlled using weed whackers (guard rails, bridge approaches, etc.)

SPOT SPRAYING / ATV / UTV

Various sites have been completed for a total of 57 Ha. The program is projected to spray approximately 75 Ha

BRUSH SPRAYING

Currently 100 Ha have been completed. The program is projected to spray approximately 300 Ha of brush

PESTICIDE CONTAINER STORAGE

Empty jugs will be shredded and hauled away by the Clean Farms contractor in the fall.

FENCELINE AND PRIVATE LAND SPRAY PROGRAMS

There are currently 7 agreements with work completed by Ag Services staff, and an additional zero agreements where landowner completed the spraying.

SPRAY EXEMPTION AGREEMENTS

Deadline of April 28, 2017. For 2017 there are 106 Agreements signed at this time.

WEED CONTROL

#	Re-Inspections	Weeds Present	Personal Contact	Phone Calls	Weed Alerts	Weed Warnings	Notices	Enforce
2802	299	679	165	83	441	1	82	0

Town	#	Weeds Present	Personal Contact	Weed Letters
Valleyview	1156	80	3	80
Fox Creek	988	105	2	105

➢ AGRICULTURAL PESTS

Grasshopper and crop surveys have been completed.

➢ SEED CLEANING PLANT

The Valleyview Seed Cleaning Cooperative dissolution process is coming along slowly, we are waiting for paperwork to be completed to move the process along.

Miscellaneous

Estimated Usage	Swan Lake	Grovedale Fish Pond	Kakwa River	South View
Vehicles on site	50	25	20	0
User #'s	50-75	25	15	0
% Site capacity	45%	25%	50%	0

Note:

Southview and Grande Cache Lake are contracted out to Aseniwuche Development Corp. (ADC) for maintenance

From: Rik Vandekerkhove [mailto:vsiservices16@gmail.com]
Sent: Saturday, August 19, 2017 8:41 AM
To: Beverly Spence <Beverly.Spence@MDGreenview.ab.ca>; Quentin Bochar <Quentin.Bochar@MDGreenview.ab.ca>
Subject: Second Quarter VSI

Hi Quentin, Beverly,

Find enclosed the second quarter report for your county.

There is once again a mixed bag between the participating jurisdictions, but less middle ground in this quarter. Overall expenditures have risen by 11% in this quarter, down from the almost 19% in the first quarter. Ten jurisdictions had an increase over 5%, four a decrease over 5%, and two stayed within the 5%. For the first two quarters combined this gives a 14% increase in expenditures compared with last year, above the 11.8% increase we budgeted for (10% possible increase and 1.8% fee adjustment). This may lead to some problems if the trend continues, especially since some stragglers are still submitting claims for the second quarter. These stragglers are not included in this report.

In the case of your municipality, the second quarter continues, and even increases the trend of the first quarter. After the first six months you are well above the expected range, and if the second quarter trend continues in the next quarters, your financial contribution for this year will not cover the expenditures.I will update you on this after I go through the submissions coming in this month.

The second quarter will be on the second sheet in your file. Let me know if something does not open or present properly. Any errors you may find should be reported. I have added some info on the highest claim area's, both in numbers, and in dollar amount. If you want some additional information displayed on the sheets feel free to ask for it. I will see if I can accommodate it in the general format. A cover letter to your CAO will follow soon, but I wanted to get this info out to you before that. This info is based on the submissions received up to August 7, 2017.

Have a great day.

Rik

If you receive this email in error, please inform me so I can (once again) update my mailing list.

Municipal District of Greenview #16

2017 First Quarter

Total Claims in First Quarter	**140**	$31,180.45
Current Claims for 2017	140	**$31,180.45**

date	number	name	#claims	id#
28/12/2016	16-880	Bryzgorni, G.	1	28
02/01/2017	16-241	Werklund, G. & L.	1	24
02/01/2017	16-241	Werklund, G. & L.	1	9
04/01/2017	16-983	Mykula, C. & B.	102	6
06/01/2017	16-984	Gordon, J. & C.	1	50
07/01/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	2
07/01/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	56
07/01/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	4	10
07/01/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	8
07/01/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	52
07/01/2017	16-880	Bryzgorni, G.	1	28
12/01/2017	16-682	Muzychyn, J.	1	50
12/01/2017	16-928	Vetsch, M.	1	50
12/01/2017	16-928	Vetsch, M.	1	9
13/01/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	25
13/01/2017	16-425	Klassen Ranching	2	6
13/01/2017	16-758	Klassen, M. & M.	1	60
13/01/2017	16-815	Klassen, D.	134	6
13/01/2017	16-985	Hanson, C.	1	50
13/01/2017	16-985	Hanson, C.	1	3
13/01/2017	16-985	Hanson, C.	1	9
16/01/2017	16-290	Hollingworth Farms, R.	294	6
16/01/2017	16-888	Hagen, I.	93	6
16/01/2017	16-888	Hagen, I.	1	60
17/01/2017	16-290	Hollingworth Farms, R.	468	6
18/01/2017	16-715	L & K Cattle Co (Walker)	50	6
18/01/2017	16-735	Terpsma. D.	210	6
18/01/2017	16-758	Klassen, M. & M.	1	60
18/01/2017	16-758	Klassen, M. & M.	1	6
18/01/2017	16-758	Klassen, M. & M.	1	9
19/01/2017	16-560	Penner, V. & S.	57	6
19/01/2017	16-928	Vetsch, M.	1	2
19/01/2017	16-928	Vetsch, M.	1	8
23/01/2017	16-921	Brochu, R.	233	6
23/01/2017	16-972	Fagan, N.	1	50
23/01/2017	16-972	Fagan, N.	1	9
23/01/2017	16-972	Fagan, N.	1	5
24/01/2017	16-911	Wohlgemuth, W. & M.	1	90
24/01/2017	16-911	Wohlgemuth, W. & M.	1	99
25/01/2017	16-495	Willowdale Simmentals	1	50
26/01/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	34	6

26/01/2017	16-756	Hanson, B.	102	6
26/01/2017	16-985	Hanson, C.	41	6
27/01/2017	16-138	Tripple W Simmentals	42	6
27/01/2017	16-425	Klassen Ranching	3	91
29/01/2017	16-495	Willowdale Simmentals	1	71
30/01/2017	16-878	Patterson, D. & K.	1	41
31/01/2017	16-730	Thiessen, R.	65	6
31/01/2017	16-730	Thiessen, R.	1	91
31/01/2017	16-86	Yelenik, T. & J.	50	6
01/02/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	44
01/02/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	1
01/02/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	9
01/02/2017	16-911	Wohlgemuth, W. & M.	1	50
01/02/2017	16-911	Wohlgemuth, W. & M.	1	3
03/02/2017	16-550	Haskell, R. & D.	1	50
03/02/2017	16-756	Hanson, B.	187	6
04/02/2017	16-758	Klassen, M. & M.	1	41
04/02/2017	16-758	Klassen, M. & M.	1	9
06/02/2017	16-475	Vetsch Farms	1	50
06/02/2017	16-475	Vetsch Farms	1	51
07/02/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	41
07/02/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	9
08/02/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	41
08/02/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	9
08/02/2017	16-55	Airbro Farms	1	31
08/02/2017	16-55	Airbro Farms	1	9
08/02/2017	16-55	Airbro Farms	1	1
09/02/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	41
09/02/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	9
09/02/2017	16-597	Hebert, D.	1	50
10/02/2017	16-425	Klassen Ranching	1	24
10/02/2017	16-425	Klassen Ranching	1	9
10/02/2017	16-840	Wolfe, T. & Wolfe farms	75	6
12/02/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	41
12/02/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	41
12/02/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	9
13/02/2017	16-878	Patterson, D. & K.	1	50
13/02/2017	16-878	Patterson, D. & K.	1	51
13/02/2017	16-878	Patterson, D. & K.	1	2
13/02/2017	16-878	Patterson, D. & K.	1	8
13/02/2017	16-878	Patterson, D. & K.	1	21
13/02/2017	16-878	Patterson, D. & K.	1	9
14/02/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	25
15/02/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	41
15/02/2017	16-359	Viravec, B. & B.	1	44
15/02/2017	16-359	Viravec, B. & B.	1	1
15/02/2017	16-359	Viravec, B. & B.	1	9

15/02/2017	16-483	Stevenson, L.	1	56
15/02/2017	16-483	Stevenson, L.	1	10
15/02/2017	16-55	Airbro Farms	1	31
15/02/2017	16-55	Airbro Farms	1	9
15/02/2017	16-55	Airbro Farms	1	1
15/02/2017	16-758	Klassen, M. & M.	1	60
15/02/2017	16-758	Klassen, M. & M.	9	61
15/02/2017	16-758	Klassen, M. & M.	13	62
15/02/2017	16-758	Klassen, M. & M.	1	56
15/02/2017	16-758	Klassen, M. & M.	2	10
18/02/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	25
18/02/2017	16-483	Stevenson, L.	1	56
18/02/2017	16-483	Stevenson, L.	2	10
18/02/2017	16-483	Stevenson, L.	1	52
18/02/2017	16-483	Stevenson, L.	1	56
18/02/2017	16-483	Stevenson, L.	2	10
18/02/2017	16-483	Stevenson, L.	1	52
18/02/2017	16-758	Klassen, M. & M.	1	56
18/02/2017	16-758	Klassen, M. & M.	1	10
19/02/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	26
19/02/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	41
21/02/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	50
21/02/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	3
21/02/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	9
21/02/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	2	41
21/02/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	41
21/02/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	41
21/02/2017	16-425	Klassen Ranching	1	91
21/02/2017	16-427	Ratzlaff, E. & B.	1	41
21/02/2017	16-427	Ratzlaff, E. & B.	1	9
21/02/2017	16-758	Klassen, M. & M.	1	56
21/02/2017	16-758	Klassen, M. & M.	1	10
21/02/2017	16-758	Klassen, M. & M.	3	10
21/02/2017	16-758	Klassen, M. & M.	1	56
21/02/2017	16-758	Klassen, M. & M.	1	10
21/02/2017	16-980	Spencer, O. & B.	1	51
22/02/2017	16-204	Egg Lake Range	339	6
23/02/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	56
23/02/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	10
23/02/2017	16-72	Dean, D.	2	65
23/02/2017	16-72	Dean, D.	1	9
23/02/2017	16-988	Swain, J.	1	50
23/02/2017	16-988	Swain, J.	1	7
24/02/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	60
24/02/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	9	61
24/02/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	18	62
24/02/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	50

24/02/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	51
24/02/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	2	3
24/02/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	90
26/02/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	41
26/02/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	9
26/02/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	31
26/02/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	9
28/02/2017	16-493	Schellenberg, B.	16	6
28/02/2017	16-495	Willowdale Simmentals	1	60
28/02/2017	16-495	Willowdale Simmentals	9	61
28/02/2017	16-495	Willowdale Simmentals	26	62
28/02/2017	16-986	Davis, L.	22	6
01/03/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	41
01/03/2017	16-758	Klassen, M. & M.	1	60
01/03/2017	16-758	Klassen, M. & M.	3	61
01/03/2017	16-758	Klassen, M. & M.	1	52
02/03/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	56
02/03/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	2	10
02/03/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	52
02/03/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	41
02/03/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	9
02/03/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	56
02/03/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	2	10
02/03/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	52
02/03/2017	16-435	Gerwatoski, G.	1	71
03/03/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	41
03/03/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	9
03/03/2017	16-758	Klassen, M. & M.	1	50
03/03/2017	16-758	Klassen, M. & M.	1	9
03/03/2017	16-965	Pirker, M.	1	25
04/03/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	9
04/03/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	13A
06/03/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	56
06/03/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	3	10
06/03/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	52
06/03/2017	16-911	Wohlgemuth, W. & M.	1	41
06/03/2017	16-911	Wohlgemuth, W. & M.	1	9
07/03/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	60
07/03/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	90
07/03/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	56
07/03/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	10
07/03/2017	16-474	Strid, S.	1	71
07/03/2017	16-474	Strid, S.	1	41
07/03/2017	16-647	Adams, D. & J.	1	60
07/03/2017	16-647	Adams, D. & J.	2	61
07/03/2017	16-647	Adams, D. & J.	1	9
08/03/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	56

08/03/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	2	10
08/03/2017	16-495	Willowdale Simmentals	1	60
08/03/2017	16-495	Willowdale Simmentals	5	61
08/03/2017	16-495	Willowdale Simmentals	1	9
08/03/2017	16-878	Patterson, D. & K.	1	74
08/03/2017	16-878	Patterson, D. & K.	1	9
10/03/2017	16-911	Wohlgemuth, W. & M.	1	51
10/03/2017	16-911	Wohlgemuth, W. & M.	1	9
11/03/2017	16-990	Selinger, G. & C.	1	50
11/03/2017	16-990	Selinger, G. & C.	1	3
12/03/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	31
12/03/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	9
12/03/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	1
12/03/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	56
12/03/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	2	10
12/03/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	52
13/03/2017	16-911	Wohlgemuth, W. & M.	1	56
13/03/2017	16-911	Wohlgemuth, W. & M.	2	10
14/03/2017	16-957	Ryan, D.	6	6
16/03/2017	16-698	Klassen, C. & V.	1	50
16/03/2017	16-795	Amundson, R. & C.	1	71
16/03/2017	16-878	Patterson, D. & K.	1	25
16/03/2017	16-896	Minni, B.	1	56
16/03/2017	16-896	Minni, B.	1	10
16/03/2017	16-896	Minni, B.	1	52
17/03/2017	16-359	Viravec, B. & B.	1	50
17/03/2017	16-359	Viravec, B. & B.	1	9
17/03/2017	16-911	Wohlgemuth, W. & M.	1	25
17/03/2017	16-988	Swain, D. & J.	1	50
17/03/2017	16-988	Swain, D. & J.	1	7
18/03/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	25
18/03/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	56
18/03/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	10
18/03/2017	16-427	Ratzlaff, E. & B.	1	41
18/03/2017	16-427	Ratzlaff, E. & B.	1	9
18/03/2017	16-938	Fleming, D. & C.	1	31
18/03/2017	16-961	Murray, S. & L.	1	71
20/03/2017	16-427	Ratzlaff, E. & B.	1	41
20/03/2017	16-427	Ratzlaff, E. & B.	1	9
20/03/2017	16-878	Patterson, D. & K.	1	50
20/03/2017	16-878	Patterson, D. & K.	1	56
20/03/2017	16-878	Patterson, D. & K.	1	10
20/03/2017	16-896	Minni, B.	1	56
20/03/2017	16-896	Minni, B.	2	10
20/03/2017	16-896	Minni, B.	1	52
20/03/2017	16-938	Fleming, D. & C.	1	50
21/03/2017	16-483	Stevenson, L.	1	60

21/03/2017	16-483	Stevenson, L.	7	61
21/03/2017	16-495	Willowdale Simmentals	1	60
21/03/2017	16-495	Willowdale Simmentals	5	61
21/03/2017	16-495	Willowdale Simmentals	2	19
21/03/2017	16-698	Klassen, C. & V.	1	60
21/03/2017	16-698	Klassen, C. & V.	3	61
21/03/2017	16-887	Codan Livestock	1	60
21/03/2017	16-887	Codan Livestock	9	61
21/03/2017	16-887	Codan Livestock	4	62
21/03/2017	16-911	Wohlgemuth, W. & M.	1	56
21/03/2017	16-911	Wohlgemuth, W. & M.	2	10
21/03/2017	16-911	Wohlgemuth, W. & M.	1	52
22/03/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	50
22/03/2017	16-647	Adams, D. & J.	3	65
22/03/2017	16-840	Wolfe, T. & Wolfe farms	1	60
22/03/2017	16-840	Wolfe, T. & Wolfe farms	9	61
22/03/2017	16-840	Wolfe, T. & Wolfe farms	1	92
22/03/2017	16-873	Ljunggren, M.	1	31
22/03/2017	16-873	Ljunggren, M.	1	1
22/03/2017	16-941	Chapman, B. & D.	1	71
23/03/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	41
23/03/2017	16-664	Dorscheid, J. & L.	1	41
23/03/2017	16-664	Dorscheid, J. & L.	1	50
23/03/2017	16-941	Chapman, B. & D.	1	71
24/03/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	60
24/03/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	9	61
24/03/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	17	62
24/03/2017	16-992	Ewert, R.	1	25
25/03/2017	16-878	Patterson, D. & K.	1	56
25/03/2017	16-878	Patterson, D. & K.	2	10
26/03/2017	16-454	Drozda, J. & M.	1	71
26/03/2017	16-474	Strid, S.	1	41
26/03/2017	16-474	Strid, S.	1	9
26/03/2017	16-474	Strid, S.	1	18
26/03/2017	16-988	Swain, D. & J.	1	50
26/03/2017	16-988	Swain, D. & J.	1	3
27/03/2017	16-921	Brochu, R. & M.	1	50
27/03/2017	16-921	Brochu, R. & M.	1	4
27/03/2017	16-921	Brochu, R. & M.	1	9
27/03/2017	16-921	Brochu, R. & M.	1	5
28/03/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	90
28/03/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	56
28/03/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	2	10
28/03/2017	16-407	Morrison, G.	1	60
28/03/2017	16-407	Morrison, G.	1	61
28/03/2017	16-407	Morrison, G.	1	9
29/03/2017	16-976	Lind, D. & C.	1	90

29/03/2017	16-976	Lind, D. & C.	1	9
30/03/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	9
30/03/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	90
30/03/2017	16-354	Pellerin, M.	1	44
30/03/2017	16-354	Pellerin, M.	1	1
30/03/2017	16-993	Viker, L. & C.	1	71
31/03/2017	16-55	Airbro Farms	1	60
31/03/2017	16-55	Airbro Farms	8	61
31/03/2017	16-878	Patterson, D. & K.	1	60
31/03/2017	16-878	Patterson, D. & K.	9	61
31/03/2017	16-878	Patterson, D. & K.	13	62

2016	difference (%)
$26,756.60	16.53% increase

amount	**vet**
$80.25	Kiepal
$82.00	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$260.10	Pozniak
$50.50	Gibson
$68.75	Gibson
$88.50	Gibson
$62.00	Gibson
$19.25	Gibson
$34.50	Gibson
$80.25	Kiepal
$34.50	Gibson
$50.50	Gibson
$21.50	Gibson
$267.50	Breker
$5.10	Breker
$50.50	Breker
$341.70	Breker
$50.50	Pozniak
$3.00	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$749.70	Pozniak
$237.15	Gibson
$50.50	Gibson
$1,193.40	Pozniak
$127.50	Pozniak
$535.50	Breker
$50.50	Breker
$2.55	Breker
$21.50	Breker
$145.35	Pozniak
$68.75	Gibson
$19.25	Gibson
$594.15	Kiepal
$50.50	Moffet
$21.50	Moffet
$16.75	Moffet
$53.00	Pozniak
$33.50	Pozniak
$25.25	Pozniak
$86.70	Pozniak

$260.10	Breker
$104.55	Breker
$107.10	Pozniak
$172.50	Pozniak
$113.00	Pozniak
$252.50	Pozniak
$165.75	Pozniak
$57.50	Pozniak
$127.50	Pozniak
$171.00	Pozniak
$16.75	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$50.50	Pozniak
$3.00	Pozniak
$50.50	Gibson
$476.85	Breker
$252.50	Gibson
$21.50	Gibson
$50.50	Breker
$34.50	Breker
$252.50	Gibson
$21.50	Gibson
$252.50	Gibson
$21.50	Gibson
$114.50	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$16.75	Pozniak
$252.50	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$50.50	Zygadlo
$89.00	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$191.25	Pozniak
$252.50	Gibson
$252.50	Gibson
$21.50	Gibson
$0.00	Gibson
$0.00	Gibson
$68.75	Gibson
$19.25	Gibson
$14.25	Gibson
$21.50	Gibson
$160.50	Pozniak
$252.50	Gibson
$171.00	Pozniak
$16.75	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak

$88.50	Pozniak
$15.50	Pozniak
$114.50	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$16.75	Pozniak
$50.50	Breker
$321.75	Breker
$423.80	Breker
$88.50	Pozniak
$31.00	Pozniak
$294.25	Breker
$88.50	Gibson
$31.00	Gibson
$34.50	Gibson
$88.50	Gibson
$31.00	Gibson
$34.50	Gibson
$88.50	Gibson
$15.50	Gibson
$62.50	Pozniak
$252.50	Pozniak
$50.50	Pozniak
$3.00	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$505.00	Pozniak
$252.50	Pozniak
$252.50	Pozniak
$0.00	Pozniak
$252.50	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$88.50	Pozniak
$15.50	Pozniak
$46.50	Pozniak
$88.50	Pozniak
$15.50	Pozniak
$34.50	Gibson
$864.45	Haas
$88.50	Gibson
$15.50	Gibson
$23.50	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$50.50	Gibson
$6.00	Gibson
$50.50	Gibson
$321.75	Gibson
$586.80	Gibson
$50.50	Pozniak

$34.50	Pozniak
$6.00	Pozniak
$53.00	Pozniak
$252.50	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$114.50	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$40.80	Metz
$50.50	Breker
$321.75	Breker
$847.60	Breker
$56.10	Haas
$252.50	Gibson
$50.50	Breker
$107.25	Breker
$34.50	Breker
$88.50	Gibson
$31.00	Gibson
$34.50	Gibson
$252.50	Gibson
$21.50	Gibson
$88.50	Gibson
$31.00	Gibson
$34.50	Gibson
$113.00	Gibson
$252.50	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$50.50	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$80.25	Pozniak
$21.50	Gibson
$60.00	Gibson
$88.50	Gibson
$46.50	Gibson
$34.50	Gibson
$252.50	Gibson
$21.50	Gibson
$50.50	Breker
$53.00	Breker
$88.50	Gibson
$15.50	Gibson
$113.00	Gray-Mitchell
$252.50	Gray-Mitchell
$50.50	Pozniak
$71.50	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$88.50	Pozniak

$31.00	Pozniak
$50.50	Gibson
$178.75	Gibson
$21.50	Gibson
$59.50	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$34.50	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$50.50	Pozniak
$3.00	Pozniak
$114.50	Gibson
$21.50	Gibson
$16.75	Gibson
$88.50	Gibson
$31.00	Gibson
$34.50	Pozniak
$88.50	Pozniak
$31.00	Pozniak
$14.40	Wilson
$50.50	Breker
$113.00	Gibson
$53.50	Breker
$88.50	Gibson
$15.50	Gibson
$34.50	Gibson
$50.50	Gibson
$21.50	Gibson
$80.25	Pozniak
$50.50	Gibson
$6.00	Gibson
$267.50	Breker
$88.50	Gibson
$15.50	Gibson
$252.50	Gibson
$21.50	Gibson
$114.50	Metz
$113.00	Wagenaar
$252.50	Gibson
$21.50	Gibson
$50.50	Gibson
$88.50	Gibson
$21.50	Gibson
$88.50	Gibson
$31.00	Gibson
$34.50	Gibson
$50.50	Metz
$50.50	Breker

$250.25	Breker
$50.50	Breker
$178.75	Breker
$298.50	Breker
$50.50	Breker
$107.25	Breker
$50.50	Wagenaar
$321.75	Wagenaar
$127.00	Wagenaar
$88.50	Gibson
$31.00	Gibson
$34.50	Gibson
$50.50	Pozniak
$35.25	Haggett
$50.50	Pozniak
$321.75	Pozniak
$86.50	Pozniak
$114.50	Gibson
$16.75	Gibson
$113.00	Pozniak
$252.50	Pozniak
$252.50	Metz
$50.50	Metz
$113.00	Pozniak
$50.50	Pozniak
$321.75	Pozniak
$554.20	Pozniak
$107.00	Pozniak
$88.50	Pozniak
$31.00	Pozniak
$113.00	Pozniak
$252.50	Wagenaar
$12.50	Wagenaar
$29.50	Wagenaar
$50.50	Pozniak
$3.00	Pozniak
$50.50	Pozniak
$6.00	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$16.75	Pozniak
$53.00	Gibson
$88.50	Gibson
$31.00	Gibson
$50.50	Pozniak
$35.75	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$53.00	Pozniak

$21.50	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$53.00	Pozniak
$171.00	Gibson
$16.75	Gibson
$113.00	Metz
$50.50	Pozniak
$286.00	Pozniak
$50.50	Pozniak
$321.75	Pozniak
$423.80	Pozniak
$31,180.45	

Municipal District of Greenview #16

2017 Second Quarter

Total Claims in First Quarter	140	$31,180.45
Total Claims in Second Quarter	**184**	**$28,299.95**
Current Claims for 2017	324	$59,480.40

date	number	name	#claims	id#
01/04/2017	16-435	Gerwatoski, W. & G.	1	74
01/04/2017	16-435	Gerwatoski, W. & G.	1	9
03/04/2017	16-947	Roberts, M.	1	60
03/04/2017	16-947	Roberts, M.	3	61
03/04/2017	16-947	Roberts, M.	4	65
03/04/2017	16-947	Roberts, M.	1	9
04/04/2017	16-698	Klassen, C. & V.	1	60
04/04/2017	16-698	Klassen, C. & V.	1	61
04/04/2017	16-359	Viravec, B. & B.	1	60
04/04/2017	16-359	Viravec, B. & B.	1	61
04/04/2017	16-483	Stevenson, L.	1	60
04/04/2017	16-990	Selinger, G. & C.	1	31
05/04/2017	16-955	Hynds, C. & Charlton, G.	1	25
05/04/2017	16-955	Hynds, C. & Charlton, G.	1	25
05/04/2017	16-647	Adams, D. & J.	1	50
05/04/2017	16-647	Adams, D. & J.	1	3
06/04/2017	16-197	McCarroll, S.	1	41
06/04/2017	16-435	Gerwatoski, G.	1	31
06/04/2017	16-435	Gerwatoski, G.	1	1
07/04/2017	16-878	Patterson, D. & K.	1	56
07/04/2017	16-878	Patterson, D. & K.	2	10
07/04/2017	16-885	Wohlgemuth, T. & C.	1	50
07/04/2017	16-885	Wohlgemuth, T. & C.	1	3
07/04/2017	16-885	Wohlgemuth, T. & C.	1	9
08/04/2017	16-878	Patterson, D. & K.	1	60
08/04/2017	16-878	Patterson, D. & K.	7	61
08/04/2017	16-758	Klassen, M. & M.	1	56
08/04/2017	16-758	Klassen, M. & M.	2	10
08/04/2017	16-758	Klassen, M. & M.	1	56
08/04/2017	16-758	Klassen, M. & M.	1	10
08/04/2017	16-941	Chapman Farms (D., B. & F.)	1	71
09/04/2017	16-911	Wohlgemuth, W. & M.	1	41
09/04/2017	16-911	Wohlgemuth, W. & M.	1	9
09/04/2017	16-878	Patterson, D. & K.	1	56
09/04/2017	16-878	Patterson, D. & K.	1	10
10/04/2017	16-758	Klassen, M. & M.	1	60
10/04/2017	16-758	Klassen, M. & M.	1	65
10/04/2017	16-758	Klassen, M. & M.	1	9
11/04/2017	16-474	Strid, S.	1	41

11/04/2017	16-474	Strid, S.	1	9
12/04/2017	16-894	Coates, B.	1	50
12/04/2017	16-758	Klassen, M. & M.	1	56
12/04/2017	16-758	Klassen, M. & M.	4	10
12/04/2017	16-758	Klassen, M. & M.	1	52
12/04/2017	16-873	Ljunggren, M.	1	56
12/04/2017	16-873	Ljunggren, M.	1	10
12/04/2017	16-976	Lind, D. & C.	1	13A
12/04/2017	16-976	Lind, D. & C.	1	2
12/04/2017	16-976	Lind, D. & C.	1	8
12/04/2017	16-976	Lind, D. & C.	1	9
12/04/2017	16-976	Lind, D. & C.	1	51
13/04/2017	16-055	Airbro Farms	1	60
13/04/2017	16-055	Airbro Farms	5	61
13/04/2017	16-055	Airbro Farms	9	6
13/04/2017	16-495	Willowdale Simmentals	1	60
13/04/2017	16-495	Willowdale Simmentals	6	61
13/04/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	25
16/04/2017	16-647	Adams, D. & J.	1	90
16/04/2017	16-647	Adams, D. & J.	1	9
17/04/2017	16-961	Murray, S. & L.	1	41
17/04/2017	16-745	Eaton, P.	1	45
17/04/2017	16-745	Eaton, P.	1	1
17/04/2017	16-745	Eaton, P.	1	9
18/04/2017	16-911	Wohlgemuth, W. & M.	1	60
18/04/2017	16-911	Wohlgemuth, W. & M.	9	61
18/04/2017	16-911	Wohlgemuth, W. & M.	2	62
18/04/2017	16-055	Airbro Farms	1	90
18/04/2017	16-055	Airbro Farms	1	9
18/04/2017	16-425	Klassen Ranching	1	60
18/04/2017	16-425	Klassen Ranching	9	61
18/04/2017	16-425	Klassen Ranching	8	62
18/04/2017	16-896	Minni, B.	2	62
18/04/2017	16-989	Isaac, R.	1	62
18/04/2017	16-495	Willowdale Simmentals	1	74
18/04/2017	16-495	Willowdale Simmentals	1	9
18/04/2017	16-976	Lind, D. & C.	1	51
18/04/2017	16-976	Lind, D. & C.	1	60
18/04/2017	16-976	Lind, D. & C.	1	9
19/04/2017	16-968	Sampson, D. & M.	1	12A
19/04/2017	16-968	Sampson, D. & M.	1	12B
19/04/2017	16-968	Sampson, D. & M.	1	9
19/04/2017	16-968	Sampson, D. & M.	0	55
19/04/2017	16-991	Hills, B.	1	50
19/04/2017	16-991	Hills, B.	1	9
19/04/2017	16-878	Patterson, D. & K.	1	14
19/04/2017	16-878	Patterson, D. & K.	1	9

21/04/2017	16-664	Dorscheid, J. & L.	1	60
21/04/2017	16-664	Dorscheid, J. & L.	6	61
21/04/2017	16-664	Dorscheid, J. & L.	1	9
21/04/2017	16-425	Klassen Ranching	1	41
21/04/2017	16-425	Klassen Ranching	1	9
21/04/2017	16-730	Thiessen, R.	1	56
21/04/2017	16-730	Thiessen, R.	2	10
21/04/2017	16-730	Thiessen, R.	1	52
22/04/2017	16-420	Tollefson, E. & L.	1	71
22/04/2017	16-941	Chapman Farms (D., B. & F.)	1	41
22/04/2017	16-941	Chapman Farms (D., B. & F.)	1	9
24/04/2017	16-559	Madu, R. & K.	1	71
24/04/2017	16-559	Madu, R. & K.	1	9
24/04/2017	16-944	George Stewart Enterprises	1	31
24/04/2017	16-944	George Stewart Enterprises	1	1
24/04/2017	16-20	Loewen, T. & J.	1	50
24/04/2017	16-354	Pellerin, M.	1	56
24/04/2017	16-354	Pellerin, M.	1	10
25/04/2017	16-984	Gordon, C.	1	25
25/04/2017	16-969	Werklund, K. & J.	1	90
25/04/2017	16-969	Werklund, K. & J.	1	9
26/04/2017	16-550	Haskell, R. & D.	1	16
26/04/2017	16-550	Haskell, R. & D.	1	9
26/04/2017	16-940	Chapman, C. & J.	1	71
26/04/2017	16-954	Gordon Farms Ltd	1	56
26/04/2017	16-954	Gordon Farms Ltd	2	10
27/04/2017	16-857	Rutt, D. & W.	1	50
27/04/2017	16-857	Rutt, D. & W.	1	9
27/04/2017	16-831	Wildrose Peace Gate Farm	1	71
27/04/2017	16-831	Wildrose Peace Gate Farm	1	71
28/04/2017	16-968	Sampson, D. & M.	1	50
28/04/2017	16-968	Sampson, D. & M.	1	9
28/04/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	71
28/04/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	60
28/04/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	6	61
30/04/2017	16-28	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	41
01/05/2017	16-976	Lind, D. & C.	2	51
01/05/2017	16-976	Lind, D. & C.	1	9
01/05/2017	16-72	Dean, D. & A.	1	56
01/05/2017	16-72	Dean, D. & A.	2	10
01/05/2017	16-878	Patterson, D. & K.	1	50
01/05/2017	16-878	Patterson, D. & K.	1	4
01/05/2017	16-878	Patterson, D. & K.	1	9
01/05/2017	16-976	Lind, D. & C.	1	56
01/05/2017	16-976	Lind, D. & C.	2	10
01/05/2017	16-995	McRae, B.	1	56
01/05/2017	16-995	McRae, B.	2	10

01/05/2017 16-995	McRae, B.	1	90
01/05/2017 16-976	Lind, D. & C.	1	9
01/05/2017 16-976	Lind, D. & C.	1	90
02/05/2017 16-957	Ryan, D.	1	50
02/05/2017 16-957	Ryan, D.	1	5
02/05/2017 16-957	Ryan, D.	1	4
02/05/2017 16-829	Mckie, D. & P.	1	60
02/05/2017 16-829	Mckie, D. & P.	9	61
02/05/2017 16-829	Mckie, D. & P.	1	62
03/05/2017 16-138	Triple W Simmentals	1	26
03/05/2017 16-138	Triple W Simmentals	1	4
03/05/2017 16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	56
03/05/2017 16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	10
03/05/2017 16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	56
03/05/2017 16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	2	10
03/05/2017 16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	90
03/05/2017 16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	56
03/05/2017 16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	2	10
03/05/2017 16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	56
03/05/2017 16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	10
04/05/2017 16-54	Roschlaub, R. & M.	1	50
05/05/2017 16-840	Wolfe, T. & Wolfe farms	1	71
06/05/2017 16-851	Elzinga, R. & K.	1	41
06/05/2017 16-851	Elzinga, R. & K.	1	9
06/05/2017 16-985	Hanson, C.	1	41
06/05/2017 16-985	Hanson, C.	1	9
07/05/2017 16-524	MacPhee, D.	1	71
07/05/2017 16-756	1941362 AB. Ltd. Hanson, B.	1	44
07/05/2017 16-756	1941362 AB. Ltd. Hanson, B.	1	9
08/05/2017 16-435	Gerwatoski, W. & G.	1	60
08/05/2017 16-435	Gerwatoski, W. & G.	9	61
08/05/2017 16-435	Gerwatoski, W. & G.	5	62
08/05/2017 16-435	Gerwatoski, W. & G.	1	65
08/05/2017 16-55	Airbro Farms	1	50
08/05/2017 16-55	Airbro Farms	1	3
08/05/2017 16-856	Richards, F.	1	31
08/05/2017 16-856	Richards, F.	1	9
08/05/2017 16-856	Richards, F.	1	1
08/05/2017 16-390	Whiting, J. & G.	1	16
08/05/2017 16-390	Whiting, J. & G.	1	9
09/05/2017 16-957	Ryan, D.	5	6
09/05/2017 16-37	Sjoquist, K.	1	60
09/05/2017 16-37	Sjoquist, K.	5	61
09/05/2017 16-37	Sjoquist, K.	1	65
09/05/2017 16-998	Morrison, W.	1	60
09/05/2017 16-998	Morrison, W.	1	61
09/05/2017 16-998	Morrison, W.	1	65

09/05/2017	16-998	Morrison, W.	1	9
10/05/2017	16-878	Patterson, D. & K.	1	84
10/05/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	25
10/05/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	22
10/05/2017	16-975	Rutt, D. & W.	1	60
10/05/2017	16-975	Rutt, D. & W.	4	61
10/05/2017	16-975	Rutt, D. & W.	1	9
10/05/2017	16-138	Triple W Simmentals	1	51
10/05/2017	16-941	Chapman Farms (D., B. & F.)	1	50
10/05/2017	16-941	Chapman Farms (D., B. & F.)	1	9
10/05/2017	16-482	Pozniak Farms Ltd.	1	9
10/05/2017	16-482	Pozniak Farms Ltd.	1	60
10/05/2017	16-482	Pozniak Farms Ltd.	1	61
10/05/2017	16-874	Sather, T. & B.	1	50
10/05/2017	16-874	Sather, T. & B.	1	3
12/05/2017	16-592	Chapman, C. & J.	1	41
12/05/2017	16-592	Chapman, C. & J.	1	9
12/05/2017	16-874	Sather, T. & B.	1	60
12/05/2017	16-874	Sather, T. & B.	2	61
12/05/2017	16-734	Baldwin, B. & G.	1	90
12/05/2017	16-815	Klassen, D. & P.	1	56
12/05/2017	16-815	Klassen, D. & P.	1	10
15/05/2017	16-682	Muzychyn, J.	1	71
16/05/2017	16-957	Ryan, C.	1	31
16/05/2017	16-957	Ryan, C.	1	1
16/05/2017	16-957	Ryan, C.	1	9
16/05/2017	16-356	Williams, D. & L.	1	71
16/05/2017	16-425	Klassen Ranching	1	50
17/05/2017	16-910	Bulford, S.	1	44
17/05/2017	16-910	Bulford, S.	1	1
17/05/2017	16-961	Murray, S. & L.	1	50
17/05/2017	16-878	Patterson, D. & K.	1	60
17/05/2017	16-878	Patterson, D. & K.	1	51
17/05/2017	16-997	Nelson, D.	1	90
17/05/2017	16-997	Nelson, D.	1	9
19/05/2017	16-474	Strid, S.	1	60
19/05/2017	16-474	Strid, S.	6	61
19/05/2017	16-744	Golnick, S.	1	41
19/05/2017	16-744	Golnick, S.	1	9
19/05/2017	16-889	Friesen, R.	0	56
19/05/2017	16-889	Friesen, R.	0	10
19/05/2017	16-889	Friesen, R.	0	12
19/05/2017	16-990	Selinger, G. & C.	1	60
19/05/2017	16-990	Selinger, G. & C.	1	9
19/05/2017	16-990	Selinger, G. & C.	1	51
19/05/2017	16-889	Friesen, R.	1	12
19/05/2017	16-889	Friesen, R.	1	12B

19/05/2017	16-889	Friesen, R.	1	10
20/05/2017	16-815	Klassen, D. & P.	1	60
20/05/2017	16-815	Klassen, D. & P.	2	61
20/05/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	56
20/05/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	2	10
22/05/2017	16-988	Swain, D. & J.	1	50
22/05/2017	16-988	Swain, D. & J.	1	9
22/05/2017	16-988	Swain, D. & J.	1	3
22/05/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	56
22/05/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	2	10
23/05/2017	16-535	Hickson, B.	1	60
23/05/2017	16-535	Hickson, B.	3	61
23/05/2017	16-524	MacPhee, D.	1	60
23/05/2017	16-524	MacPhee, D.	3	61
23/05/2017	16-578	Jadatz, G.	1	12
23/05/2017	16-578	Jadatz, G.	1	9
24/05/2017	16-974	Petryshen, M.	1	50
24/05/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	56
24/05/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	2	10
24/05/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	9
24/05/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	26
24/05/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	3
24/05/2017	16-651	Herr, C.	1	30
24/05/2017	16-651	Herr, C.	1	9
25/05/2017	16-392	Friesen, P.	1	52
25/05/2017	16-392	Friesen, P.	1	56
25/05/2017	16-392	Friesen, P.	3	10
25/05/2017	16-495	Willowdale Simmentals	1	65
25/05/2017	16-495	Willowdale Simmentals	1	60
25/05/2017	16-495	Willowdale Simmentals	3	61
25/05/2017	16-495	Willowdale Simmentals	1	9
25/05/2017	16-946	Cymbaluk, G.	2	90
25/05/2017	16-946	Cymbaluk, G.	1	9
26/05/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	41
26/05/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	9
26/05/2017	16-458	Ford, B. & G.	1	50
26/05/2017	16-948	Warkentin Bros Farms	1	81
26/05/2017	16-948	Warkentin Bros Farms	1	9
26/05/2017	16-911	Wohlgemuth, W. & M.	1	60
26/05/2017	16-911	Wohlgemuth, W. & M.	1	61
26/05/2017	16-911	Wohlgemuth, W. & M.	1	9
26/05/2017	16-911	Wohlgemuth, W. & M.	1	51
26/05/2017	16-888	Hagen, I.	1	50
27/05/2017	16-917	Sawley, D. & B.	1	74
27/05/2017	16-73	Mulligan, K. & W.	0	12
27/05/2017	16-73	Mulligan, K. & W.	0	9
29/05/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	9

29/05/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	26
29/05/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	3
29/05/2017	16-493	Schellenberg, B.	1	60
29/05/2017	16-493	Schellenberg, B.	4	61
29/05/2017	16-55	Airbro Farms	1	51
29/05/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd.	1	22
29/05/2017	16-55	Airbro Farms	1	51
30/05/2017	16-933	Walker, A.	1	16
30/05/2017	16-933	Walker, A.	1	9
30/05/2017	16-795	Amundson, R. & C.	1	60
30/05/2017	16-795	Amundson, R. & C.	6	61
31/05/2017	16-950	Smith, T.	1	60
31/05/2017	16-950	Smith, T.	5	61
31/05/2017	16-857	Rutt, D. & W.	1	25
31/05/2017	16-37	Sjoquist, K.	1	60
31/05/2017	16-37	Sjoquist, K.	1	61
31/05/2017	16-37	Sjoquist, K.	1	9
31/05/2017	16-37	Sjoquist, K.	1	13
31/05/2017	16-911	Wohlgemuth, W. & M.	1	60
31/05/2017	16-911	Wohlgemuth, W. & M.	1	9
31/05/2017	16-989	Isaac, R.	1	65
31/05/2017	16-989	Isaac, R.	1	9
01/06/2017	16-420	Tollefson, E. & L.	1	56
01/06/2017	16-420	Tollefson, E. & L.	1	10
01/06/2017	16-420	Tollefson, E. & L.	1	52
01/06/2017	16-138	Triple W Simmentals	1	50
01/06/2017	16-138	Triple W Simmentals	1	3
01/06/2017	16-427	Ratzlaff, E. & B.	1	60
01/06/2017	16-427	Ratzlaff, E. & B.	1	61
01/06/2017	16-427	Ratzlaff, E. & B.	1	9
02/06/2017	16-574	Bulford, G.	1	60
02/06/2017	16-574	Bulford, G.	1	9
02/06/2017	16-708	Smith, B.	1	60
02/06/2017	16-708	Smith, B.	4	61
02/06/2017	16-708	Smith, B.	1	51
04/06/2017	16-956	Kinsella, D. & K. One hand Ranch	1	50
04/06/2017	16-956	Kinsella, D. & K. One hand Ranch	1	5
04/06/2017	16-792	Green, A. & D.	1	50
05/06/2017	16-524	MacPhee, D.	1	60
05/06/2017	16-524	MacPhee, D.	1	61
05/06/2017	16-524	MacPhee, D.	1	9
05/06/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	56
05/06/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	2	10
07/06/2017	16-762	Jaschinkski, W.	1	71
07/06/2017	16--10	Ratzlaff, A. & E.	1	60
07/06/2017	16--10	Ratzlaff, A. & E.	1	61
07/06/2017	16--10	Ratzlaff, A. & E.	1	9

07/06/2017	16-818	Cymbaluk, T. & J.	1	60
07/06/2017	16-818	Cymbaluk, T. & J.	2	61
07/06/2017	16-818	Cymbaluk, T. & J.	1	65
07/06/2017	16-818	Cymbaluk, T. & J.	1	9
08/06/2017	16-956	Kinsella, D. & K. One hand Ranch	1	50
08/06/2017	16-956	Kinsella, D. & K. One hand Ranch	1	5
08/06/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	10	6
08/06/2017	16-458	Ford, B. & G.	1	60
08/06/2017	16-458	Ford, B. & G.	1	9
08/06/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	6	25
08/06/2017	16-273	HBCR Valley Farming Co. Ltd	1	25
09/06/2017	16-730	Thiessen, R.	1	50
09/06/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	41
09/06/2017	16-281	Valleyview Ranch Colony	1	9
09/06/2017	16-976	Lind, D. & C.	1	50
09/06/2017	16-976	Lind, D. & C.	1	9
12/06/2017	16-204	Egg Lake Range	1	60
12/06/2017	16-204	Egg Lake Range	9	61
12/06/2017	16-204	Egg Lake Range	19	62
12/06/2017	16-204	Egg Lake Range	2	65
13/06/2017	16-756	Hanson, B.	1	60
13/06/2017	16-756	Hanson, B.	9	61
13/06/2017	16-66	Clegg, L.	1	60
13/06/2017	16-66	Clegg, L.	1	9
13/06/2017	16-878	Patterson, D. & K.	1	50
13/06/2017	16-626	Longmore Ranch Inc	1	50
13/06/2017	16-976	Lind, D. & C.	1	30
14/06/2017	16-215	Hammon, G.	1	81
14/06/2017	16-215	Hammon, G.	1	9
14/06/2017	16-851	Elzinga, R. & K.	1	41
14/06/2017	16-851	Elzinga, R. & K.	1	9
15/06/2017	16-976	Lind, D. & C.	1	74
15/06/2017	16-976	Lind, D. & C.	1	9
15/06/2017	16-730	Thiessen, R.	1	56
15/06/2017	16-730	Thiessen, R.	2	10
15/06/2017	16-730	Thiessen, R.	1	52
15/06/2017	16-475	Vetsch Farms	1	50
19/06/2017	16-493	Schellenberg, B.	1	60
19/06/2017	16-493	Schellenberg, B.	1	9
20/06/2017	16-862	Drayton Valley Development	1	60
20/06/2017	16-862	Drayton Valley Development	9	61
20/06/2017	16-862	Drayton Valley Development	1	62
20/06/2017	16-862	Drayton Valley Development	1	65
20/06/2017	16-862	Drayton Valley Development	1	51
20/06/2017	16-929	Krueger, B. & Dairou, J.	1	60
20/06/2017	16-929	Krueger, B. & Dairou, J.	4	61
21/06/2017	16-425	Klassen, D. & P.	1	60

21/06/2017	16-425	Klassen, D. & P.	1	9
21/06/2017	16-475	Vetsch Farms	1	60
21/06/2017	16-475	Vetsch Farms	9	61
21/06/2017	16-475	Vetsch Farms	6	62
21/06/2017	16-13	Mostad, E.	1	60
21/06/2017	16-13	Mostad, E.	1	9
22/06/2017	16-986	Davis, L.	1	60
22/06/2017	16-290	Hollingworth Farms, R.	1	71
22/06/2017	16-290	Hollingworth Farms, R.	1	9
22/06/2017	16-857	Rutt, D. & W.	1	60
22/06/2017	16-857	Rutt, D. & W.	5	61
22/06/2017	16-115	Stone, G. & N.	1	60
22/06/2017	16-873	Ljunggren, M.	1	60
22/06/2017	16-873	Ljunggren, M.	4	61
23/06/2017	16-185	Ringen, A.	1	50
23/06/2017	16-682	Muzychyn, J.	1	16
23/06/2017	16-682	Muzychyn, J.	1	9
28/06/2017	16-911	Wohlgemuth, W. & M.	1	50
28/06/2017	16-911	Wohlgemuth, W. & M.	1	9
29/06/2017	16-921	Brochu, R. & M.	1	90
29/06/2017	16-715	L & K Cattle Co. (Walker, K.)	1	60
29/06/2017	16-715	L & K Cattle Co. (Walker, K.)	2	61
29/06/2017	16-715	L & K Cattle Co. (Walker, K.)	1	13A
29/06/2017	16-715	L & K Cattle Co. (Walker, K.)	1	13B
29/06/2017	16-758	Klassen, M. & M.	1	60
29/06/2017	16-758	Klassen, M. & M.	3	61
29/06/2017	16-758	Klassen, M. & M.	1	13A
29/06/2017	16-758	Klassen, M. & M.	3	6
29/06/2017	16-758	Klassen, M. & M.	1	13B
30/06/2017	16-976	Lind, D. & C.	1	51

2016	difference (%)	
$26,756.60		
$22,590.03	25.28%	increase
$49,346.63	20.54%	increase

amount	**vet**
$59.50	Emmanuel
$21.50	Emmanuel
$50.50	Kiepal
$107.25	Kiepal
$47.00	Kiepal
$21.50	Kiepal
$50.50	Breker
$35.75	Breker
$50.50	Breker
$35.75	Breker
$50.50	Breker
$114.50	Gibson
$125.50	Pozniak
-$12.50	Pozniak
$50.50	Nagel
$3.00	Nagel
$252.50	Metz
$114.50	Pozniak
$16.75	Pozniak
$88.50	Pozniak
$31.00	Pozniak
$50.50	Pozniak
$3.00	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$50.50	Breker
$250.25	Breker
$88.50	Pozniak
$31.00	Pozniak
$88.50	Pozniak
$15.50	Pozniak
$113.00	Pozniak
$252.50	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$88.50	Pozniak
$15.50	Pozniak
$50.50	Pozniak
$11.75	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$252.50	Gray-Mitchell

calving

#claims	**id#**	**amount**
5	31	$572.50
14	41	$3,535.00
2	44	$342.00
1	45	$202.00
		$4,651.50

sementest

#claims	**id#**	**amount**
55	60	$2,777.50
181	61	$6,327.75
45	62	$1,446.60
14	65	$174.25
		$10,726.10

exams

#claims	**id#**	**amount**
30	50	$1,514.00
13	51	$448.50
5	52	$172.50
24	56	$2,124.00
		$4,259.00

$21.50	Gray-Mitchell
$50.50	Metz
$88.50	Gibson
$62.00	Gibson
$34.50	Gibson
$88.50	Gibson
$15.50	Gibson
$60.00	Gibson
$68.75	Gibson
$19.25	Gibson
$21.50	Gibson
$34.50	Gibson
$50.50	Breker
$178.75	Breker
$22.95	Breker
$50.50	Breker
$71.50	Breker
$240.75	Breker
$53.00	Breker
$21.50	Breker
$252.50	Wagenaar
$202.00	Gibson
$16.75	Gibson
$21.50	Gibson
$50.50	Breker
$321.75	Breker
$65.20	Breker
$53.00	Breker
$21.50	Breker
$50.50	Breker
$321.75	Breker
$260.80	Breker
$65.20	Breker
$32.60	Breker
$59.50	Breker
$21.50	Breker
$34.50	Gibson
$50.50	Gibson
$21.50	Gibson
$89.00	Breker
$26.75	Breker
$21.50	Breker
$0.00	Breker
$50.50	Breker
$21.50	Breker
$115.75	Breker
$21.50	Breker

$50.50	Gibson
$214.50	Gibson
$21.50	Gibson
$252.50	Gibson
$21.50	Gibson
$88.50	Gibson
$15.50	Gibson
$34.50	Gibson
$113.00	Gibson
$252.50	Gibson
$21.50	Gibson
$113.00	Gibson
$21.50	Gibson
$114.50	Gibson
$16.75	Gibson
$50.50	Gibson
$88.50	Pozniak
$15.50	Pozniak
$53.50	Gibson
$53.00	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$189.25	Gibson
$21.50	Gibson
$113.00	Pozniak
$88.50	Pozniak
$31.00	Pozniak
$50.50	Gibson
$21.50	Gibson
$0.00	Pozniak
$113.00	Pozniak
$50.50	Gibson
$21.50	Gibson
$113.00	Pozniak
$50.50	Pozniak
$214.50	Pozniak
$252.50	Pozniak
$69.00	Gibson
$21.50	Gibson
$88.50	Gibson
$31.00	Gibson
$50.50	Gibson
$6.00	Gibson
$21.50	Gibson
$88.50	Pozniak
$31.00	Pozniak
$88.50	Pozniak
$31.00	Pozniak

$53.00	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$53.00	Pozniak
$49.50	Harder
$16.50	Harder
$6.00	Harder
$50.50	Pozniak
$321.75	Pozniak
$32.60	Pozniak
$62.50	Gibson
$6.00	Gibson
$88.50	Pozniak
$15.50	Pozniak
$88.50	Pozniak
$31.00	Pozniak
$53.00	Pozniak
$88.50	Pozniak
$31.00	Pozniak
$88.50	Pozniak
$15.50	Pozniak
$50.50	Pozniak
$113.00	Gibson
$252.50	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$252.50	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$113.00	Pozniak
$171.00	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$50.50	Hass
$321.75	Hass
$158.75	Hass
$11.75	Hass
$50.50	Pozniak
$3.00	Pozniak
$114.50	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$16.75	Pozniak
$189.25	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$12.00	Harder
$50.50	Pozniak
$178.75	Pozniak
$11.75	Pozniak
$50.50	Pozniak
$35.75	Pozniak
$11.75	Pozniak

$21.50	Pozniak
$89.00	Breker
$428.00	Breker
$220.25	Breker
$50.50	Gibson
$143.00	Gibson
$21.50	Gibson
$34.50	Gibson
$50.50	Gibson
$21.50	Gibson
$21.50	Pozniak
$50.50	Pozniak
$35.75	Pozniak
$50.50	Pozniak
$3.00	Pozniak
$252.50	Gibson
$21.50	Gibson
$50.50	Gibson
$71.50	Gibson
$53.00	Gibson
$88.50	Gibson
$15.50	Gibson
$113.00	Gibson
$114.50	Gray-Mitchell
$16.75	Gray-Mitchell
$21.50	Gray-Mitchell
$113.00	Huber
$50.50	Gibson
$171.00	Wagenaar
$16.75	Wagenaar
$50.50	Wagenaar
$50.50	Pozniak
$34.50	Pozniak
$53.00	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$50.50	Wagenaar
$214.50	Wagenaar
$252.50	Wagenaar
$21.50	Wagenaar
$0.00	Pozniak
$0.00	Pozniak
$0.00	Pozniak
$50.50	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$34.50	Pozniak
$88.50	Pozniak
$77.25	Pozniak

$15.50	Pozniak
$50.50	Pozniak
$71.50	Pozniak
$88.50	Pozniak
$31.00	Pozniak
$50.50	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$3.00	Pozniak
$88.50	Pozniak
$31.00	Pozniak
$50.50	Gibson
$107.25	Gibson
$50.50	Gibson
$107.25	Gibson
$133.50	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$50.50	Gibson
$88.50	Pozniak
$31.00	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$62.50	Pozniak
$3.00	Pozniak
$44.25	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$34.50	Gibson
$88.50	Pozniak
$46.50	Pozniak
$11.75	Pozniak
$50.50	Pozniak
$107.25	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$106.00	Haggett
$21.50	Haggett
$252.50	Gibson
$21.50	Gibson
$50.50	Gibson
$77.25	Gibson
$21.50	Gibson
$50.50	Gibson
$35.75	Gibson
$21.50	Gibson
$34.50	Gibson
$50.50	Gibson
$59.50	Gibson
$0.00	Gibson
$0.00	Gibson
$21.50	Gibson

$62.50	Gibson
$3.00	Gibson
$50.50	Gibson
$143.00	Gibson
$34.50	Pozniak
$220.25	Pozniak
$34.50	Pozniak
$189.25	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$50.50	Pozniak
$214.50	Pozniak
$50.50	Hass
$178.75	Hass
$26.75	Gibson
$50.50	Pozniak
$35.75	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$90.00	Pozniak
$50.50	Pozniak
$10.75	Pozniak
$11.75	Pozniak
$10.75	Pozniak
$88.50	Gibson
$15.50	Gibson
$34.50	Gibson
$50.50	Gibson
$3.00	Gibson
$50.50	Pozniak
$35.75	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$50.50	Gray-Mitchell
$21.50	Gray-Mitchell
$50.50	Huber
$143.00	Huber
$34.50	Huber
$50.50	Metz
$16.75	Metz
$50.50	Haggett
$50.50	Pozniak
$35.75	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$88.50	Pozniak
$31.00	Pozniak
$113.00	Metz
$50.50	Pozniak
$35.75	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak

$50.50	Pozniak
$71.50	Pozniak
$11.75	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$50.50	Metz
$16.75	Metz
$25.50	Pozniak
$50.50	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$160.50	Pozniak
$321.00	Breker
$50.50	Gibson
$252.50	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$50.50	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$50.50	Hass
$321.75	Hass
$603.25	Hass
$23.50	Hass
$50.50	Breker
$321.75	Breker
$50.50	Gibson
$21.50	Gibson
$50.50	Gibson
$50.50	Gibson
$44.25	Gibson
$77.25	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$252.50	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$59.50	Gibson
$21.50	Gibson
$88.50	Gibson
$31.00	Gibson
$34.50	Gibson
$50.50	Gibson
$50.50	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$50.50	Pozniak
$321.75	Pozniak
$32.60	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$34.50	Pozniak
$50.50	Pozniak
$143.00	Pozniak
$50.50	Gibson

$21.50	Gibson
$50.50	Pozniak
$321.75	Pozniak
$195.60	Pozniak
$50.50	Moffet
$21.50	Moffet
$50.50	Hass
$113.00	Gibson
$21.50	Gibson
$50.50	Gibson
$178.75	Gibson
$50.50	Gibson
$50.50	Gibson
$143.00	Gibson
$50.50	Pozniak
$189.25	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$50.50	Pozniak
$21.50	Pozniak
$53.00	Gibson
$50.50	Breker
$71.50	Breker
$90.00	Breker
$26.75	Breker
$50.50	Breker
$107.25	Breker
$60.00	Breker
$7.65	Breker
$26.75	Breker
$34.50	Pozniak
$28,299.95	

Municipal District of Greenview #16

2017 Third Quarter			*2016*
Total Claims in First Quarter	140	$31,180.45	*$26,756.60*
Total Claims in Second Quarter	184	$28,299.95	*$22,590.03*
Total Claims in Third Quarter		$0.00	
Current Claims for 2017	324	**$59,480.40**	

date	**number**	**name**	**#claims**	**id#**	**amount**

difference (%)

vet

Municipal District of Greenview #16

2017 Fourth Quarter			*2016*
Total Claims in First Quarter	140	$31,180.45	*$26,756.60*
Total Claims in Second Quarter	184	$28,299.95	*$22,590.03*
Total Claims in Third Quarter	0	$0.00	
Total Claims in Fourth Quarter		$0.00	
Total Claims for 2017	324	**$59,480.40**	

date	**number**	**name**	**#claims**	**id#**	**amount**

difference (%)

vet

Forage Facts

Published by the Peace Country Beef & Forage Association **July 2017. Volume 13, Issue 150.**

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You're Invited!

By: Jen Allen

You definitely don't want to miss this year's Field Day—there will be fun for the whole family!

PCBFA's Annual Field Day at the Research Farm is taking place on Wednesday, July 19th at the Fairview Research Farm. The day will start at 10:00am and end around 4:00pm.

As always, we will be having plot tours lead by PCBFA's Research Coordinator, Dr. Akim Omokanye. This year we seeded 899 plots including cocktail cover crops, sainfoin, corn intercrop systems, wheat variety trials, cereal demonstrations, and much more! We will also be joined by several guest speakers for special presentations on Beekeeping, Farm Safety, and Crop Pests. On top of all of that, there will be door prizes, wagon rides, equipment demonstrations, and a Kids Zone! Within the Kids Zone, there will be games, crafts, a petting zoo, bouncy castle, and face painting!

There will be a delicious BBQ lunch served as well, with opportunity to network with other producers and agronomists throughout the entire day!

The Field Day is free to attend, but we do ask that you please pre-register on our website or by calling our Fairview office.

We hope to see you there!

Snap shots from our 2016 Field Day

WE'RE HIRING!

We are currently seeking candidates for an

Environmental & Communications Coordinator

To apply or for more information, visit *www.peacecountrybeef.ca*

Pollinators & Agriculture

By: Jen Allen

Approximately 1 in every 3 bites of food that humans consume is a result of pollination by animals, with the majority of that pollination being from bees. Over the last decade, bees have been threatened by diseases, pesticides, and lack of food for forage. As bees are such an important piece of the ecosystem, saving native, wild and honey bee colonies and helping to keep the colonies healthy is becoming more and more popular. Pollinator Week was celebrated just last month (June 19th-25th), leaving great incentive to educate yourself on what you can do to support wild pollinator populations on your farm. Like most animals, bees need food, water, and shelter in order to thrive. Therefore, if you would like to attract bees on your farm, you will need to provide forage (i.e. a variety of flowering plants high in nectar with overlapping blooming durations), nesting sites and materials (i.e. untilled and partially bare ground, trees, shrubs, mud, water, south-facing slopes), hibernation and overwintering sites (i.e. shaded, untilled areas with perennial vegetation cover), and a landscape free of harmful substance use (i.e. pesticides, herbicides, diseases). According to Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, there are 3 general steps that anyone can implement in order to protect pollinators on their land: (1) save what you've got, (2) create new habitat, and (3) manage to benefit pollinators.

Save what you've got: Here you will need to identify pollinator habitat(s) that are already present, and then work to protect and preserve that area. Areas such as field margins (shelterbelts, remnant treed areas, and grassed ditches), roadsides, areas around buildings or corrals, hay and pasture lands, forested areas, habitat along streams and around wetlands, unused or remote areas, and gardens are all examples of spaces that may already exist as a potential pollinator habitat on your farm. You can keep watch to see if bees, or other pollinators such as butterflies, utilize these areas or favour a certain area over another. One key point to remember is that it is best to have flowering plant species with different blooming durations so that there is forage available throughout spring, summer, and fall. Next you will need to ensure that your identified area has nesting, hibernation and overwintering sites as well. Once all the bee survival boxes are checked (food, water, and shelter), you can work to preserve the area to keep the bees happy.

Create new habitat: If you do not have any or enough existing pollinator habitats, then you may consider creating new habitats. There are 3 steps to

...continued on page 3

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follow for creating a habitat: site selection, habitat design, and planting and establishment. If you have fields with crops that are pollinator-dependent, then it is best to establish the habitat close to those fields. Areas where bees are already active or have existing resources for bee survival are also ideal for creating habitats.

For habitat design, you will want to have different flowering plant species ranging from open to shallow to deep, different colours and heights, a good resource of pollen and nectar, and have overlapping bloom periods to provide forage from April to October. Studies have shown that a plant species diversity of at least 10 carefully selected species can provide sufficient habitat and forage. For planting an establishment, you will want to prepare the area to allow for a quick establishment (i.e. soil should be residue free, with no soil clumps, weeds, or large rocks and stones). Plastic mulch for linear row plantings can also assist with weed suppression and maintain soil moisture.

Manage to benefit pollinators: Once you have a designated pollinator habitat, the flower and nesting resources within the habitat will need to be maintained without harming the pollinators. Try not to use pesticides, herbicides, insecticides, and fungicides in fields near the pollinator habitat, as the chemical can drift. If you do need to use chemical, you can limit the risk to the pollinators by spraying early in the morning or late at night when winds are low. It is also suggested not to use herbicides around native flowering plants, especially when they are in bloom. Grazing intensity and management can also play a role in managing pollinator habitats. It is ideal to manage grazing so that the invasive plant species are controlled and the flowering native species thrive.

This was just a brief overview of some guidelines you could consider to attract beneficial pollinators and insects to your land, fulfilling the ecosystem functionality on your farm. For more information on attracting beneficial pollinators, visit our website's 'Resources' page! (AAFC, 2014; Pollinator Partnership Canada, 2017)

Operation Pollinator

Did you know about the Operation Pollinator project that PCBFA is collaborating on? Operation Pollinator is a program focused on promoting the health and well-being of bees and other pollinators given their essential role in agriculture and nature. ARECA member associations have been allocated 33 Operation Pollinator sites in Alberta province-wide, and 4 of these sites are located in the Peace Region. More information can be found on our website's 'Projects' page.

Upcoming Events

Field Day at the Research Farm	July 19th	Fairview Research Farm
Bermed-Dugout Field Day	July 2017 *Details TBA*	Peace River
ACIDF Pasture Rejuvenation Field Days	August 23rd August 24th	Rycroft Grovedale
Cows, Crops, Culverts & Fish Projects Tour **Heart River Watershed Restoration Plan Update**	August 2017 *Details TBA*	Northern Sunrise County
Stockmanship School with Dylan Biggs	September 16th *8:00am-5:00pm*	Gordondale Hall
New Zealand Ag Study Tour	Nov 23rd-Dec 12th *Final payment due Aug. 1st*	New Zealand
Western Canada Conference on Soil Health & Grazing	December 5th-7th *www.absoilgrazing.com*	Radisson Hotel Edmonton

For more information or to register for any of these great events, please visit our website or call the Fairview office at 780-835-6799 or email info@pcbfa.ca

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FORAGE COUNTRY

SUMMER 2017

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST:

- Upcoming Events in Centerfold!

IN THIS ISSUE:

The Agricultural Research and Extension Council of Alberta (ARECA) Partners to Bring Operation Pollinator to Alberta

Provided By: Tyler Kueber, ARECA

Operation Pollinator is establishing its footprint in Western Canada through a multi-year partnership between ARECA, Manitoba Conservation Districts Association (MCDA), Saskatchewan Soil Conservation Association (SSCA), Syngenta and the Soil Conservation Council of Canada. Operation Pollinator will establish and maintain new pollinator-friendly habitat across the prairies.

"Farmer members of ARECA associations are leading the way in sustainable agriculture." says Tom McMillan, Chair of ARECA. "Operation Pollinator is another initiative to promote stewardship on agricultural lands and ARECA is pleased to bring this project to Alberta farms."

Operation Pollinator is focused on partnerships that will work with producers to establish on-farm sites across the prairies in 2017. "ARECA will deliver Operation Pollinator in partnership with our nine member organizations across Alberta." says Janette McDonald, Executive Director of ARECA. Producers in Alberta can access more information by visiting the ARECA website (www.areca.ab.ca). "When farmers check this website, they will be directed to their local applied research or forage association for more information."

Co-operating farmers agree to convert one-or-two acres of lower-productivity land to establish a pollinator site that will not be grazed for 3 years. In exchange for dedicating the land, participating producers receive a provision of high-quality, pollinator-friendly seed, agronomic advice, and assistance to help offset site establishment costs.

Continued on Page 3...

Peace Country Beef & Forage Association

'Local Information for Peace Country Producers'

Locations

GPRC Fairview Campus,
Trades Instructional Building,
Room 229
780-835-6799

High Prairie Prov. Building,
AFSC Office
780-523-4033

Email

info@pcbfa.ca

Having worked in the Peace Country for many years, we have established ourselves as an innovative association, willing to work with local businesses, educational facilities, other research groups and always with the producers from across the Peace Region.

Our programs vary from environmental concerns to finding the newest technology and helping producers implement it on their operations.

Our board is made up of producers from across the Peace Region, who actively voice questions, ideas and concerns to address the needs of farmers and ranchers of the Peace.

Vision

The Peace Country Beef & Forage Association is a producer group with the goal to be a hub of innovative, relevant and local beef, forage and crop information for Peace Country producers.

Mission

A Peace Country producer's first stop for optimizing beef, forage and crop production to maximize profitability with innovative and credible information.

If you have any questions, comments or feedback about our current extension events or any of our projects, please do not hesitate to give us a call at either PCBFA office.

Your input matters to us!

We are in the second year of a 3 year cycle of funding and with your help we have identified several areas in which we will be focusing our research and extension efforts.

- Forages and Livestock Program: *Optimizing Production and Profitability of Livestock and Forage Production in the Peace Country.*
- Environment Program: *Facilitating the Role of Agricultural Producers as Stewards of the Land.*
- Annual and Special Crops Program: *Long Term Profitability of Crop Production through Land Rejuvenation & Sustainability.*

These programs will all work together to improve production and profitability on all operations in the Peace Country with a focus on soil health and restorative, sustainable farming practices.

PCBFA Staff, June 2017

The Agricultural Research and Extension Council of Alberta (ARECA) Partners to Bring Operation Pollinator to Alberta *continued*

Provided By: Tyler Kueber, ARECA

About Operation Pollinator:

Operation Pollinator is a program focused on research and partnerships to promote the health and well-being of bees and other pollinators given their essential role in agriculture and nature. The program's mandate is to support activities that enhance biodiversity, habitat and other practical initiatives that contribute to healthy pollinator populations. Originating in the United Kingdom, the Operation Pollinator program has since been expanded to several countries around the world, including Canada. It includes both on-farm and off-farm components.

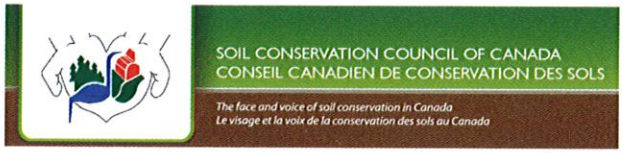
Alberta has been allocated 33 Operation Pollinator sites across the province and as of June 6th, 32 applications were submitted. Farmers in the program:

1. Receive 25 kg of seed (alsike, red clover, birdsfoot trefoil, yellow clover, sweet clover, phacelia) at no charge (valued at $260)
2. Seed 1-2 acres of agricultural land (low productivity farm lands)
3. Manage and maintain the site as you would any other newly established site
4. Restrict grazing on the site for 3 years
5. Must be willing to allow access to the site for monitoring and tours
6. Receive $100/acre seeded (maximum 2 acres) for 3 years (2017/2018/2019)

Peace Region Operation Pollinator Update

By: Jen Allen, PCBFA

Within the Peace Region specifically, PCBFA has had several producers interested in collaborating on the Operation Pollinator project. So far, four sites have been approved and the host producers have received their seed orders. These sites are located in the County of Grande Prairie No. 1, Northern Sunrise County, Northern Lights County, and M.D of Smoky River. Field signs will soon be erected at each site, so keep your eyes out for a site near you!



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Provided By: Becky Devaleriola, NSC

NORTHERN SUNRISE COUNTY HAS PARTNERED WITH ALUS CANADA

to manage and deliver community led, farmer directed programs
that sustain agriculture, wildlife, and natural space
for all Canadians – One Acre at a Time

For more information,
contact your ALUS Program Coordinator:

Becky Devaleriola
Northern Sunrise County
T: 780 322-3831
E: bdevaleriola@northernsunrise.net

NORTHERN SUNRISE COUNTY

What is ALUS?

Thanks to the generous commitment of The W. Garfield Weston Foundation and other dedicated supporters, ALUS Canada is rapidly expanding into many new communities across the country. ALUS is currently active in six provinces, with more than 700 participants nationwide, and currently funding more than 15,500 projects. That's more than 18,000 ALUS acres producing ecosystem services, providing valuable benefits for everyone. Ecological services include carbon sequestration, species at risk habitat, clean air, clean water, flood mitigation, climate adaption, and support for our native bees and pollinators.

Why Participate in ALUS?

ALUS is a voluntary program dedicated to helping residents who use their land for agricultural production establish their own environmental visions for their property. In addition to ALUS Northern Sunrise assisting with establishment costs, participating farmers and ranchers will receive an annual per acre payment* to maintain these newly developed ecological areas. Enhancement of these sensitive regions benefit habitats for fish, wildlife, species at risk, and native pollinator insects – creating purer air, cleaner water, and sustainable food production on working landscapes.

**per acre value varies based on current land use and project type*

...Continued on Page 5

Farmer-delivered	As the largest single group of landowners in Canada, agricultural producers are in a unique position to provide important solutions to some of the most pressing conservation challenges of our time, including climate change and biodiversity loss.
Community-developed	The program is flexible and designed to be customized by local communities to respect agricultural and environmental priorities of the area. Each program is managed by a local ALUS Coordinator and the Partnership Advisory Committee (PAC), which is made up of agricultural producers and local stakeholders. Following ALUS Canada guidelines, the PAC governs the program direction.
Integrated	Delivery of ALUS programs are intended to complement existing federal and provincial conservation programs. Across Canada, ALUS has developed many community partnerships with conservation organizations, agricultural groups and different levels of government.
Targeted	The program focuses on marginal and ecologically sensitive parcels of land that can be managed to produce ecosystem services that benefit all Canadians.
Accountable	ALUS projects are independently monitored, verified and audited.
Science-based	Based on sound scientific principles and verification guidelines, ALUS provides valuable support and technical expertise for the design and implementation of each green infrastructure project.
Voluntary	Farmers and ranchers who choose to participate in the ALUS program have flexible agreements that suit their particular operation.
Market-driven	Ecosystem services produced by these projects have an economic value on the marketplace, one that ALUS Canada is actively developing. Through ALUS Canada, citizens, corporations and philanthropists can invest directly in Canadian environmental stewardship, one acre at a time.

Get Involved!

Northern Sunrise County is the latest northern County to partner with the ALUS program and already we have projects starting to sprout! We will communicate the progress of these projects as they develop – promoting their achievements.

How Do You Get Involved?

1. Complete an '**Expression of Interest**' (EOI)
2. Call your NSC ALUS Coordinator, Becky Devaleriola, at 780-322-3831 or send your EOI to **agservices@northernsunrise.net** to discuss your environmental concepts further!

Make a difference on the ground today:

Support ALUS Canada as we roll out The New Acre™ Project!

New Acre is a new vehicle, the first of its kind in North America, through which individuals and organizations can fund environmental outcomes. Find out more about **'The New Acre™ Project' here.**
ALUS Canada makes it possible to invest in environmental stewardship, one acre at a time.

"Treat the earth well: We do not inherit the Earth from our Ancestors, we borrow it from our Children."

~ Ancient Aboriginal Proverb ~

Learn more at **ALUS.ca**

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NORTHERN SUNRISE COUNTY

PCBFA 2017 Summary of Research Projects

By: Akim Omokanye, PCBFA

Fairview Research Farm (NW5-82-3W6) on RR #35, MD of Fairview

Regional Silage Variety Trials (RSVTs)

RSVTs are an important source of information for forage-based livestock production regarding the forage yield potential and quality performance of new crop varieties as they become available. PCBFA provides unbiased, comprehensive information that assists producers to make better crop choices for silage or greenfeed production.

Number of varieties being tested in 2017: Barley - 14, Oats - 9, Triticale - 5, Pea/cereal mixtures - 9

Comparison of Yield & Agronomic Performance of Wheat Cultivars Grown in the Peace Region

Funding received from Alberta Wheat Commission

16 of the wheat varieties seeded by producers across the Peace in 2017 are being tested to assess their grain yield potential, straw nutritional value and other agronomic traits. Field notes will be taken to assess the varieties for disease (with particular focus on Fusarium head blight) and pest incidence.

Peace Common Barley and Oat Varieties versus Soft White Wheat Varieties for Silage

The commonly grown barley and oat varieties for greenfeed/silage in the Peace are being tested against 4 soft white wheat varieties for silage. There is a lot more soft white wheat being used for silage in central/southern Alberta as it handles stresses better than barley and stands better. The down side is they are quite a bit later than traditional barley silage but producers have reported 25-50% higher yields from soft white wheat grown for silage.

Trials on Cover Crop Types as Mono-crops for Forage Yield and Nutritional Value

Because of the increasing number of acreages of cocktail mixtures in parts of the Peace, there is a need to regularly test new annual crops as they are introduced to the Peace for their adaptation, potential for forage yield, and suitability for soil health improvement and inclusion in cocktail mixtures. The different cover crop species seeded include:

Warm season cereal cover crops – 5 crops
Legume cover crop types – 12 forage type legumes
Forage type Brassicas – 10 forage brassica crops
Annual clover varieties – 9 annual clover varieties

Annual & Italian Ryegrass Variety Trial For Forage and Regrowth Potential

It's important to choose a variety that establishes quickly, is well-adapted to the area, yields plenty, is highly palatable and yields consistently throughout the season after harvesting. This year, 5 varieties are being tested for their forage yield, regrowth potential and suitability for fall grazing.

Multi-species Cover Crop Mixtures (Cocktails) for Forage Production

The idea of cover crop mixtures (cocktails) is still relatively new in the Peace, indicating that the concept of a cocktail mix is an area where local research for local producers is needed. This year, PCBFA is testing 14 cocktail mixtures for forage yield and quality. CDC Haymaker oat is being used as check.

Testing of New Sainfoin Lines for Bloat-free Alfalfa Pasture Mixtures

Sainfoin is a perennial forage legume that does not cause bloat because of its condensed tannin concentration. The condensed tannin is vey effective at preventing deadly pasture bloat in ruminants. Studies have shown that 15% or more sainfoin in alfalfa mixture can significantly lower, and in certain cases eliminate, the risk of pasture bloat. PCBFA is continuing to evaluate the persistency 4 sainfoin lines in alfalfa mixtures. The project was seeded in 2012.

Corn Intercropping Systems to Improve Corn Forage Quality

Occasionally, the protein content of corn may fall short of what is needed by cows at the late-pregnancy stage and for producers wanting to use corn silage for backgrounding calves, the 12-13% protein required by these calves can hardly be met by a solely corn crop. To address this issue, we decided to test a few different crop types with corn as companion crops in order to determine biomass yield and silage quality of corn mixed with other crop types. Tillage radish, peas, faba bean, soybean, hairy vetch, crimson clover and a cocktail mixture are being tested as companion crops with corn to improve corn forage quality.

Soybean Variety Trial

Nine (9) soybean varieties are being tested for their potential for forage and seed production in the area.

...Continued on Page 7

Soil pH Improvement with Cover Crop Species
Recent data from PCBFA on-farm studies seemed to show the potential of pH in the sub-surface soil (6-24") to be higher than surface soil. If this holds true, then can we use some cover crops with deep rooting systems and with potential to scavenge nutrients such as purple top turnips, tillage radish, buckwheat, Diakon radish and barkant turnip to improve surface soil pH?

Reducing Fertility Costs for Cereals
The project is testing the effectiveness of cereal-legume rotation systems or fertilizer based cereal crop production compared to inclusion of annual cover crop mixtures and tillage radish on soil health improvement, fertility savings & C-sequestration. Legumes being tested for cereal-legume rotation systems are hairy vetch, peas and crimson clover. Redmond salt and CHI Liquid Carbon 9-5-3 are being used as nutrient supplements.

Perennial Forage Plots Demo
The perennial forage demonstration plots are being seeded to showcase new forage species and varieties in parts of the Peace region. The forage varieties will be observed for adaptation, tolerance to drought and winter hardiness. 72 forage varieties (36 grasses & 36 legumes) are being seeded this year at the following locations:
Fairview Research Farm
Valleyview (in collaboration with MD of Greenview)
Rycroft (on Weaver's Auction property- in collaboration with MD of Spirit River)

Can We Get Away Without Inoculating Sainfoin at Seeding?
Sainfoin should be inoculated with the correct rhizobia species before seeding to allow nodules to develop. However, commercial strains of nitrogen-fixing bacteria specific to sainfoin are often unavailable. This year, we seeded 6 sainfoin lines including Mountainview and Glenview (a new variety being considered for registration/release) both with and without sainfoin inoculants to asses their nodule formation and nitrogen fixing ability. This is in collaboration with Dr. Surya Acharya at the Lethbridge Research Centre (AAFC).

Sainfoin Mixtures with Grasses and Legumes
Sainfoin mixtures (3 sainfoin varieties) are being tested for their persistency when seeded in mixtures with (1) Peace alfalfa, (2) yellowhead alfalfa, (3) AC Knowles hybrid bromegrass and (4) Summer graze timothy.

Perennial Forages & Annual Cover Crops Demonstration
Collaborator: Performance Seed
4 perennial mixes, 3 alfalfa varieties, 3 forage grasses, 2 clovers, 2 brassicas, 2 annual ryegrass varieties and an annual cover crop mixture are being demonstrated for forage production.

Field Scale (On-Farm) Project @ Conrad Dolen's, Fourth Creek
The project will investigate the inclusion of cover crop cocktail mixtures in rotation with a cereal and a pea crop to demonstrate practical and low cost options in fertility savings with maximum success and minimum environmental effects. Treatments being tested are:
Annual cover crop mixture (to be grazed) – crop rotation: Annual cover crop mixture (cocktail mixture) seeded in 2017 and grazed, follow by a cereal crop in 2018 and then field peas in 2019.
Annual cover crop mixture (to be rolled down) – crop rotation: Annual cover crop mixture (cocktail mixture) seeded in 2017, to be rolled down, followed by a cereal crop in 2018 and then field peas in 2019.
Nutrient supplements with foliar fertilizer.

On-farm Evaluation of Forage-stand Rejuvenation Methods to Determine the Most Effective and Profitable Methods for Northern Alberta Producers
Funding Received from: Alberta Crop Industry Development Fund (ACIDF)
There are 2 sites for this project (Uddersmith Dairy- Soames Smith, near Rycroft & at Bill Smith's, Grovedale). The project is aimed at providing producers with a practical look at potential options and methods to improve the productivity of older forage stands. 12-13 rejuvenation methods are being tested. The project started in 2015 and 2017 is the final year of the project.

Fall or Spring Management Options for Pastures: Renovate or Rejuvenate?
Funding Received from: Alberta Beef Producers (ABP) Collaborators:
Wanham Provincial Grazing Reserve (PGR)/Wanham Grazing Association & Chinook Applied Research Association (CARA), Oyen.
The purpose of this study, which started in 2016, is to investigate the effects of different methods of rejuvenating old forage stands and brush control in comparison with a complete renovation (break and re-seed) as well as to demonstrate practical and low cost options with maximum success.

Marketing 101

By: Brian Perillat, Canfax

Cattle markets have been on a major roller coaster the last few years; especially since January 2014. While predicting the market is impossible, market planning is always a valuable exercise for any operation. Before starting production on any type of product; knowing costs and the selling price should be top priority. A cow-calf producer may not be able to control their price, but by using market information available, they can influence how much they receive for their calf crop.

Marketing is not selling. Selling is the event of getting rid of something once you have produced it. On the other hand, marketing is a process, it is not an event. Marketing is understanding your costs, and then setting target prices to achieve a favorable return on investment. The marketing process is about assessing the markets and trends over time, and acting when the market provides you with an opportunity to achieve your profit goal. Many producers sell their calves in October or November which tends to be when prices are at their lowest. You can still create a marketing plan around selling calves in this time period, but by monitoring the markets, you may find the market is providing a good opportunity to price your fall calves in February or July or any other time of the year. This is when using different strategies such as price insurance, forward contracts, or the futures market can allow you to take advantage of a market rally.

One of the advantages of proactively marketing your cattle is that it does not have to be an all or nothing event. Depending on the number of head in your operation, smaller operations may be restricted on which risk management strategies they can use, but with a tool like cattle price insurance, you can protect as many or as few calves as you like. This allows you take advantage of market opportunities at different times through the spring.

Markets and projected prices can change dramatically in a short amount of time. Producers tend to say they do not like volatility, but positive volatility when markets move higher can also create marketing opportunities. It is important to understand how to apply current market information to your operation. The most transparent form of pricing information is from the futures market. There are two cattle futures contract; Live cattle futures (US fed cattle) and the Feeder cattle futures (which represents US feeders around 800 lbs). The other futures market to watch is the Canadian dollar, as the cattle futures contracts are based in Chicago and represent the US market. The markets are trading every business day, therefore the expected selling price of calves/feeders is always changing. Both the feeder cattle and live cattle futures can be used to project prices for cattle. When a feedlot is looking at buying calves, they will first estimate the price they expect to sell the calves for when they are finished. Once they have the final selling price, they can use their estimated cost of gain to work backwards to calculate the price to pay for calves.

There are four pieces of market information required to estimate calf prices based off the live cattle futures. The Canadian dollar and cattle futures for the month the cattle will be finished, basis levels and cost of gain. The futures prices are easily available. Basis levels and cost of gain are not as transparent, but there are historical data and industry benchmarks that Canfax tracks in order to complete these calculations. There is a live cattle futures contract for every second month over the next 14 months into the future. For example, if selling a calf in the fall of 2017, we will tend to look at the August live cattle futures contract for 2018, as this is the expected marketing period when these calves will be finished.

...Continued on Page 9

Here is an example of how to walk through projecting calf prices based off the Live cattle futures market. On June 5, 2017, the August 2018 live cattle futures were at 110.25/cwt, and the September 2018 Canadian dollar was 0.7475. Using a historical August cash to futures basis of -7.66, the estimated Canadian fed cattle price is $139.83/cwt. ($110.25/.7475 – 7.66). Assuming the calves in the fall are 600 lbs and finish out at 1,400 lbs, the feedlot will need to add 800 lbs. Using a cost of gain of $0.90/lb, a projected calf price can be estimated.

In the above example, the selling value of the fed steer is $1,957.62 (1,400*$1.3983). The cost of feeding the steer to finish for the feedlot is $720 (800*0.90). Therefore, a feedlot may be willing, $2.06/lb for a 600 lbs steer. (($1,957.62 – 720)/600).

As mentioned, the futures are always changing. When you are reading this article, the futures are likely to be quite different than the example above. It will be worthwhile to redo the calculation with current market values to see how projected prices have changed. These projected calf prices can move several cents in one day.

The following sensitivity table shows how calf prices can change as the live cattle futures and Canadian dollar change, while keeping the other variables the same. For example, if the Canadian dollar is 0.74 and the futures are 110, the expected calf price is $2.09/lb, but if the dollar was to go up to 0.77, and the futures were to fall to 102, the expected calf price would drop to $1.71.

	Canadian $					
	$ 2.06	0.68	0.71	0.74	0.77	0.8
US Live Cattle Futures	90	$ 1.71	$ 1.58	$ 1.46	$ 1.35	$ 1.25
	94	$ 1.85	$ 1.71	$ 1.59	$ 1.47	$ 1.36
	98	$ 1.98	$ 1.84	$ 1.71	$ 1.59	$ 1.48
	102	$ 2.12	$ 1.97	$ 1.84	$ 1.71	$ 1.60
	106	$ 2.26	$ 2.10	$ 1.96	$ 1.83	$ 1.71
	110	$ 2.40	$ 2.24	$ 2.09	$ 1.95	$ 1.83
	114	$ 2.53	$ 2.37	$ 2.22	$ 2.08	$ 1.95
	118	$ 2.67	$ 2.50	$ 2.34	$ 2.20	$ 2.06
	122	$ 2.81	$ 2.63	$ 2.47	$ 2.32	$ 2.18

For more information on cattle markets, or to become a Canfax member, please visit www.canfax.ca

For more information about any of PCBFA's field tours, workshops or project sites please contact either Peace Country Beef and Forage Association office:
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or email **info@pcbfa.ca**

A Word About Water

By: Lorne Fitch, Cows and Fish

Water is important! It's not just grass that makes beef; it also takes water to help process food during digestion. Water is the most important nutrient and is often overlooked. Water shortage seriously affects the productivity of livestock. A cow eats about 12 kg of forage a day (measured as dry material) and requires 40 to 60 litres of water to digest that forage. Water quantity is one factor affecting livestock performance; water quality is also an important consideration. Livestock prefer to drink clean water. Cattle that drink clean water spend more time grazing and ingest more forage. Cattle gain more weight, when clean water is available to them, compared to watering directly from a pond or dugout. In Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada research trials, clean water produced 23% greater weight gains for yearlings compared with direct access to dugouts or ponds. Calves, with cows drinking clean water, gained 9% more weight than those with cows with direct access to ponds. (*Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada; Effects of Water Quality on Cattle Performance, Willms, W.D.*) This research also suggests water palatability, or taste, determines how much water cattle will drink and how long they will spend drinking, to meet their needs.

When livestock have unrestricted access to surface water they can contaminate that supply. While drinking, cattle will drop a load in that water about 25% of the time. Given a choice, cattle avoid water fouled by even small amounts of manure. Animal manure in water encourages algae growth. A kilogram of phosphorous, derived from animal manure, will spark the growth of 500 kg of algae. Coupled with other nutrient sources, lakes, ponds, dugouts and sometimes rivers and streams can experience large algae blooms. This strongly influences water palatability and some algae may be toxic to livestock.

How can we improve water quality, aid livestock distribution and increase livestock performance? Research suggests that choice can be provided to livestock, often without fencing, by piping or pumping water from surface sources to troughs. In the trials livestock overwhelmingly selected troughs over surface water supply, even though no fences were present to restrict access. When given a choice, cattle drank from a trough eight times out of ten, even if they had access to surface water. Often cattle would walk further to water at a trough than drink from a stream. Some of this must have to do with the difficulty of access to some surface water- wading through mud on the edge of a dugout or negotiating a steep stream bank. It may also be related to animal security and comfort- the ability to see the surrounding area while drinking. Whatever the reason, it seems to work.

Because off-site water changes livestock distribution, it reduces the risk of water contamination and better captures nutrients for plant growth in the pasture. About 65% of the manure produced will be deposited within 30 meters of bedding and loafing sites. These tend to be riparian areas, so moving water and providing shelter and shade away from streams, ponds, wetlands and lakes will improve water quality. Changing livestock distribution will improve the vegetation in the riparian fringe, which is the zone of critical filtering and buffering. Off-site water is also a way to extend the life of constructed dugouts and ponds, reducing cleaning and reexcavation costs. Conservation of water supply can be another benefit. If you have surface supplies of water (a stream, river, lake, wetland, or spring) consider building an offsite water system to maintain the supply and the quality. It's good for you, your cattle, and downstream water users. For more information on the information provided in this article, contact Cows and Fish at (403) 381-5538.

Did you know?

When given a choice, **cattle will drink from a trough eight times out of ten,** even if they have access to surface water. If you have wetlands, creeks or rivers, consider an off-site watering system for your livestock to maintain the quality and supply of water.

PCBFA
PEACE COUNTRY BEEF & FORAGE ASSOCIATION

Field Day at the Research Farm

Wednesday, July 19th, 2017

10:00am-4:00pm

Fairview Research Farm

2 Miles West of Fairview on 64A & 1 Mile North on RR 35

FREE to attend!
BBQ Lunch provided

To register or for more information visit
www.peacecountrybeef.ca
or call
780-835-6799

Fun for the Whole Family!

Bring your friends & family out to the Fairview Research Farm for Peace Country Beef & Forage Association's Annual Field Day at the Research Farm!

Plot Tours!
899 Plots including Cocktail Cover Crops, Sainfoin, Corn Intercrop Systems, Wheat Variety Trials, Cereal Demos & much more!

Door Prizes!

Wagon Rides!

Kids Zone!
Farm Safety, Games, Crafts, Petting Zoo, Jumping Castle, & Face Painting!

Special Presentations on
Beekeeping &
Farm Safety

Equipment Demos!

Learn from the experts!

Engage with other producers & guests!

In Collaboration With:

GPRC

Alberta Wheat Commission

Alberta Government

PCBFA
PEACE COUNTRY BEEF & FORAGE ASSOCIATION

Upcoming P

Event	Date & Time	Location
Field Day at the Research Farm	July 19th	Fairview Research Farm
Canadian Beef Industry Conference	August 15th-17th	Calgary Stampede BMO Conference Centre
ACDIF Pasture Rejuvenation Field Day	August 23rd	Rycroft
ACIDF Pasture Rejuvenation Field Day	August 24th	Grovedale
Cows, Crops, Culverts & Fish Projects Tour **Heart River Watershed Restoration Plan Update**	August 2017 (Date TBA)	Northern Sunrise County
Stockmanship School with Dylan Biggs	September 16th	Gordondale Hall
New Zealand Ag Tour	Nov 23rd-Dec 12th	New Zealand
Western Canadian Soil Health & Grazing Conference	December 5th-7th	Radisson Hotel Edmonton South

Up to Date Information can be Found on our Website!
www.peacecountrybeef.ca

CBFA Events

PCBFA
PEACE COUNTRY BEEF & FORAGE ASSOCIATION

Cost	Contact/Register With	In Collaboration With
FREE	PCBFA www.peacecountrybeef.ca/upcoming-events 780-835-6799	GPRC, Alberta Wheat Commission, Alberta Government
www.canadianbeefindustryconference.com/wordpress	Come visit us at our booth!	Canadian Beef Industry Conference, Foothills Forage and Grazing Association, West-Central Forage Association
FREE	PCBFA www.peacecountrybeef.ca/upcoming-events or 780-835-6799	ACIDF, MD 133 Spirit River
FREE	PCBFA www.peacecountrybeef.ca/upcoming-events or 780-835-6799	ACIDF, Municipal District of Greenview No. 16
FREE	PCBFA www.peacecountrybeef.ca/upcoming-events or 780-835-6799	Cows and Fish, Mighty Peace Watershed Alliance, ALUS Canada, Alberta Government, Northern Sunrise County, SARDA Ag Research, alberta ecotrust
TBA	PCBFA www.peacecountrybeef.ca/upcoming-events or 780-835-6799	Saddle Hills County
Final payment due August 1st	Lawrence Rowley Leader Tours Inc. 1-844-370-7044	Leader Tours Inc.
www.absoilgrazing.com	www.absoilgrazing.com/registration or Dianne Westerlund, CARA 1-403-664-3777 cara-3@telus.net	Western Canada Conference on Soil Health, Western Canadian Grazing Conference

To Register or for More Information on any of our Events Please Visit our Website or Contact Us at 780-835-6799 or info@pcbfa.ca


WESTERN CANADA
Conference on Soil Health
Western Canadian Grazing Conference
WESTERN CANADA CONFERENCE ON SOIL HEALTH AND GRAZING
PROFIT ABOVE, WEALTH BELOW
December 5-7, 2017
Radisson
HOTEL EDMONTON SOUTH
4440 Gateway Boulevard
JOIN US FOR TWO GREAT CONFERENCES IN ONE!
FEATURING: GABE BROWN, RAY ARCHULETA, JIM GERRISH, ODETTE MENARD, EFREN CAZARES, DR. J.C CAHILL, DR. ALLEN WILLIAMS, TIM HARDMAN, DR. YAMILY ZAVALA, RICHARD TEAGUE, DR. ALAN IWAASA, DAVID BRANDT AND MORE!
FOR MORE INFO AND TO REGISTER VISIT OUR WEBSITE: www.absoilgrazing.com

What is Soil Aggregate Stability & Why is it Important?

By: Jen Allen, PCBFA

As a farmer, you are likely able to recognize whether your soil is healthy or not, and we are all aware that a healthy soil provides a healthy life. There are several ways to sense the quality of soil through touch, smell, or visual examination. One way to determine if your soil is healthy is through assessing soil structure and evaluating the aggregation within a soil sample. Soil aggregates are the groups of soil particles that strongly bind to each other more than to adjacent particles. The pore space and pathways between the aggregates allow air and water to enter the soil. Pore space also allows air, water, nutrients and biota to move within the soil. Soil aggregate stability pertains to the ability of soils to withstand disruption from outside forces, such as water or wind.

Soils with sufficient, strong aggregate stability are necessary for infiltration, root growth, and resistance to water and wind erosion. Aggregates can indicate levels of organic matter content, biological activity, and nutrient cycling in the soil. Therefore, alterations in aggregate stability can play a large role in indicating the quality of soil health, showing if the soil is either degrading or recovering. Older and more stable forms of organic matter bind soil particles in small aggregates (< 0.25mm). Microbial decomposition of newer organic matter creates less stable products, binding the small aggregates into larger aggregates (> 2-5mm). Larger soil aggregates are more susceptible to be affected by management practices than smaller aggregates. Having a good balanced proportion of large to small aggregates improves soil quality, so the higher the proportion is the higher the soil quality will be.

The stronger the aggregates, the stronger the water holding capacity of the soil is. With a good water holding capacity, the soil is better able to infiltrate water, hold water to be available for plants, and survive wet or windy conditions. Soil aggregates with full pore spaces and crusting are considered to be weak. Weak aggregation decreases the water holding capacity of the soil. With a decreased water holding capacity and crusted surface, the air-exchange capacity also lowers, creating a higher bulk density further eliminating favourable growing conditions for plant root systems.

Management practices that disturb your soil and therefore result in poor, weak aggregate stability are tillage methods, over-grazing, mono cropping, not leaving sufficient crop residues, and/or using pesticides and chemicals that are harmful to beneficial soil organisms and microorganisms. All of these practices disturb the biological process of the soil, preventing the accumulation of organic matter and diminishing aggregate stability.

More conservative management practices that promote good soil aggregate stability are reduced or zero tillage, multi-species crop rotation, cover crops, and/or properly managed rotational grazing. These practices are less invasive to the soil, allowing for an increase in soil organic matter. This further increases biological activity and improves soil structure and aggregate stability.
(Soil Quality for Env. Health, 2011; USDA NRSC, 1996)

Soil aggregate stability is most commonly measured by placing the soil aggregate sample in distilled water. To view a how a soil aggregate stability test is performed, visit the PCBFA YouTube channel to watch our 'Soil Aggregate Stability Test with Dr. Yamily Zavala' video. In this short video, Yamily demonstrates a stability test and shows how different management practices really do affect aggregate stability.

Soil Aggregate Stability Test with Dr. Yamily Zavala

Peace Country Beef and Forage Association
1 week ago • 4 views
Watch as special guest speaker Dr. Yamily Zavala, CARA, performs a soil aggregate test, demonstrating that the way we manage ...

PCBFA's Board of Directors consists of ten producers from across the Peace Region, who can actively voice questions, ideas and concerns to address the needs of the agricultural industry in the Peace. Our AGM is held each February, where new board members are elected. For more information on becoming a board member, please give us a shout in Fairview at 780-835-6799 ext. 2!

Alberta Environmental Farm Plans

Many Alberta producers are wondering if they need a current Environmental Farm Plan (EFP). The EFP is meant to be reviewed and upgraded regularly for each operation. It's simple to do. The program is coordinated by the Agricultural Research and Extension Council of Alberta (ARECA) and EFP technicians are available across the province. A completed EFP is required for the On-Farm Stewardship categories of the Growing Forward 2 program. Stewardship is being tied to business opportunities and it is good to be prepared. There are many other reasons to complete an EFP too, including having a hard copy record of the environmental status of your operation, becoming more aware of the rules and regulations concerning the environmental impacts of farms, including protecting water resources and air quality. EFPs can also contribute to the environmental sustainability of crop and livestock operations. Updating your EFP shows your commitment to being good stewards of the land and your commitment to meeting consumer expectations and food safety. Establishing that food is produced in an environmentally sustainable way in Alberta also positions Alberta to be competitive in world markets.

Producers can use an online workbook. This workbook carries data entered to all areas of the plan where it is needed, provides quick access to information sources, ensures each section is complete prior to moving to the next and allows the EFP technician to see what is completed, answer questions and assist with finishing the plan.

To get started, contact the ARECA office at 780-612- 9712 or email register@albertaEFP.com to be connected to an EFP Technician in your area.

Why Develop an EFP

- Improve farm health and safety
- To protect water resources, air quality.
- To preserve soil and biodiversity
- Building acceptance of the operation among neighbours and the public
- Increasing personal satisfaction and knowledge
- Adding value to the farm property
- Agricultural sustainability
- To reduce farm inputs and decrease storage time of herbicides, insecticides, fertilizers and fuel
- To demonstrate to the public, governments, regulators, lenders and/or investors that you are managing your environmental risks
- To increase your understanding of your legal requirements related to environmental issues.
- To identify what you are already doing well and pinpoint where improvements could be made.

Peace Region EFP Technicians

Jen Allen, PCBFA
780-835-6799 ext. 3
Annette Rosendal, PCBFA
780-835-6799 ext. 3

Nora Paulovich, NPARA
780-836-3354
Jacob Marfo, MARA
780-927-3776
Sabrina Westra, MARA
780-927-3776

Sheleen Gerbig, SARDA
780-837-2900 ext. 3
Jill Henry, County of GP
780-567-5585 ext. 2104

The Environmental Hoofprint of Canada's Beef Industry

Provided By: Beef Cattle Research Council

Over the years, Canada's beef industry has invested a lot of time and resources in, and reaped considerable economic benefits, from improvements in productivity and efficiency. With higher forage and feed crop yields, less land needs to be bought, leased or rented to produce the same number of calves or the same amount of beef. Similarly, improved feed conversions mean that less forage is needed to winter the cow herd or less feed grain is needed to grow a pound of beef.

These improvements in productivity and efficiency have also produced environmental benefits. To produce high yields, forages need an extensive root system that promotes healthy soil, healthy soil microbes, improves structure, reduces soil losses due to wind and water erosion, and builds up soil organic matter (also known as carbon sequestration). Better feed conversion efficiencies are accompanied by reductions in methane and manure production.

While the beef industry was pursuing business-focused improvements in productivity and efficiency, a lot of farm kids moved to town, and raised their families in urban settings that rarely (if ever) come in contact with agriculture. This knowledge gap about how beef is produced has provided opportunities for the beef industry's opponents to undermine our environmental reputation. Our industry is particularly maligned for producing greenhouse gases linked to climate change.

Practically every living organism produces greenhouse gases, even plants, but cattle produce more than other livestock because rumen bacteria produce methane as they digest feed. Additional greenhouse gases come from manure (methane and nitrous oxide) and fossil fuel use (carbon dioxide). However, like the industry's "water footprint" the greenhouse gas impact of the beef industry is often vastly overstated.

In 2006, the United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) released a report called "Livestock's Long Shadow" which stated that livestock produce more greenhouse gas emissions than transportation, leading to headlines suggesting that burgers are worse for the planet than SUV's. It was significantly flawed because it counted all of the emissions involved in raising beef (e.g. emissions from cultivation and production of feed crops, grain drying, transport of feed, cattle and beef, etc.), but only the tailpipe emissions of vehicles (but not the emissions involved in extracting and refining the oil, steel, rubber, vehicle manufacturing, etc.). While beef producers took issue with that report for being unfair to our industry, anti-livestock activists also criticized that report for being too easy on meat.

A more balanced FAO report named "Tackling Climate Change Through Livestock" came out in 2013. This less publicized report found that producing a kilogram of beef in Latin America, India or China generates twice the methane as in North America, Europe or Australia. In countries with more sophisticated production systems, cattle are bred, fed and managed in ways that produce faster, more efficient growth. As a result they reach slaughter weight sooner, and spend fewer days eating, ruminating, producing methane and generating manure.

Dr. Getahun Legesse and collaborators at the University of Manitoba and AAFC Lethbridge are working on a Beef Science Cluster project that is measuring how the environmental footprint of the Canadian beef industry has changed between 1981 and 2011. The first paper from this project, entitled "Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Canadian Beef Production in 1981 as Compared to 2011" has been published in Animal Production Science.

...Continued on Page 19

What They Did: These researchers looked at many different Canadian research projects that studied how slight changes in reproductive rate, feed and forage crop yields, growth rates, carcass weights, etc. impact how much feed and land is needed to produce a kilogram of beef, and how much manure and greenhouse gases are produced as a consequence. A variety of data sources (e.g. Census of Agriculture data from Statistics Canada, Canadian Beef Grading Agency, Canfax, and large-scale producer surveys) were also used. Dairy steers that entered feedlots and cull dairy cows were considered to produce beef, but veal calves were not. A range of cow-herd winter feeding management practices (confinement, in-field feeding, swath-, bale- and stockpiled grazing) and feedlot production scenarios (calf-fed, backgrounded, and backgrounded-grassed before finishing) were considered. Regional differences in diets (corn-based feeding in the east vs. barley-based feeding in the west) were accounted for.

They combined the research information with the production data, and used a computer model to estimate how resource requirements (land base and breeding herd size) and greenhouse gas production changed over the 30-year period.

What They Learned: Canada produced 32% more beef in 2011 than in 1981. Much of this was due to higher carcass weights; in 2011, slaughter steers were 29% heavier and heifers were 45% heavier than they were in 1981. Producing the same amount of beef in 2011 required 29% less breeding stock, 27% fewer slaughter cattle and 24% less land, and produced 15% less greenhouse gases than in 1981.

Although some greenhouse gas emissions were from manure methane, CO_2 (e.g. fuel use) and nitrous oxide from manure and soil, nearly three quarters of greenhouse gas emissions were due to enteric methane produced during digestion. Over 78% of the methane emissions occurred in the cow-calf sector, because the breeding herd spends nearly its whole life consuming forage-based diets that produce a lot more methane than grain-based diets do.

What It Means: Reductions in the beef industry's environmental hoofprint have largely come through technologies that improve production efficiencies. On the cow-calf side, optimizing nutrition improves growth and reproductive performance. When more females get pregnant and successfully wean a calf, fewer heifers need to be retained as replacements, so the breeding herd is smaller. On the feedlot side, heifer carcass weight has increased due to growth promotants that overcame the biological disadvantages that heifers have relative to steers. Improvements in feed crop yields mean that a smaller land area is needed to produce the same amount of feed. In other words, many of the same things that improve productivity on the farm, ranch or feedlot also contribute to a smaller environmental hoofprint for the beef industry.

In the next few years this research team will use similar analyses to estimate how the Canadian beef industry and the pastures and rangelands it maintains impact water, carbon sequestration and biodiversity. This research study is focused on the historical changes in the beef industry's environmental hoofprint between 1981 and 2011. It is designed to align with the National Beef Sustainability Assessment that the Canadian Roundtable for Sustainable Beef (CRSB) is conducting. The CRSB initiative is thoroughly evaluating the environmental, social and economic impacts of Canada's beef industry from farm to fork based on 2013 practices and data. The intent is to repeat this assessment on an ongoing basis, sort of like the Beef Quality Audits, so that the industry can track our progress over time and identify opportunities for further improvements. You can learn more about the CRSB at www.crsb.ca.

BCRC
BEEF CATTLE RESEARCH COUNCIL

Visit *www.BeefResearch.ca*
for more great articles & resources

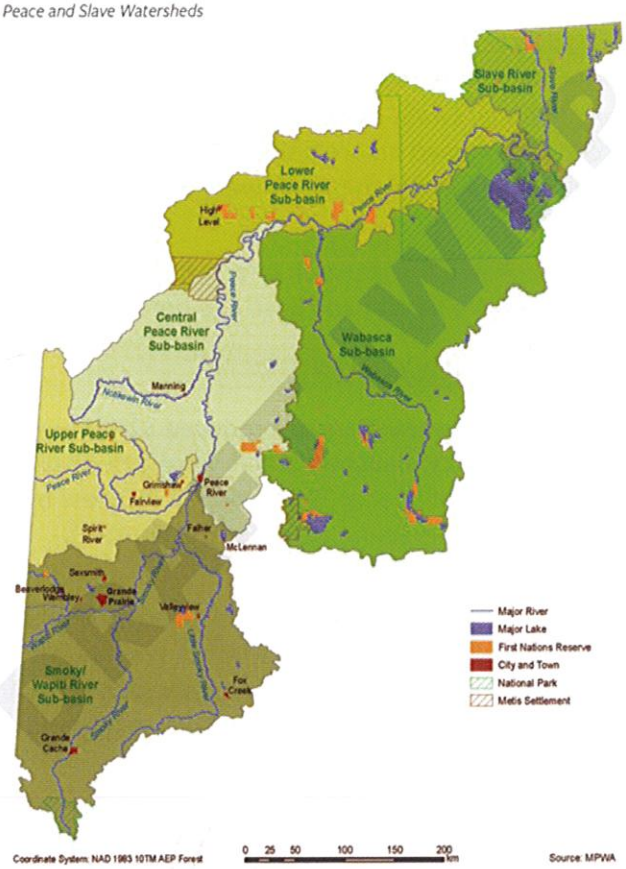
Mighty Peace Watershed Alliance is Looking for your Feedback on the Draft Integrated Watershed Management Plan

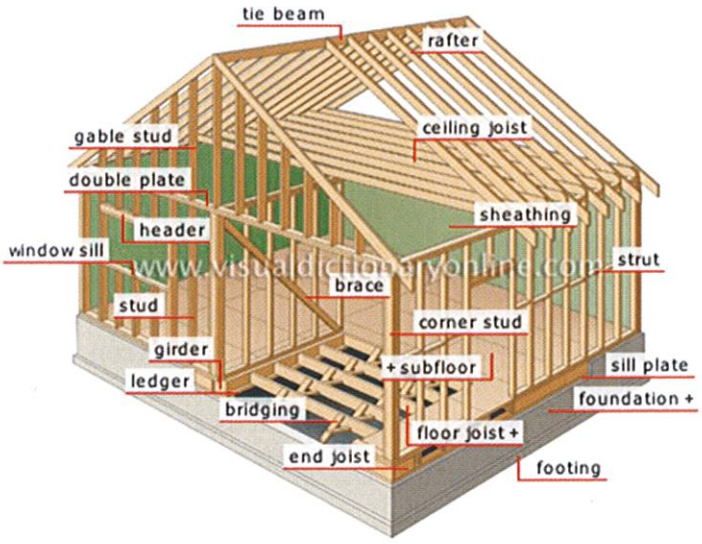
By: Adam Norris, MPWA

At the Annual General Meeting, May 26 in Peace River, the Mighty Peace Watershed Alliance released its Integrated Watershed Management Plan (IWMP). This plan addresses the geographic area of the Peace and Slave watersheds in Alberta about identified Issues of Concern: Water Quality, Availability away from the Mainstem and Consumptive Use; Wetlands and Wetlands Loss, Peace River Flow Regime and Non-Saline Groundwater. These Issues were identified through various means including open houses, public input, Mighty Peace Watershed Alliance Board of Directors' prioritization and other projects. These are the focus areas for this initial iteration of the Integrated Watershed Management Plan, however because the IWMP is a living document/plan, subsequent reviews may identify other issues or priorities to focus on.

At this point the IWMP is very much a framework in that is a means of identifying, collecting and hopefully aligning and streamlining ongoing initiatives that address the Issues of Concern. Much detail and substance will be added to the plan as projects or initiatives are completed and the MPWA Board of Directors comes to consensus on these things. For instance, currently there is work occurring on a Water Management Plan for the Wapiti River and when this is completed, the Board of Directors will review it and may plug it into the Plan to address the Issue of Concern, Availability away from the Mainstem, in this part of the watershed.

Peace and Slave Watersheds





A comparison could be made to a house where the IWMP is the framing and provides a skeleton or structure on which to arrange and organize other work. Initiatives that address certain Issues of Concern will be added to the framing and provide the siding and roofing.

Instead of braces, rafters or tie-beams, our framing will be things such a safe, secure drinking water; available water supplies away from the Peace River mainstem; and source water protection plans. The framing is critical and determines how the building will function and what it will look like, however it is very much incomplete until the other components are added.

The MPWA will be out looking for your thoughts on the DRAFT IMWP in the coming months and hopes to hear from you. Please visit our website www.mightypeacewatershedalliance.org and go to our Integrated Watershed Management Plan page to learn more and see the plan, brochure, narrated slideshow and more.

Mighty Peace Watershed Alliance

Growing Forward 2

Alberta Government

Canada

Programs Accepting Applications

* Irrigation Efficiency
* Livestock Welfare Processor
* On-Farm Solar Photovoltaics
* On-Farm Water Management
* Traceability Technology Adoption

Growing Forward 2 Programs are continuously updated and/or changes are made to the programs. All information on *GF2* programs can be found at **www.growingforward.alberta.ca**

The best way to stay up to date on all things *GF2* is to subscribe to receive program announcements at the *GF2* website's home page, found on the right hand side. PCBFA staff would be happy to help with your *GF2* applications, so give us a call!

GF2 is set to expire March 2018. The next agricultural policy framework is currently in its developing stages, and *Growing Forward 3* is planned to commence in April 2018.

Programs Not Accepting Applications

* Accelerating Innovation
* Agri Processing Automation and Efficiency - Crop
* Agri-Processing Automation and Efficiency - Livestock
* Agri Processing Product & Market Development - Crop
* Agri-Processing Product & Market Development - Livestock
* Agriculture Watershed Enhancement
* Animal Health Biosecurity Delivery Agent
* Animal Health Biosecurity Producer
* Animal health & Welfar Emergency Preparedness Delivery Agent
* Business Opportunity
* Business Management Skills Development
* Confined Feeding Operation Stewardship
* Food Safety Systems Delivery Agent
* Food Safety Systems Processor
* Food Safety Systems Producer
* Irrigation Conveyance Works
* Livestock Welfare Delivery Agent
* Livestock Welfare Producer
* On-Farm Energy Management
* On-Farm Stewardship
* Regional Water Supply
* Traceability Pilot
* Traceability Training

As of June 2017

Provided By: Grant Lastiwka, AAF

HIGH LEGUME PASTURES

Creating profit above ground and wealth below. **2016/2017**

High Legume Pastures...

- increase calf and yearling weight gains or cow body condition scores.
- extend pasture productivity beyond the "summer slump" of tame grasses.
- fix nitrogen to reduce fertilizer costs and increase forage production and profit.
- provide root systems to different profiles in the soil, therefore increasing utilization of soil moisture and increasing carbon capture depths.
- are more drought averse.

AAC Mountainview Sainfoin...

- is a no-bloat legume containing tannins that can greatly reduce the risk of bloat from alfalfa when in a mixed stand.
- was developed by Dr. Surya Acharya, AAFC, Lethbridge.
- has a similar growth and regrowth pattern to alfalfa.
- competes with alfalfa, ensuring it stays in the pasture longer to provide bloat control.

Take away lesson from 2016 field days: **When establishing forages, seedbed preparation is key.** Ensure the seedbed is firm prior to seeding using harrow packers or equivalent.

"After close to thirty years working as a forage specialist, I don't think I have ever seen a seedbed too firm prior to seeding a perennial forage stand. But you do need some loose dirt to cover the seed." Lorne Klein, Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture

Sainfoin & Alfalfa Seedlings - Consort, AB

Goal was 60% legume establishment in the pasture.

Ultimate Pasture Mix consists of 30% AAC Mountainview Sainfoin and 70% Haygrazer Alfalfa.

Remaining 40% grass/legume was choice of the producer.

In cooperation with ten forage and applied research associations, thirteen producers across Alberta, through the Agricultural Research and Extension Council of Alberta (ARECA), and in consultation with high legume grazing mentors with financial and economic analysis, Alberta Agriculture and Forestry (AF) staff are coordinating a two year field trial to demonstrate the potential of sainfoin in a high-legume pasture mix on field scale level.

Alberta Government

...Continued on Page 27

2016 Summer Events

During the summer of 2016, ten events were co-hosted with project teams. In addition to hearing from cooperating producers and seeing the progress in the fields, grazers with many years of involvement in using higher legume pastures came to share their experiences and answer questions at each field day. These "Grazing Mentors" had provided multiple years of economic and financial data to the AgriProfit$ program for analysis and could speak to not only their experience, but also how it affected their financial bottom line .

Site Establishment Update (Sept 2016)

2 Rated 'Excellent'

2 Rated 'Okay'

5 Rated 'Fair'*

2 Rated 'Poor'*

33% of attendees gained confidence in establishing a high legume pasture in their operations.

* forage stand touch-up happened in one stand in fall 2016. Other stands will be touched-up Spring 2017.

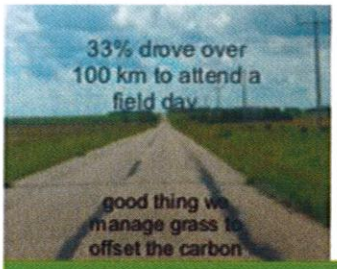
Field day participants were provided a questionnaire at the start of the day asking how confident they were about grazing high legume pastures. Below is a summary:

After the field day an evaluation was provided and participants were asked how confident they were about grazing high legume pastures. Below is the summary

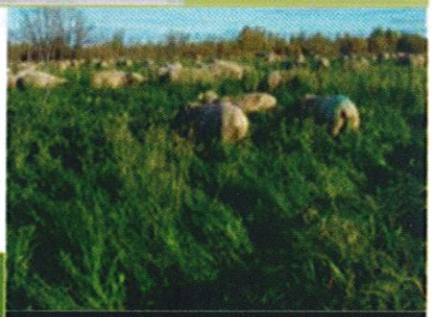
Stand Establishment Forage Plant Count:
Excellent = **6+** forage plants/ft2
Okay = **3-5** forage plants/ft2
Fair = **2** forage plants/ft2
Poor is less than **1** forage plant/ft2

Province-wide Project

FFGA: Longview
FFGA: Gleichen
MARA: Fort Vermilion
MARA: Buffalo Head Prairie
GRO: Fort Assiniboine
WCFA: Barrhead
GWFA: Lacombe
LARA: Iron River
CARA: Consort
PCBFA: Fourth Creek
BRRG: Holden
NPARA: Manning
FS: Granum

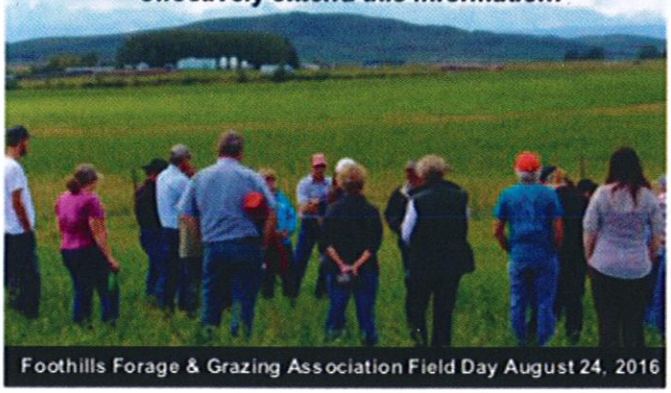


Watch for more on establishment, and look forward to grazing stories in 2017!

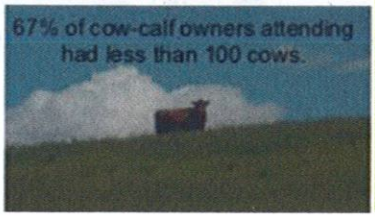


Sheep grazing the newly established site at Stein's (West Central Forage Association) November 2016. The stand establishment is rated as excellent. No sheep bloated.

50% attended the field days because they heard about it through their local forage/research association. We are working in the right circles to effectively extend this information.



Foothills Forage & Grazing Association Field Day August 24, 2016



80%

of attendees were very satisfied with the event and no one was dissatisfied.

Thank you to all of our Funding Agencies

ARECA

Agriculture Opportunity Fund

ACIDF
Alberta Crop Industry Development Fund Ltd.

GPRC

SINCE 1969 Alberta Beef Producers

prairie organic grain initiative

Alberta Barley

Alberta Wheat Commission

ALBERTA Canola PRODUCERS COMMISSION

Growing Forward 2
A federal-provincial-territorial initiative

Alberta Government

Canada

Working Together with Agricultural Service Boards Across the Peace

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GREENVIEW No. 16

BIG LAKES COUNTY

Saddle Hills COUNTY

MD 133 SPIRIT RIVER 780 864-3500

County of Grande Prairie No. 1 Alberta, Canada

CLEAR HILLS COUNTY

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT of Peace No. 135

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF FAIRVIEW No. 136 INC. 1974

Birch Hills County

NORTHERN SUNRISE COUNTY

SARDA

BACK FORTY

Mission: To Facilitate the transfer of unbiased ideas and information between research institutions, industry and agriuclutural producers.

SUMMER ISSUE June 2017

SARDA Ag Research

Responding to producers' needs

by Suzanne Boulet, SARDA

SARDA has a busy year planned! We're expanding our public events and research trials so that we can better communicate with the community and help producers. To that end, we've also introduced new trials; SARVTs, which compare the varieties of wheat and peas commonly grown in our area to new varieties likely to perform better. These trials will aid producers to make informed decisions on varietal selection.

Some of our events this year are already familiar to you. Our Footprints program returns again this summer, though our trial site locations have changed. If you want to see our results for yourself, we'll have directions to our trial sites in our Back Forty summer edition in June, and each site will have its own green mailbox with a handy booklet full of maps and details about the trials. If you can gather at least five people to join you, then call 780-837-2900 to arrange a time for a guided tour.

Our Summer Field School returns as well on July 13th. We have fabulous speakers lined up this year: Robyne Bowness will discuss faba beans; Ralph Cartar will share his studies on native pollinators; Jan Slaski will talk about the industrial hemp trials; and Lil Trudeau and Jack Wyne will be speaking about

IN THIS ISSUE

This publication made possible in part by:

the hail trials. The school also includes a hot lunch and guided tours of other trials. Registration is $75, and you can register online at www.sarda.ca or by phone at 780-837-2900. We hope to see you there!

Our participation in the Classroom Agriculture Program will help grade four students at Eaglesham and St. Stephen's schools learn about the importance of agriculture in our lives.

On June 13, we will also be hosting a presentation on a Land Suitability Rating System by Pierre-Yves Gasser and Michael Bock. They will be presenting results from research assessing potential future climate change's impact on land suitability for agriculture in the Peace Region. It is a similar system to the Canada Land Inventory. The session will take place in the AFSC conference room in Falher.

An aerial view of last year's Dion East trial site.

There is no charge to attend but we do ask you to preregister through the website, www.sarda.ca. Check in starts at 9 a.m. In the afternoon we will also be hosting a crop seedling ID session to help municipal staff identify crops grown in the Peace Region.

There's plenty of other events that we'll be bringing to you, like crop walks and shelterbelt tours. Be sure to keep checking our website, www.sarda.ca, and subscribe to our news notifications to get the details as they become available.

New this year, are the SARDA Ag Research Variety Trials (SARVTs) Empowered for Farmers. These trials will compare new varieties of peas or wheat against varieties currently grown in the area. Comparing currently grown varieties against the new varieties tested in RVTs allows farmers to see the difference with their own eyes and use that information to do what's best for their farm. We have three sites of SARVTs running this year on two crops: wheat and peas. These trials are located in Smoky River, Spirit River, and Big Lakes locations. We'll be comparing seven pea varieties and twenty wheat varieties.

Hail trials will be returning for Year 2, in collaboration with Farming Smarter, InnoTech Alberta and AFSC. These trials simulate hail damage at different growth stages of the crop and evaluate what practices, such as fungicide and nutrient application, can best help the recovery and yield of the crop. Smoky River

best we can do is learn how to adapt to the whims of hail and the damage it brings.

Our 2016 hail canola trial found that hail had a relatively minor effect at the 3-leaf and 7 days after flowering stages. Interestingly, damage at the first flower stage in tended to show a moderately negative hit to yield when exposed to severe hail. Damage at 21 days after flowering tended to show the most impact from hail, with even mild hail reducing yield to 30% of our un-hit check, and the most severe hail reducing

Fungicide application seemed to help with the recovery of peas damaged by hail, with yields increasing across almost all timings and levels of hail compared to the yields of damaged peas without applications. The nutrient blend seemed to have no effect on yield.

The application of a nutrient blend to wheat damaged by hail tended to increase yield when compared to the yield of untreated wheat hit by hail. Hail still decimated wheat in the later stages of its growth.

increase yield compared to untreated wheat, those yields are still nowhere near the yield of wheat not damaged by hail.

While these results are interesting, they are far from being confirmed. These are the results after one year of trials at one location. Similar trials are being conducted at Vegreville and Lethbridge that may produce different results. Our current results may contain uncontrollable factors such as weather or moisture, and by conducting the trial again we can get results generalizable

over different weather patterns.

Our perennial forages trials are now in their first year of data collection. These trials on legumes and grasses are meant to provide farmers and ranchers with information on how these varieties perform by analyzing yield, winter survivability, and nutritional quality. This study is spread throughout Alberta, testing 31 species across 9 different regions.

We still have our regional variety trials (RVTs) running, along with multiple industry trials and pulse trials. More complete information on our trials will be available online at www.sarda.ca very soon. The 2016 Annual Report will be published soon and uploaded to our website, news notifications to know when it's up.

SARDA is always seeking new ideas to better accomplish our mission of facilitating the transfer of unbiased information between research institutions, industry, and agriculture producers. We hope that you will continue to support and guide us for the years to come.

We would like to thank our current sponsors and collaborators who make this all possible: our municipal sponsors MD of Smoky River, MD of Greenview, Northern Sunrise County, County of Grande Prairie, and Big Lakes County; our commission sponsors Alberta Wheat Commission, Alberta Barley Growers, Alberta Canola Producers Commission, Canola Council of Canada, and Alberta Conservation Association; government agencies Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, InnoTech Alberta, and Alberta Agriculture and Forestry; and our collaborators Mighty Peace Watershed Alliance, Lesser Slave Watershed Council, Farming Smarter, Peace Region Forage Seed Association, and Agriculture Financial Services Corporation (AFSC).

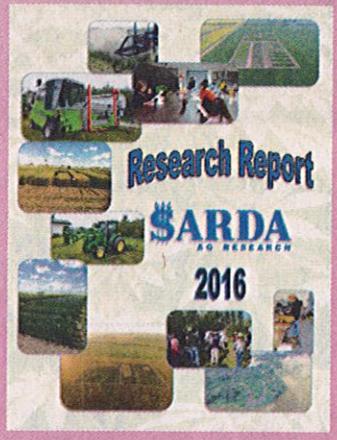
More Information

SARDA AG RESEARCH
780-837-2900
www.sarda.ca

Purchase your Membership Today!

- Membership entitles you to receive personally addressed newsletter
- Notifications of upcoming events
- Invitations to attend special tours and activities
- Annual Research report of all SARDA's projects and activities
- Vote at the Annual General Meeting

Individual $ 50 annually
Corporate $150 annually



Contact SARDA

AFSC
INSURANCE • LENDING • INCOME STABILIZATION

crop rotation benefit

As farmers begin preparations for seeding their land this spring, crop experts say producers should keep in mind that they have a good option to pick with proven success: they can protect the soil, improve their business, reduce the costs of caring for their land through natural means and increase the efficiency of their labour and equipment by applying just one methodology: crop rotation.

But specialists also warn that while it can be very beneficial, a crop rotation schedule has to be very carefully planned to render the optimal results producers can hope to achieve through this long standing agricultural tradition.

Research on the benefits of crop rotation in prairie agriculture is known to have started as early as the first decade of the 20th century, with volumes of scientific information having been published since then, bringing to light how the rotation of various types of crops has been helping farmers with increased yields and higher soil and crop quality.

Over decades, continued research and experiments, stepped up particularly after 1950s, just kept adding to the information pool about how the process aids the farmer and the soil. And today, universities and

What that decades of research has produced is now benefiting Alberta farmers in a number of ways.

Foremost among the benefits crop rotation can bring to a producer are financial considerations like improving profits by higher yielding, higher quality crops; increasing efficiency of labour and equipment by spreading out seeding and harvest periods, and naturally enhancing soil quality while breaking disease cycles that develop in mono-crop environments. Added to that is the improved weed control coupled with the increase in residual nitrogen in soil to support the healthy growth of the next round of crops.

Researchers and crop specialists emphasize that maximum benefits from crop rotation can be gained through a four-stage rotation involving cereals, oilseeds and pulses rather than a two-crop, two-season regime. A study analyzing 1996 data from a prairie crop insurance program showed there was consistent and significant rise in the yields based on such a rotation model.

"Wheat grown in a rotation with oilseeds and pulses was 16 percent higher yielding than continuous wheat grown on the same land at Scott, Saskatchewan, from 1993 to

percent higher, respectively, than after wheat," said the study. (Manitoba Crop Insurance data, Bourgeois and Entz, 1996).

Crop specialist Neil Whatley of AG Info Centre, AB, draws attention to another very important aspect of the benefits derived from crop rotation: "Soil water conservation is enhanced with crop rotations because, for example, pulses (pea and lentil) have a root depth of approximately 0.6 meter (2 feet) under normal conditions while oilseeds (canola and mustard) have depth of 1.4 meters (4.5 feet) and wheat is 1.8 metres (6 feet) under normal growing and soil conditions."

"Therefore, water and soil nutrients are extracted from different levels of the soil profile when these crops are grown in succession," Whatley said.

"Pulse crops and forage legumes fix nitrogen via root nodulation, so there are savings in synthetic nitrogen costs," he went on.

"When (you) grow wheat after pulse, the wheat usually gets higher protein because of the extra nitrogen in the soil after a legume (pulse and forage), which draws a premium price. Pulse or legume forages are also important because they enhance the overall soil quality

Specialists also recommend that long-term rotations include perennial forages alongside annual crops and are ideal as the former is considered an excellent way of reducing disease risk for the latter.

Another consideration farmers are advised to keep in mind is the soil biology, which may or may not be conducive to a particular crop in their rotation calendar. For example, mycorrhizal association, a symbiotic link between fungi in the soil and roots of plants, is proven to function as an efficient "transport system" for pulses, allowing the roots to have more access to the moisture and nutrients in the soil while canola and cereals don't seem to benefit from that link as higher yields. Hence, specialists suggest planting peas or flax on cereal or canola stubble may render above average results in an optimal rotation cycle.

In that context, testing salinity of the soil is also considered a must to ensure the crop yield and quality are satisfactory for the business operation.

With so many factors to take into account and include specialists and farm business management experts recommend that agricultural producers keep researching, learning and adapting their practices to emerging new information on crop rotation procedures.

Doing so is bound to pay off in higher quality, higher yield and ultimately more profitability, according to experts.

NUMBERS OF MICROBES IN SOIL

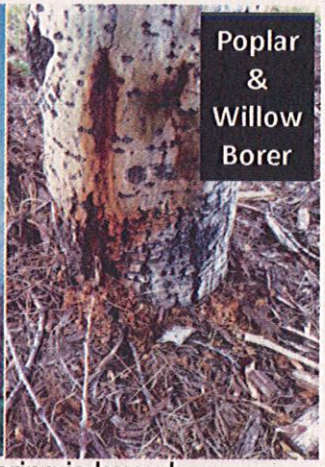
Microbial group	No./gram of soil
Bacteria	100,000,000-1,000,000,000
Fungi	100,000-1,000,000
Algae and Cyanobacteria	1,000-1,000,000
Protozoa	1,000-100,000

Alberta Government

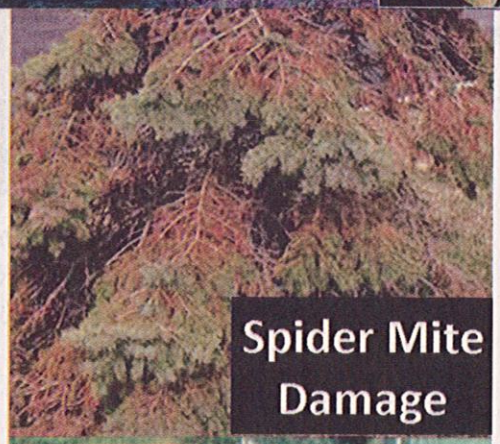
Woodlot Insect Management

Agri-News, May 15, 2017

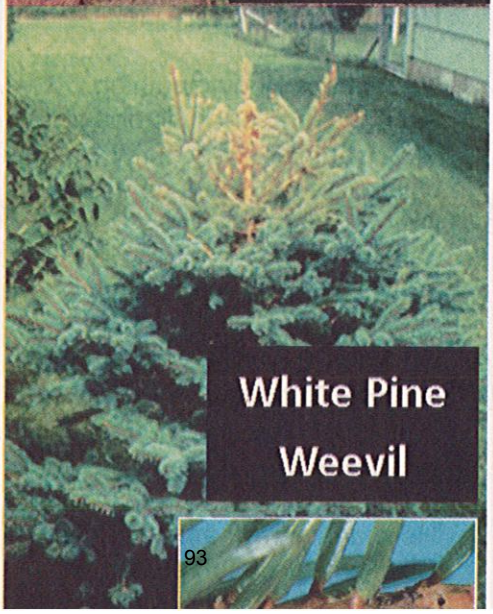
When it comes to trees, there are a few different insects to keep an eye out for this year.



"The yellow-headed spruce sawfly has been a problem for spruce the last few years, as well as spider mites," says Toso Bozic, woodlot management specialist, Alberta Agriculture and Forestry. "White pine weevil has also been a problem for young spruce trees as they target the leader (the top branch). Poplar and willow tree borer has been very dominant, along with a large infestation of forest tent caterpillar in the northern part of the province.



"Sawfly larvae can be removed by hand and squished, whereas mites can be controlled with high pressure soap water, or by encouraging beneficial insects such as lady beetles. Young willow trees infected by willow borer can be cut to the base of the tree. Regrettably, there is very little that can be done with large aspen trees infected by poplar borer."



Besides insects and diseases, other factors can potentially contribute to declining or dying trees including improper use of chemicals, salt along roads, age of the trees, soil type, wildlife damage, competition, and heavy grazing. Bozic

"Monitoring is key when it comes to insects. From mid-May until October 1, landowners should check their trees weekly to see what is going on. Monitoring also helps them keep on top of which trees may need watering under dry conditions, or may need help with other issues."

If monitoring turns up insects, disease, or any other issues contributing to tree weakening, Bozic suggests taking a picture.

"E-mail a photo to me at toso.bozic@gov.ab.ca so we can discuss what you've found. If you can also provide photos from the surrounding area it'll help me determine the extent of the problem, as well as if other issues are at hand."

More resources on insects are available at Insects, Diseases, Weeds, and Pests Publications on the AF website.
Contact:Toso Bozic

SARDA
AG RESEARCH

by SARDA Staff

Summer Staff

Right to Left, front to back:
Seanna Benoit, Suzanne Boulet, Robyn Simoneau, Nuoy Gauthier, Dave Cloutier, Joseph Sylvain, Kailey Ouellette

My name is Seanna Benoit and I grew up on a grain farm near Guy, Alberta. I am returning to SARDA as a summer student for my 2nd summer. My parents are Gabe and Lorrie Benoit. I am entering my third year of schooling at the U of A, studying Nutrition. When I graduate, I hope to become a Registered Dietitian and work in a hospital. I enjoy spending time outdoors, cooking and learning new things. I am looking forward to another fun and successful summer with SARDA!

Hello everyone, my name is Suzanne Boulet. I am the daughter of Normand and Rita Boulet. This is my second year at SARDA where I'll be helping Shelleen this summer as an Extension Assistant. I'm studying Creative Writing at Capilano University in North Vancouver, and I hope to apply my writing skills to help SARDA reach out as we expand our Extension program. In my spare time I like to crochet, play video games, and work on my novel. I hope everyone has a good season, even if the rain is trying to put a (literal) damper on that!

Hello, my name is Robyn Simoneau. This is my fourth summer at SARDA and I am happy to be back. I recently finished my fourth year at the

Charles and Michelle Simoneau and they farm south of Guy. Happy seeding everyone!

My name is Nuoy Gauthier, I am the daughter of Victor and Ying Gauthier. Most of my childhood was spent on a farm south of Donnelly. I just finished my first year of my Bachelor of Education for elementary in Grande Prairie Regional College. This will be my second summer working at SARDA. In my free time I like camping, playing sports and reading.

Hello again, my name is Dave Cloutier, eldest son of Jean Cloutier and Suzelle Brault. I

Regional College in September. It is my second year at SARDA and so far, I am loving the experience as much as I did last year. I am looking forward to an excellent summer working with an amazing group of people.

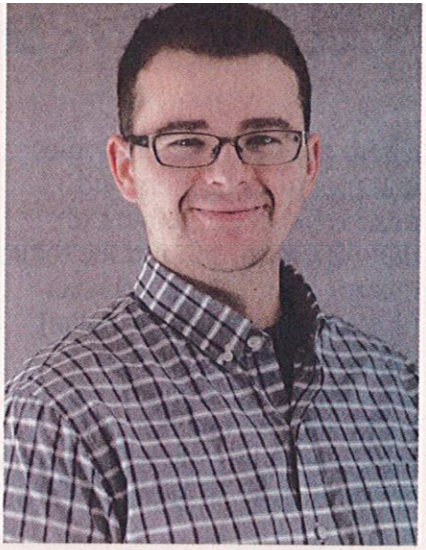
Hello, My Name is Joseph Sylvain. My parents names are Jean and Valerie Sylvain. I grew up on a farm by Girouxville. I'm taking business in school at Trinity Western University and I will be going into my second year. I'm working for Alberta agriculture doing pest monitoring for the government. I will be setting up traps, and recording data which

and this is my first summer at SARDA. I finished my first year of a Bachelor of Agriculture, majoring in Animal Science at the University of Alberta. My parents are Claude and Annette Ouellette, and I grew up in Donnelly. My interests include reading, puppies, and travel. I hope everyone has a good season!

New Staff

Darcy Boisvert B.S.A. is the new Research Agrologist with SARDA Ag Research in Falher. The position consists of managing the day to day activities of the research trials and coordinating the field staff to make sure all of the tasks are accomplished. He has been in the agricultural industry all his life, starting with the local family farm in Girouxville AB. Darcy attended Lakeland College in Vermilion AB diploma in crop technology. In 2013 Darcy transferred into the Agronomy program at the University of Saskatchewan and received his bachelor's of science in agriculture (B.S.A.) in 2016. As a summer student Darcy assisted in small plot research with SARDA and did large scale research with Bayer Crop Science and BASF. After graduation Darcy worked briefly as an agronomist with Cargill and a territory representative with Dow Agro Sciences before coming full circle to begin his agricultural research career with SARDA. Darcy is currently living in the Girouxville area and plans to become more involved with the family farm.

Outside of work Darcy enjoys curling and camping with his girlfriend Whitney. With a large family in the area



Darcy is often spending time with his parents Richard and Pierrette, his siblings Marc and Angela and especially his two young nephews Zachary and Nathaniel.

Phone: 780-837-2900
Cell: 780-618-4732
Email: research2@sarda.ca

Do you Receive the Back Forty?

Rural Farm mailboxes in the MD's of Smoky River and Greenview, Big Lakes County and Northern Sunrise County receive complementary issues of the Back Forty Newsletter. Request your mailbox be classified as Farm by talking to your local Post Mistress to ensure you receive your copy.

Build a Legacy!

Give a gift that benefits your Agricultural Community. SARDA Ag Research is a producer directed, not for profit organization whose vision is to own an Advanced Agricultural

Alberta
Government

Affordable

by Kale Scarff, Energy Outreach Officer

There are many technologies and practices farmers and ranchers can implement on their operations to reduce their energy footprint and protect (and possibly even increase) profit margins. Carbon emission reduction and energy sustainability can both be practiced while also running an economically sustainable farm.

Increasing energy efficiency often requires an up-front investment in order to obtain equipment that will save energy and money. Unfortunately, the initial costs of energy efficient products can be prohibitive for some producers. The Government of Alberta, through *Growing Forward 2 (GF2)* a federal, provincial,`` territorial initiative, offers two incentive-based programs aimed at helping Alberta farmers and ranchers reduce energy consumption and thus costs.

The *GF2* On-Farm Energy Management Program (OFEMP) and the *GF2* On-Farm Solar Photovoltaic (OFSPV) Program offer farmers and ranchers the opportunity to become energy efficient by sharing the cost to purchase energy efficient or renewable technologies. These initiatives are intended to make energy efficient technology as affordable as current technology, making

Eligible projects of OFEMP include:

- Construction projects that install high-efficiency equipment from the program's Funding List;
- Retrofit projects that improve operation energy usage per unit of production; and
- Installation of submetres to monitor on-farm electricity and/or natural gas usage.

Eligible OFSPV systems must be:

- Grid-tied, not off-grid;
- Approved under Alberta's Micro-Generation Legislation;
- Positioned to optimize sunshine and minimize shading;
- Have manufacturer-warranties on: Solar modules, Racking, Inverters and/or Micro-inverters; and
- Producing power that is used in the production of a primary commodity.

The government has partnered with three grassroots organizations staffed with Energy Outreach Officers whose role is to promote the OFEMP and the OFSPV Program to Alberta communities. Energy Outreach Officers are available to attend community events

OFEMP and OFSPV Program and explain the benefits of these programs to farmers and ranchers. The Outreach Officers are also more than happy to meet one-on-one with farmers and ranchers to help them find potential energy efficiency solutions for their operation. You can get in touch with your regional Outreach Officer by contacting your municipality, or by calling your regional representative directly.

Regional Contact Information
North-central Alberta, from the MD of Mackenzie down to Wetaskiwin County.
Gateway Research Organization (GRO).
."
Energy Outreach Officer – Kale Scarff
Phone: (780) 307-7849
Email: groextension@telus.net

Eastern Alberta, from Lac La Biche County to the Special Areas.
Lakeland College.
Ben.Sey@lakelandcollege.ca

South-central Alberta, from Clearwater County to Cypress County.
SouthGrow Regional Initiative.

Energy Outreach Officer – Vern Steinborn
Phone: (403) 894-0050
Email: vern.steinborn@southgrow.com

Alberta Government

Wild Boar in Alberta

Agri-News, May 29, 2017

Wild boar has been an issue in Alberta for a number of years, and Alberta Agriculture and Forestry (AF) is starting the next phase to help eradicate the pest.

"Wild boar are not native to Alberta," says Perry Abramenko, inspection officer, AF. "They came to the province in the 1980s and '90s as livestock. Over the years, some animals escaped, and have established several feral/wild populations."

Perry says there has been a bounty program for wild boar in Alberta since 2008. "It's a grant program under which municipalities pay out $50 for a set of ears as proof a boar has been removed. Over the years, the return from the program has declined significantly as these animals are very intelligent and, once a herd is attuned to human activity, are very hard to hunt or trap. The bounty program for participating municipalities has been extended until June 30th. After then, consultation with our stakeholders will determine if the program will continue or change to align with eradication efforts."

- Capable of producing an average of six or more piglets per litter and two litters per year, one of the highest reproductive rates of any large mammal in the world
- Aggressive and primarily nocturnal
- About 30 viral and bacterial diseases can jump to humans or livestock from feral boars, including *E. coli*, bovine tuberculosis and foot-and- mouth disease.
- Boars will eat almost anything, including crops, roots, tubers, worms, insects, bird eggs, snakes, lizards, mice and even deer.
- Boars dig to access some food, ripping the ground open much like a Rototiller, causing extensive damage and contaminate water

The main problem with wild boar is environmental damage. "When they're feeding, they do a lot of rooting to the extent a lawn or pasture can look like a rototiller

water sources and can carry diseases that can transfer to animals and humans. They can also cause a lot of damage to crops, especially cereals and hay bales."

Bounty returns indicates that most wild boar activity is in the Lac St. Anne and Woodland counties. "As such, we're focusing our efforts on those two areas, even though we're looking for reports from anywhere. We're also looking to partner with academic institutions to do work on research and surveillance. And, we're reaching out to the public for their assistance with the problem and are putting together an education program with handouts and brochures."

Bottom line, says Abramenko, is that more information is needed on the scope of the situation. "Outside of the bounties, we don't have a lot of data of wild boar. Right now, an estimate of numbers would be a guess, but we don't have any evidence numbers are increasing."

For more information on wild boar or sightings, call the Ag-Info Centre at 310-FARM, 310-3276, or go to Alberta Agriculture's website.

Contact:
Alberta Ag-Info Centre

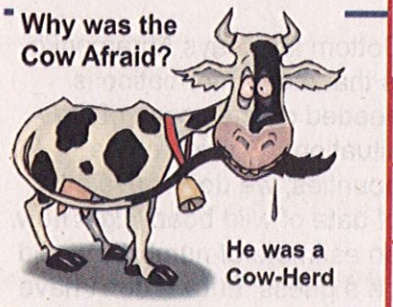
SARDA requires pre-registration for ALL SARDA events.

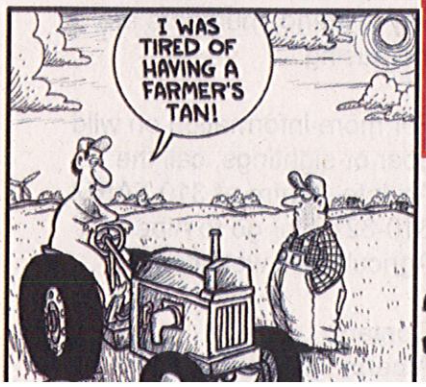
ALBERTA CANOLA PRODUCERS

Alberta Wheat COMMISSION

ALBERTA PULSE GROWERS

Alberta Barley





PCBFA NPARA	Soils Workshop with Dr. Jill Clapperton	NPARA Research Farm, 1/ West of North Star
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	Land Suitability Rating System	AFSC Conference Room, Falher
SARDA AG RESEARCH	Crop ID Session	SARDA Plots South of Donnelly
Lesser Slave Watershed Council	Lesser Slave Watershed Council AGM	Faust Community Hall
PCBFA	1-Day Grazing School with Jim Gerrish	Enilda
PCBFA	1-Day Grazing School with Jim Gerrish	Teepee Creek
FARMING SMARTER	Farming Smarter Field School	Lethbridge
ALBERTA CANOLA	Canola Palooza	Lacombe Research & Develpment Centre, Lacon Alberta
SARDA AG RESEARCH	Summer Field School	Donnelly Sportex, Donnelly, Alberta
Canada	Cential Celebration Beaverlodge Research Farm	Beaverlodge Research Far Beaverlodge, Alberta
	Field Day at the Research Farm	Fairview Research Farm, Fairview
PCBFA	Pasture Rejuvenation Field Day	Rycroft
	Pasture Rejuvenation Field Day	Grovedale
Western Canada Conference on Soil Health & grazing	Western Canada Conference on Soil Health & grazing	Radisson Hotel Edmonton Alberta

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF SMOKY RIVER 130 FALHER, ALTA.

Time	Date	Cost	Comments
9:30 am - 5:00 pm	June 9	$40	Call 780-836-3354 to pre-register
9:00 am - 11:00 am	June 13	FREE	Call 780-837-2900 to pre-register
1:00 pm-3:00 pm	June 13	FREE	Call 780-837-2900 to pre-register
1:00 pm - 4:30 pm	June 16	FREE	Call 780-523-9800 to pre-register
9:00 am - 4:30 pm	June 25	$40	Call 780-835-6799 for more info
9:00 am - 4:30 pm	June 26	$40	Call 780-835-6799 for more info
TBA	June 27 - 29	$195 lunch included	www.farmingsmarter.com
9:30 am - 4:00 pm	June 27	FREE	Visit: http://albertacanola.com/event/canolapalooza/
9:00 am-4:00 pm	July 13	$75 lunch included	Visit www.sarda.ca to register or call 780-837-2900
TBA	July 14	TBA	
TBA	July 19	FREE	Call 780-835-6799 for more info
TBA	August 23	FREE	Call 780-835-6799 for more info
TBA	August 24	FREE	Call 780-835-6799 for more info
	December 5-7		

G LAKES
OUNTY

NORTHERN SUNRISE
COUNTY

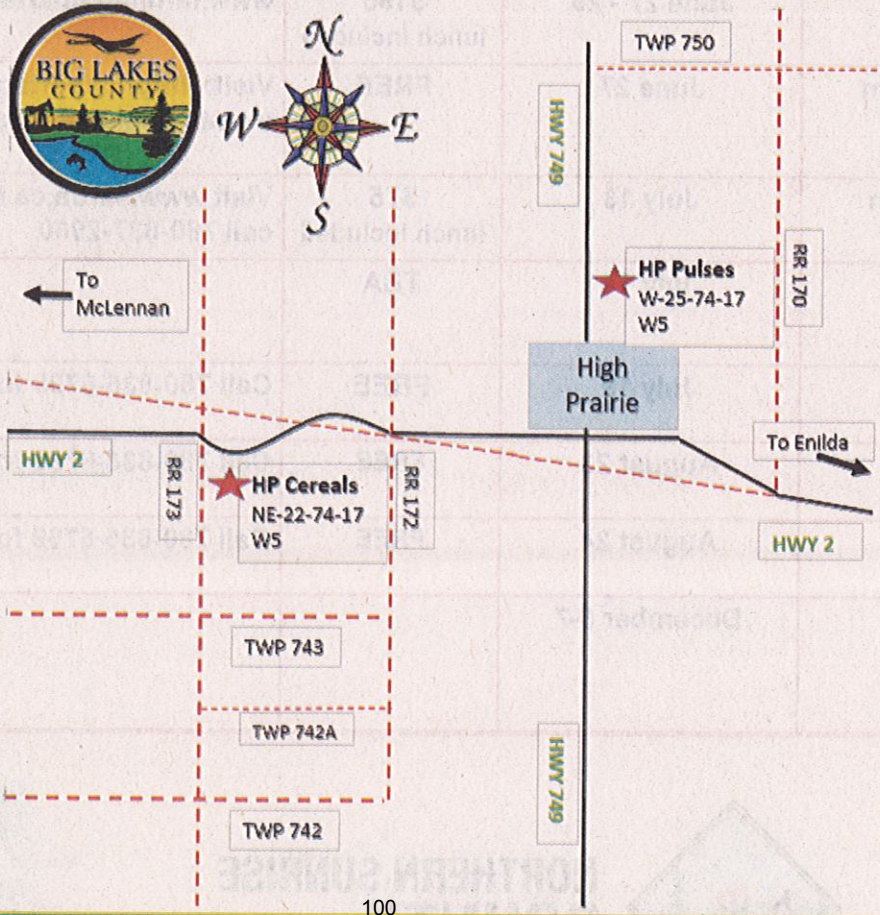
SARDA
AG RESEARCH

Self-guided Tours

Would you like to see the results of our research firsthand? Feel like you need to stretch your legs after a long drive down our prairie roads? Why not stop by at SARDA's research sites? We encourage producers or anyone interested in agriculture to visit during the summer months. We have some really interesting trials running this year, and we'd be glad to have you check them out. Sites will open to the public by June 19th.

We have short trial descriptions and site locations in this article. At each location there will be a green mailbox with an information booklet to guide you, including detailed maps of each site, short descriptions of the trial, and a seeding map so that you can find the treatments you're most interested in. Also in the mailbox are disposable booties, which we ask visitors wear to comply with biosecurity measures at the sites and prevent the spread of crop diseases..

If you can gather 5 or more people to accompany you, call us at 780-857-2900 to arrange for a guided tour with one of our staff. We hope to see you there!

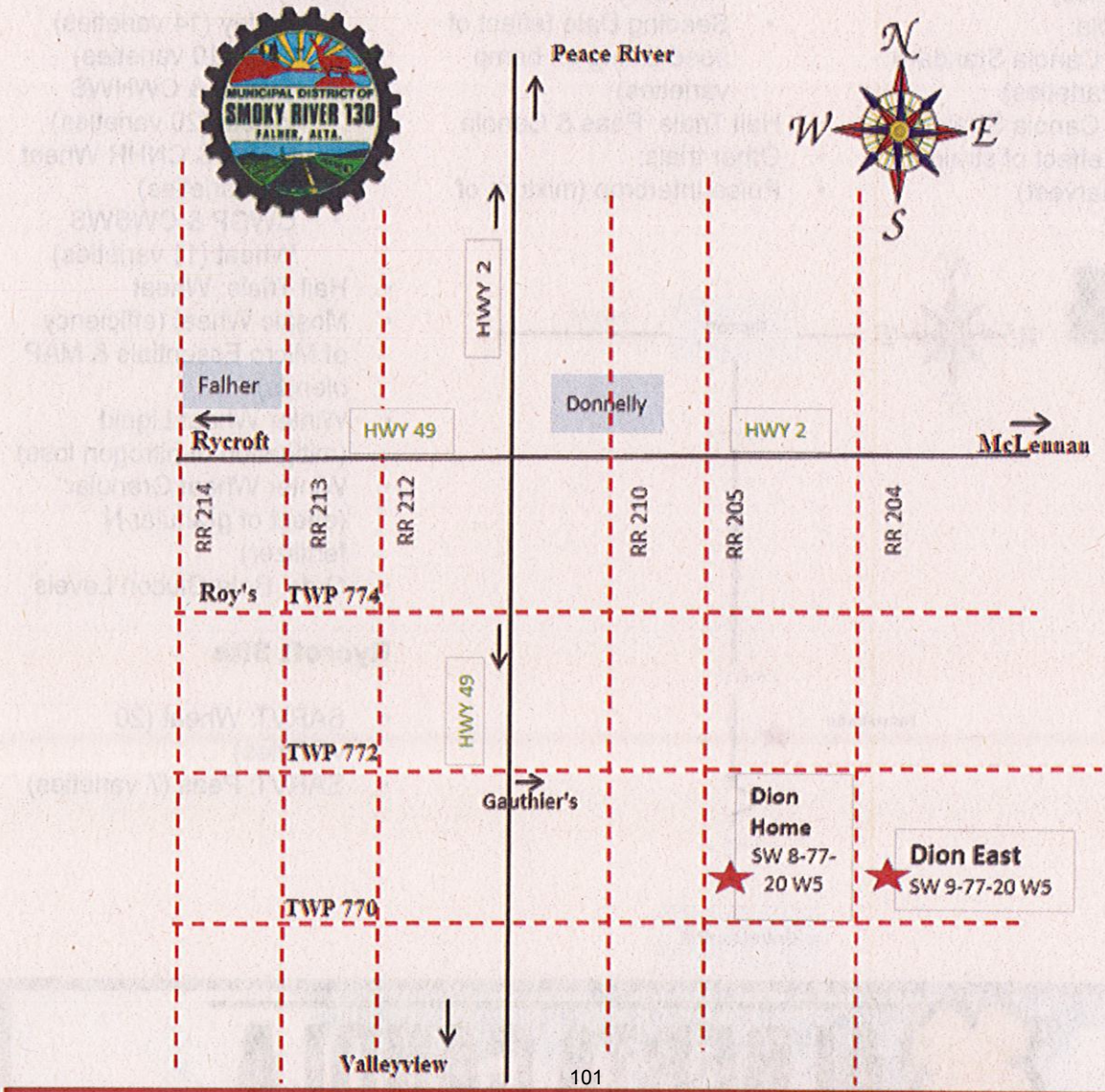


High Prairie Cereals
(NE-22-74-17 W5)

- SARVT: Wheat (20 varieties)
- Regional Variety Trials (RVT):
  - Barley (14 varieties)
  - CWRS & CWHWS Wheat (20 varieties)
  - CPSR & CNHR Wheat (12 varieties)
  - Wheat (11 varieties)
  - Oats (10 varieties)
  - Regional Silage Trials:
  - Barley (14 varieties)
  - Wheat & Triticale (5 varieties)
  - Oats (9 varieties)

High Prairie Pulses
(W1/2-25-74-17 W5)

- SARVT: Peas (7 varieties)
- Perennial Trials:
  - alfalfa (9 combinations)
  - Legumes (15 varieties)
  - Grasses (11 varieties)
- Regional Variety Trials (RVT):
  - Yellow Peas (10 varieties)
  - Green Peas (6 varieties)
  - Flax (8 varieties)



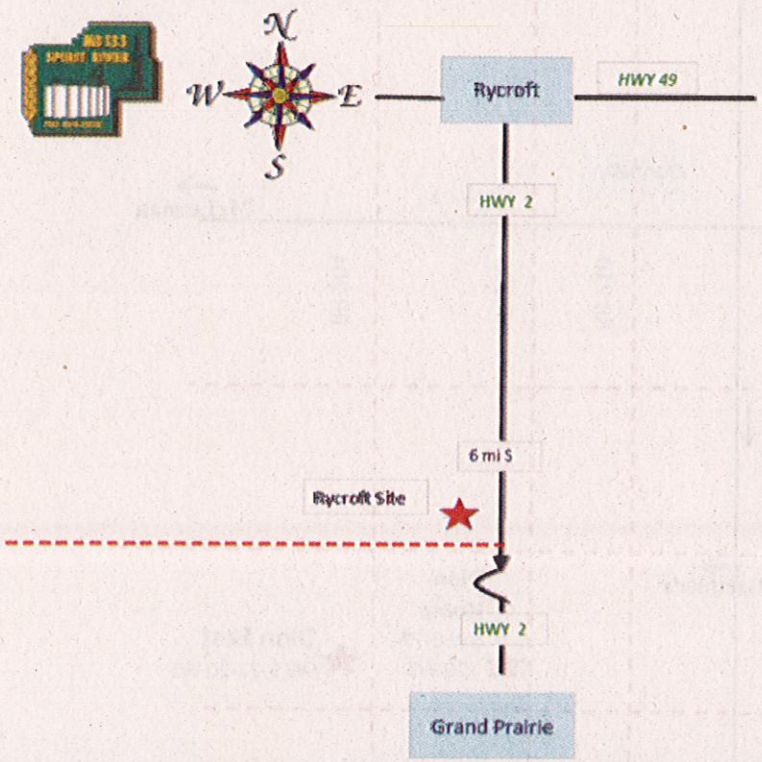
Smoky River Sites

Dion East
(SW-9-77-20 W5)

- SARVT: Peas (7 varieties)
- Regional Variety Trials (RVT):
  - Faba (6 varieties)
  - Flax (8 varieties)
  - Yellow Peas (10 varieties)
  - Green Peas (6 varieties)
  - Canola:
  - CPT Canola Standard (22 varieties)
  - CPT Canola Straight Cut (effect of straight cut harvest)
- Mosaic Canola (efficiency of Micro Essentials & MAP blends)
- Faba (effect of different applications):
- Herbicides
- Fungicides
- Macro Nutrients
- Micro Nutrients
- Hemp trials:
  - Fertility (effect of N rates on hemp)
  - Hemp Varieties (12 varieties)
  - Seeding Date (effect of seed timing on hemp varieties)
- Hail Trials: Peas & Canola
- Other trials:
- Pulse Intercrop (mixture of faba beans)
- Pea Standability (effect of wheat stubble heights)
- Forage Cereals & Peas (performance of oats/barley/triticale plus peas)

Dion Home
(SW-8-77-20 W5)

- SARVT: Wheat (20 varieties)
- Regional Variety Trials (RVT):
  - Barley (14 varieties)
  - Oats (10 varieties)
  - CWRS & CWHWS Wheat (20 varieties)
  - CPSR & CNHR Wheat (12 varieties)
  - CWGP & CWSWS Wheat (11 varieties)
- Hail Trials: Wheat
- Mosaic Wheat (efficiency of Micro Essentials & MAP blends)
- Winter Wheat Liquid (mitigation of nitrogen loss)
- Winter Wheat Granular (effect of granular N fertilizer)
- Oats: Beta Glucon Levels



Rycroft Site

- SARVT: Wheat (20 varieties)
- SARVT: Peas (7 varieties)

Be BearSmart

Late May through to July marks breeding season for both grizzly and black bears. So in addition to bears looking for food—they can eat up to 20,000 calories a day—they are also looking for a mate! Extra precautions are required at this time for those that live, work or recreate in bear country. Being safe in bear country means managing attractants. This includes human food sources, pet food, garbage, composting and more.

Some helpful tips to avoid bear encounters if you live, work or recreate in bear country include:

- Securely store pet food indoors or in bear-proof containers. Same goes for garbage, recycling, or dead livestock —these can attract bears around your home or farm.
- Keep your BBQ clean—bears will smell food residues left behind.
- Carry your bear spray and make noise! This includes when you're out checking on calves or fence lines, bee yards, camping in the backcountry, or at forestry or industry work sites.
- Keep your eyes open and pay attention to bear sign—tracks, scat, scratched logs and trees, or upturned earth. Be calm and cautious if you see these signs, get your bear spray ready, and leave the area IMMEDIATELY.
- If hiking or biking, avoid thick bush, tight corners and blind hills to reduce the chance of surprising a bear.
- If walking with children, keep them close at all times and make sure they know what to do if you encounter a bear. Practice a "bear safety drill" with them ahead of time.
- Keep your dog on leash—dogs can trigger unwanted and negative encounters with bears.
- Keep your work or campsite clean—store food in airtight containers and cook meals at least 100m away from your main living area. Also pack out all garbage from sites as these can attract bears in.
- Use electric fencing to help protect calving grounds, bee colonies or other farm site areas. Electric fencing can also be used at camping or work sites.
- Remember: bears are curious, intelligent animals—once they learn about a new food source, even if left there unintentionally, they will return to it again. Keeping a clean site at your home, while camping or working will reduce encounters with bears, keeping both people and bears safe!

DID YOU KNOW?
Simple changes in your behaviour

Most bear encounters can be prevented. It's up to us to decide how we will keep

Research Summaries

Kabal S. Gill, SARDA Ag research

The research summaries are very short versions of the studies, to provide brief information and to start the thought process of readers to further explore the topics covered.

Readers are encouraged to contact SARDA or the cited sources for more information.

Canola seed yield and phenological response to plant density

- Compared 1.84, 3.68, 5.52, 7.36 & 9.20 plants / Sq. ft. plant densities for 16 site-years in western Canada.
- At 8 sites with low productivity (average yield of 31.46 bu/ac), canola seed yield increased by 1.93 bu / ac for every additional plant / Sq. ft., except a very high level of the canola seed yield increase (7.54 bu / ac for every additional plant / Sq. ft.) at Carman 2010.
- At 3 sites with medium productivity (average yield of 36.12 bu/ac), canola seed yield increased by 1.98 to 2.85 bu / ac for every additional plant / Sq. ft.
- The 5 sites with high productivity (average yield of 67.45 bu/ac) did not show a consistent change in seed yield with change in plant density. Adequate nutrient availability at high productivity sites apparently increased plasticity of canola plants in low density treatments that offset the effects of plant density.
- Higher plant density decreased the days to maturity.
- Canola plants spent 22% of life cycle flowering. Seed yield declined with increase in duration of flowering.
- Post flowering to maturity used 27% of canola life cycle. Seed yield increased as this period became longer.
- Overall, optimization of canola plant density for seed yield varied with productivity environment (plant density being more important at sites with lower productivity), and a longer post-flowering period is critical for increasing canola yield in western Canada.

(Source: Yantai Gan, et al. 2016. Can. J. Plant Sci., Vol. 96: Pages 151-159)

Nitrogen and seeding rate versus novel inputs for western Canada canola production

- Field trials (14) compared standard management practices (seed rate of 100 seeds / m2 that provided yield with nitrogen availability.

treatments with different inputs.

- Canola yields were economically optimized with the standard management practice.
- Strong trends for canola yield to be greater with 25% more N (liquid foliar application) and lesser with 25% lesser N (cut back at seeding).
- Flowering and maturity periods were slightly decreased with 25% lesser N.
- Increasing seed rate to 150 seed / m2 did not increase yield, but it decreased % green seed to potentially affect grade & economic returns.
- None of following inputs impacted canola emergence, days to flowering, days to maturity, yield and quality:
- Protinus seed primer @ 4 g / kg seed.
- C3 "stress reliever" @ 2.47 L / ha with 1st in-crop herbicide.
- Boron (Nexus 10%) foliar applied @ 2.47 L / ha at 5% flowering.

Penergetic-p biostimulator @ 123.5 g / ha at 1st true leaf and again at rosette stage.

- AGROSOLution CO2 uptake enhancer @ 2.5 kg / ha at 2-4 leaf stage & @ 3 kg / ha 2 weeks later.

(Source: Neil Harker & Murray Hartman. Can. J. Plant Sci. 2017, Vol. 97: Pages 32-43)

Canola rotation frequency impacts canola yield and associated pest species

- Field trials were conducted from 2008 to 2013 at 5 locations in western Canada.
- Compared continuous canola to canola-wheat, canola-pea-barley, and lentil-wheat—canola-pea-barley-canola rotations.
- Canola yield increased by 200 to 360 kg /ha (3.56 to 6.41 bu/ac) for each annual increase in the number of crops between canola.
- Compared with the pea-barley rotation, there was no agronomic advantage to increasing rotation diversity by including wheat and lentils in a 6-yr, one in three canola rotation.
- Frequency of canola in rotation did not influence levels of canola oil or protein or major fatty acids.
- Weed density (pre-spray) was not strongly associate

root maggot damage were associated with greater canola yield as rotational diversity increased.

- High canola yields were associated with sites that had cooler temperatures with adequate and relatively uniform precipitation events.

(Source: Neil Harker et al. 2015. Can. J. Plant Sci. Vol. 95: Pages 9-20)

Stubble management effects on canola performance across different climatic regions of western Canada

- Field trials were conducted in 2011 and 2012 (Swan Lake, MB; Indian Head, SK; Swift Current, SK; and Grimshaw, AB), and in 2012 (Kenton, MB; Falher, AB; and Lethbridge, AB) to provide broad range of growing conditions in western Canada.
- Tall stubble (50 cm) were compared to short stubble (20 cm). Stubble damage at some sites also allowed comparison between intact and flattened stubble.
- Tall stubble caught more snow than short stubble, but the benefit of additional spring soil moisture was masked by heavy spring precipitation in both years.
- For intact stubbles, there was a distinct yield benefit from tall stubble. Tall stubble may

growing season, imparting a yield advantage.

- Canola biomass and yield were lower in damaged than intact stubble, for both short and tall stubbles. Soil warmed and dried slower in the spring under damaged stubble, limiting early-season growth, biomass and yield of canola.
- Plant population was higher in the intact than damaged stubble for tall stubble treatments, but it was higher in the damaged than intact stubble for short stubble treatments.

(Source: Michael Cardillo, et al. 2015. Can. J. Plant Sci. Vol. 95: Pages 149-159)

Canola cultivar mixtures and rotations do not mitigate the negative impacts of continuous canola

- From 2008 to 2013, several variations of continuous canola were compared to canola in rotations with wheat (W) and pea (P) near Lacombe, Beavrelodge, Edmonton, Melfort and Brandon.
- Eleven continuous canola variations involved 7 different sequences of herbicide-resistant canola types (RR-LL-CF), 3 combinations of two RR, LL or CF cultivar mixtures in year 1 & 2 followed by RR canola in year 3; and a Westar in year 1 & 2 followed by RR canola in year 3.

- Rotating herbicide-resistant canola types over years or mixing 2 cultivars of the same herbicide-resistant canola types provided no pest management, yield or seed quality benefits compared with growing the same herbicide-resistant canola cultivar in each of the 3 years.

- Weed biomass in 2013 canola was lower when preceded by P or W than most continuous canola treatments.

- Compared with continuous canola, the 3-yr rotations reduced the root maggot damage by 6% in 2010 and blackleg incidence and severity by >50% in 2013.

- Canola yield were 22% higher when canola was grown only once in 3 yrs. Compared to continuous canola and wheat-LL-RR rotation.

- Overall, most important mitigation strategy to ensure long-term sustainable canola production is to rotate canola with other crops.

(Source: Neil Harker, et al. 2015. Can. J. Plant Sci. Vol. 95: Pages 1085-1099)

Long term forage dynamics in pasture sprayed with residual broadleaf herbicide: A test of legume recovery

- Field trials were conducted from May 2010 to Sept.

height and raked to remove extra litter.

- Compared over-seeding with white Dutch clover, alfalfa and none; followed by spraying with ACMP (aminocyclopyrachlor), AMP (aminopyralid) and none (7 to 10 days later).

- Both herbicides reduced legume biomass by 63.4 g/ m2 in year 1 to 22.6 1 g/m2 in year 3 (71-100% reduction across 3 years). Thus seeding legumes after herbicide application may not be effective for restoring legumes and their seeding should be delayed until herbicide residue has dissipated.

- Conversely, biomass of other forbes and cover of dandelions were lower shortly following herbicides application only, to reach levels similar to non-sprayed controls by the 2nd growing season. Herbicides favoured dandelion recovery over others that influenced sward composition. Abundance of dandelions was more affected by mowing than herbicides.

- Grass biomass did not change significantly with herbicides. Net reduction in total biomass (grasses + legumes) was limited to 6.8%, suggesting some ability of grasses to compensate for legume removal.

- Legumes biomass was greater following over-seeding, only

vigorous grass community.

(Source: A.J Miller, et al. 2015. Can. J. Plant Sci. Vol. 95: Pages 43-53)

Biological nitrogen fixation by pulse crops on semiarid Canadian prairies

- A 3 year (2008 to 2010) study was compared biological nitrogen fixation (BNF) by different varieties of field pea, faba bean, lentil, chickpea & dry bean.

- BNF was highest in wetter 2010 and lowest in drier 2009 season. Results highlighted the negative effects of drier conditions on BNF and seed yield.

- Across years, field pea had most stable BNF ability.

- Average BNF was 52, 9, 68, 53 & 49 kg N / ha by chickpea, dry bean, faba bean, pea and lentil, respectively.

- There were large differences in BNF & yield among cultivars within a species, which varied with years.

(Source: Zakir Hossan, et al. 2017. Can. J. Plant Sci., Vol. 97: Pages 119-131)

Effect of seeding date and rate on malting barley quality

yield and increased protein concentration. But Seeding date had few effects on barley quality.

- Seeding rate of 300 seeds /m2 (27.7 seeds / Sq. ft.) usually resulted in higher kernel yield with more uniform kernels and lower protein concentration, kernel weight and plumpness than seeding at lower rates.

- Compared to lower seeding rate, 300 seeds /m2 usually showed improved germination, Kolbach index, alpha-amylase, friability modification and friability homogeneity, had no effect on distatic power, and lowered beta-glucon level.

- Seeding malting barley relatively early at 300 seeds /m2 has potential to optimize both quality and yield plus acceptability for malting grade.

(Source: John O'Donovan, et al. 2017. Can. J. Plant Sci., Vol. 97: Pages 10-13)

Nitrogen availability from dairy cow dung and urine applied to forage grasses in eastern Canada

- Timothy dominated sward on a clay and a sandy soil received 4 treatments (Control, Dung @ 1.75 kg fresh weight / m2, Diluted urine @ 50 g N / m2 and

were monitored (2009-2010 and 2010-2011) using dry matter production and nitrogen nutrition index using ion exchange membranes.

- Mid-Sept. application treatments were clipped in May, July and Sept.; Early June application treatments were clipped in July and Sept.; and Early July summer application treatments were clipped in Sept.

- Relative cumulative dry matter yields were Urine > Dilute urine > Dung > Control.

- Nitrogen uptake by the crop clippings was greater from urine (8-28%) than dung (3-12%) on both soil types.

- Applied N was available to timothy for all application times, and being greater from urine than dung.

- Positive correlation (R2 > 0.61) between nitrogen nutrition index and dry matter yield confirmed the capacity of ion exchange membrane to assess N availability from urine and dung.

(Source: Gilles Belager, et al. 2015. Can. J. Plant Sci., Vol. 95: Pages 55-65)

Influence of production systems on return and risk from malting barley production in western

(Beaverlodge, Brandon, Fairview, Indian Head, Lacombe, Lethbridge, Scott) in western Canada.

- Different stubble type (barley, pea and canola), N rate (50% and 100% of recommended) and fungicide application at flag leaf were compared.

- Planting barley on pea stubble was more profitable than on canola or barley stubble.

- Potential to reduce N rate (50%) on pea stubble, but results were not conclusive.

- Fungicide application increased yield and quality, but benefits and costs were about equal. Fungicide should only be considered when plant disease levels will significantly impact barley yield.

- Overall, Net return (NR) was higher and risk was lower for malting barley production, when preceding crop was pea, fungicide was applied and N rate was 50%.

- Priority for malting barley production should be to not plant barley on barley stubble (rotate crops) control leaf diseases when present and apply adequate but not excessive N rate to avoid high protein content.

County of Grande Prairie Corner

By Sonja Raven, Agricultural Fieldman

It seems as though a difficult fall has been followed by a challenging spring in our world. Although the last week-plus of favourable weather has certainly helped seeding, we are definitely behind where we like to be this time of year. Hopefully the weather will continue to hold, and the seeding will soon be finished.

At the County, we have spent the last month training our seasonal staff and getting them ready for their busy summer of work. We are already out weed inspecting, and following up on files from last year. As the ditches and shoulders are still pretty wet, we hope to get spraying and mowing within the next couple of weeks.

We are also bracing for the retirement of our extremely talented Pest and Disease Inspector, Robert Sallis. Robert has spent the past five years at the County providing area growers with excellent pest and disease inspecting service, and solid herbicide recommendations. The information he has gathered has been very helpful to Alberta Ag in developing programs and forecasts based on local data. He has also developed significant expertise in tree ailments, which many of our residents have benefited from. It is with regret we announce you Robert for all you have brought to our team.

Our Weed Warrior Program is still looking for 2 more non-profit groups to come pick weeds and earn $500! There is also an extra cash prize for Best Team Spirit, and Most Picked. The program typically runs in early July, and sites have already been identified. Contact Jill at 780-532-9727 to register your group today!

As fieldman, I have been able to put a bit more of the "field" back into my activities this spring. I have been working with some local producers on weed management plans, and pasture rejuvenation questions.

We hosted our first Organic Information Session in Demmitt this May. We had a number of area organic producers come and listen to Iris Vaisman from Organic Alberta, Nicole Kimmel, Provincial Weed Specialist, and Jerry Kitt, a successful local organic farmer. We also had the opportunity to hear about a weed control method that uses steam and a special mixture of organic farmers, and see what concerns and issues they have that we may be able to help with. Plans for the next workshop are underway, with it likely being held in February of 2018.

A community meeting in Webster to discuss the ongoing Oxeye Daisy weed concerns, and introduce some information on white cockle was appreciated by those who were in attendance. The community approach to weed control can be so effective when you get people working together to deal with problems. As the County is responsible for weed control on municipal roads, we feel we are members of the community as well, and are working to do our part to control noxious weeds, particularly the oxeye daisy in this area. A summary of the meeting and the information presented was then mailed out to Webster-area residents, to ensure that those who were unable to make the meeting, still benefited from the information shared.

Finally, our Rural Acreage Owner Pesticide Program continues to receive attention. This program is for those rural landowners who own less than 40 acres, but need effective

class weed control products were available to acreage owners, and these were often ineffective on controlling plants like common tansy or Canada thistle. A pesticide applicator course designed just for these landholders has been developed by Alberta Environment, the Association of Alberta Agricultural Fieldmen, and Lakeland College. The individuals how to safely apply herbicides on their property, as well as introducing them to principles of Integrated Pest Management. After successful completion of the on-line course, a certificate can be printed off and taken to me, as County Fieldman. I then confirm that the applicant understands the safe application principles, and rent them a sprayer with their regulated weeds. PLEASE NOTE: this is not for nuisance weeds like dandelion. If you are a resident of the County of Grande Prairie, a rural acreage owner, and are interested in this program, please contact Sonja at 780-927-9727 and I would be pleased to help.

Thanks for reading, and I'll be back in the next issue!

Living in Cougar Country

Cougars are efficient hunters that prey on deer, elk, moose, sheep and other mammals.
Cougars may also feed on domestic pets and livestock.

Avoid attracting wildlife onto your property.

- Use deer-resistant plants when landscaping and don't leave food or salt licks for deer.
- Keep garbage in containers with tight-fitting lids and clean up spillage from bird feeders.
- Don't leave pet food outside.

Teach your kids about cougars.

- Play outside during daylight hours, avoid heavily-wooded areas and stay in a group.
- If you see a cougar, never turn your back, run away or show fear by screaming.

Protect your pets.

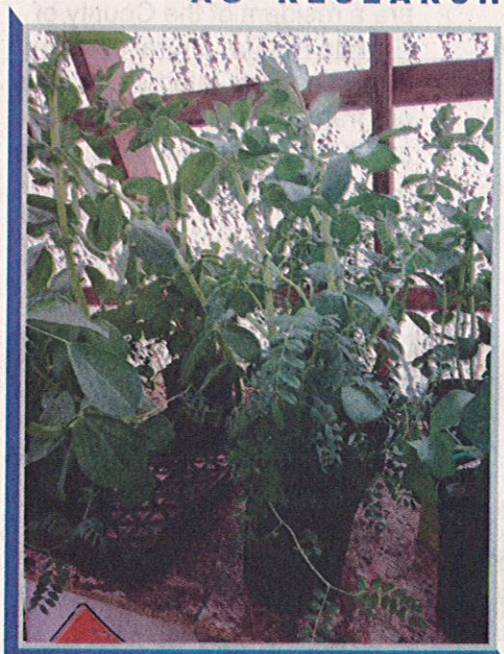
- Ensure outdoor animal enclosures are secure and closed across the top.
- Don't let your cats or dogs roam and supervise your pets when they're outside.
- Walk your dogs during daylight and avoid off-trail areas with thick vegetation.

Don't provide cougars with shelter.

- Trim shrubs and the bottom of trees along driveways and walkways.

Elusive and wary of humans,
cougars are most active at dawn, dusk and night.

SARDA AG RESEARCH Summer Field School



Join us for an educational day of speaker presentations and trial tours! You will have the chance to interact with fellow producers and experts to learn how to best take care of your farm. A 75$ fee will include transportation to and from the trial sites, a barbeque lunch, a proceedings booklet, access to the speaker sessions, and a tour of SARDA trials on different crops and agronomic management practices.

This years topics:

- Industrial Hemp
- Faba Beans
- Native Pollinators
- Hail Project

When: July 13, 2017 starting at 8:30 a.m.—3:30 p.m.

Where: Donnelly Sportex

How to register: online at www.sarda.ca, or phone 780-837-2900

We hope to see you there!

Subscribe to receive the latest news and notifications of events

CLICK HERE

www.sarda.ca

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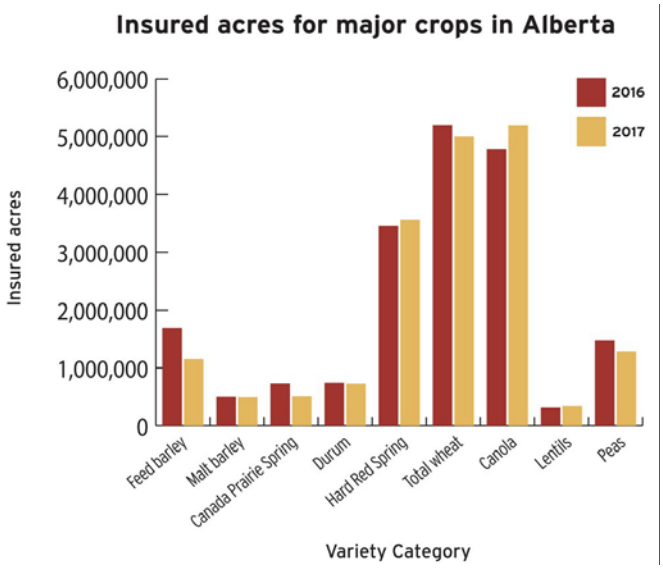
Unseeded acres create ripple effect in the number of insured acres this summer

Insured barley and pea acres are down, but canola, lentil, and hemp acres went up

By Jennifer Blair
Reporter
Published: August 1, 2017



Two years of rough weather conditions haven't been enough to drive producers to increase their crop insurance coverage.

"I don't think there's a huge change in the overall level of insurance participation. The reasons people participate aren't always dependent on the weather," said Jesse Cole, research analyst at Agriculture Financial Services Corporation (AFSC).

"There could be a few more acres, but the program is fairly mature. While we might pick up or lose a per cent here or there, on average, it's fairly saturated."

AFSC insures about 75 per cent of annual crop acres in Alberta. But based on crop insurance land reports submitted to the agency, there were a few surprises in what Alberta farmers planted this year. (As of July 17, 95 per cent of those land reports had been submitted.)

“The big thing we saw this year was over 500,000 acres of unseeded land that guys couldn’t seed because it was too wet or they had some unharvested acres that are still out there,” said Cole.

“We’re still seeing some of the ripple effects from the spring with the unseeded acres. It’s no coincidence that the acres there are reasonably similar to the (number of) unharvested acres. There’s definitely a correlation there.”

Between 2012 and 2016, the average for unseeded acres in Alberta was around 76,000. That shot up to about 508,000 unseeded acres this year. As a result of those unseeded acres, AFSC pushed back its seeding dates for all annual crops it insures. The last time that happened was 2011, said Cole.

“2011 was a pretty substantial year,” he said. “There was quite a bit of moisture down in southern Alberta that caused issues with producers getting things in the ground. That was the last time we did a significant push-back on some of those recommended seeding dates.”

Unseeded acres may have also caused a drop in barley acres, from nearly 2.2 million acres in 2016 to 1.6 million acres in this year.

“I was thinking there would be more barley in the ground because it’s a crop that you can seed a little bit later, but what might be happening there is that the barley for grain didn’t get seeded and it’s going to silage,” said Cole.

“Our deadline for silage is substantially later than our deadline for barley, so there might be a significant amount of silage in this year. But that’s speculation at this point.”

Even so, malt barley acres have remained stable at around a half a million acres, which was also unexpected.

“I was surprised that there were as many malt acres insured this year as there were last year,” said Cole. “I would have thought that if barley in general went down, malt would go down too. But I think it’s geographic — that the commercial or feed barley is in those areas that had a lot of unharvested acres.”

Peas are down from about 1.5 million acres in 2016 to 1.3 million acres — a big drop but still strong compared to 2015's 1.1 million acres.

"The price of peas right now is still good, and it's an economically attractive crop to grow right now," said Cole. "The seeding deadline for peas is earlier than for most crops, so there's less opportunity to get them in the ground, but I think the economic incentive was enough that people got the peas in the ground."

But the jump in lentil acres from around 313,000 acres in 2016 to around 339,000 acres this year was a surprise.

"Most of the lentils were in areas that didn't have unharvested crops last fall, but it was a surprise to me to see that many acres," he said. "It may indicate that lentils in Alberta are here to stay and are beginning to be a little bit more stable now."

Wheat acres are "relatively stable" at around the five-million mark, and canola acres are up from 4.8 million acres in 2016 to almost 5.2 million acres.

Hemp plantings have shot up to 17,500 acres (versus 7,700 a year ago).

"With hemp, the processors are contracting again, so there are more acres of hemp in the province this year than there were last year," said Cole.

Despite the relative stable number of insured acres in the province there's always some value in producers looking at their risk management plans and "seeing if their numbers are working out without crop insurance," said Cole.

"I'd look at long-run averages based on year-to-year variances and see if it works out on your farm," he said.

"If your numbers are going up and down, you may be able to cut off some of those valleys by taking a look at whether crop insurance would make a big difference over time."

150 Years of Canadian Agriculture

From the July 4, 2017 Issue of Agri-News

Agri-News This Week Agri-News Home

The 2016 Census of Agriculture marks the 22nd census since Confederation in 1867. Just as Canada as a country has evolved over the past 150 years, so too has the agriculture sector. Agriculture has used innovation to push the bounds of production, transforming farming from the small scale to a highly mechanized and advanced industry.

While there are fewer agricultural operations in Canada than there were in 1871, the average farm size has risen consistently—from 98 acres in 1871 to 820 acres in 2016. Canada reported 14 times as much wheat acreage in 2016 than was reported on the first Census of Agriculture in 1871. There were also 10 times as many pigs and 5 times as many head of cattle as reported in 1871.

Total farm sales climbed to their highest levels ever in 2015, reaching $69.4 billion compared with $364.9 million in 1900. This represents an increase in average sales per farm from $714 to $358,503.

Based on the data from the 2016 Census of Agriculture, the infographic 150 Years of Canadian Agriculture provides a visual overview of the evolution of Canadian agriculture over the last 150 years.

The national snapshot, 2016 Census of Agriculture as well as provincial highlights are also available online.

Contact:
Statistics Canada
1-800-263-1136

What's your biggest disease threat this year?

The weather will tell the tale, but there's one crop disease 'producers should be thinking about and preparing for'

By Jennifer Blair
Reporter
Published: June 21, 2017

Photo: Lionel Kaskiw, Manitoba Agriculture

Predicting crop disease problems is like taking a shot in the dark at a moving target.

"For disease to develop, we need certain weather, certain hosts, and certain pathogens, so it can really be like looking into a crystal ball," said Stephen Strelkov, a professor and researcher at the University of Alberta.

"As a result, there are multiple issues that may be vying for attention."

But when asked to give their best educated guess, three Alberta plant pathologists all targeted one disease that producers should watch out for this summer — fusarium head blight.

“If I were to name one disease that producers should be thinking about and preparing for, it would be fusarium head blight,” said Kelly Turkington, research scientist with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada.

“It caused some real problems last year, and what that means is you have lots of infested residue in many areas of the Prairies that carries the fusarium pathogen.”

- **Read more: Three more crop diseases to watch for in 2017**

In 2016, fusarium shot up significantly in both incidence and severity, with almost one-quarter of all crop samples in Alberta testing positive for the disease — up from about six per cent in 2015. But the disease is also expanding its reach into other regions of the province from its typical epicentre of southern Alberta, said Michael Harding, research scientist with Alberta Agriculture and Forestry.

Mike Harding photo: File

“Fusarium head blight is the one that’s probably experiencing the biggest change across the province and moving into areas where it previously hadn’t really been an issue,” said Harding.

“It is expanding into new areas regardless of the season, and the seasons where we have the really conducive environmental conditions, it’s becoming more and more severe.”

An expensive disease

Years where producers saw high fusarium levels — such as last year — produce inoculum that stays in the soil for the following growing season, triggering another outbreak if conditions are warm and wet.

“It becomes a bit of a cycle,” said Strelkov. “There’s more severe disease, so there’s more infected residue, and then that’s available again to cause further infections. It can start to increase more rapidly as time goes by as you have more and more disease present.

“Fusarium head blight was a pretty big issue last year, so it definitely might be an issue again this year.”

And in wet seasons, the losses can be devastating for farmers. Since the early 1990s, when the disease caused its first severe outbreak in the Canadian Prairies, estimated losses have ranged between $50 million to $300 million annually in Canada.

*Kelly Turkington*photo:File

“It will cause a reduction in yield as little as five per cent upwards of 30 per cent, depending on the level of disease,” said Turkington.

Fusarium also produces mycotoxins that limit the end-use markets for the grains, added Harding.

“In cases where you get a lot of mycotoxin in the grain, it can be difficult to find a market for it.”

But the thing that “really hits producers’ pocketbooks” is the downgrading that comes with fusarium-damaged kernels, said Turkington.

“You can quickly go from a No. 1 to a No. 2 to a No. 3 depending on the type of wheat.”

Last year, conditions were “very conducive” to fusarium, and producers saw a lot of downgrading, said Harding.

“When we get a wet season, we can have quite a bit of damage and financial loss,” he said.

“In cases where graminearum becomes common or well established, we start to see more fusarium-damaged kernels and more downgrading and, therefore, more financial loss.”

And when high levels of mycotoxins are combined with downgrading, “the grain almost becomes unmarketable,” added Turkington.

Management tools

Managing fusarium head blight can be a “tough nut to crack” too, said Harding.

“It’s really difficult to throw one single management tool at it and see any effect,” he said.

“There isn’t one thing you can do — like spray a fungicide or use a crop rotation or grow a resistant variety — to manage the disease. It’s challenging to manage it. You have to pile on as many management tools as necessary to try and get ahead of the disease.”

Extending your crop rotation, treating your seed, choosing fields with low levels of disease, and using a resistant variety will all help, but once the seed is in the ground, options are limited.

“At that point, you’ll want to look at spraying a fungicide and ensure that you get the most out of that fungicide as possible,” said Turkington.

“The key thing with fusarium is waiting until you have full head emergence. You get that product on all of the plant tissue ideally that you want to protect.

“It will certainly help to improve the level of control, which can be a challenge with fusarium head blight.”

But at best, fungicides will offer about 50 per cent control of the disease, and “once you see disease in your field, it’s too late to spray with a fungicide,” said Turkington.

So producers need to be on the lookout for it.

“You need to scout for it and you need to be aware of how much fusarium graminearum you have in your region or on your farm,” said Harding.

“If you’re in an area where it’s already common, you know to expect it. But fusarium graminearum is moving. If you’re a producer who hasn’t had to deal with fusarium graminearum before, that situation could change.”

You want pollinators to make their home on your range

There are scores of native pollinators in Alberta — and the more you have on your rangeland, the better

By Jill Burkhardt FOLLOW
Contributor
Published: June 27, 2017

Purple prairie clover is just one in a long list of native species on Alberta's rangelands that have 'co-evolved' with native pollinators. *Photo: Monica Kohler*

There is a buzz on range- and pasture lands. And we really need to pay attention to native pollinators and the benefits that they provide, says a rangeland ecologist.

"Pollinators are critical to rangelands themselves, and the plants that are there," said Cameron Carlyle, an assistant professor at the University of Alberta, who is not only studying the benefits pollinators provide, but tracking how well they are doing.

The range of pollinator species is diverse but they roughly fall into two groups, he said.

“Bumblebees, are the large fuzzy bees that we commonly think of when we think of bees. Solitary bees tend to be smaller and take many forms. Bees aren’t the only pollinators — moths, butterflies and flies are other insect pollinators — but generally most pollination done by insects in our grasslands is done by bees.”

Pollinators have “co-evolved” with native plant species, said Cary Hamel, conservation science manager of the Nature Conservancy of Canada’s Manitoba region.

“These ecosystems have been evolving for thousands of years,” he said.

Most ranchers think of rangelands in terms of their ability to produce grass for their cattle, but it goes beyond that. Healthy and productive rangelands have a diverse array of species, including native forbs (such as buffalo bean or pea vine) or introduced ones (such as clover or alfalfa).

“The productivity of that grass could be partially dependent upon forb (flowering plant) species that are present,” said Carlyle. “Anything that is flowering is going to be dependent upon pollination and a lot of that is dependent upon insect pollinators.”

So if pollinators disappear out of the rangeland ecosystem, then some plants, such as nitrogen-fixing legumes, will, too.

“If we start to lose (legumes) then we would see declines in productivity,” said Carlyle. “Not to mention the loss in diversity in forage types on the landscape.”

In Alberta, we don’t know if native pollinators are on the decline. But Carlyle said other research indicates bumblebee numbers are falling. The exact cause isn’t known but there are indications that their ranges are shifting and that a changing climate is a factor.

“Climate change is likely going to impact these native bees,” said Carlyle. “They are getting ‘squished’ as the climate changes because southern areas will become too warm for them but their populations can’t move north fast enough.”

Helping them out

So what can grazers do to sustain a diverse and abundant pollinator community?

Keeping your range in good health tops the list.

“Our research has found a fairly strong positive relationship between range health and bee diversity and bee abundance,” Carlyle said. “In general, a lack of invasive species, a diversity of plants, and the maintenance of structure is more conducive to a healthy pollinator community,” added Hamel. “If you have land with flowers or flowering plants, that’s a great start. Continue to maintain those habitats.”

Diversity is also a good thing as shrubs and forest, grassland, and wetlands provide a variety of habitat for different pollinators. However, in the Aspen Parkland zone, keeping open meadows and prairie areas intact and free from shrub and tree encroachment benefits pollinators.

Having different types of grasses also helps.

“Bunchgrasses can be really important in terms of where they nest,” said Hamel, noting butterflies complete their life cycle on the rangeland and the caterpillars will use grass as a source of food.

“Many native species are tied to native grasses.”

Having nearby tame pastures can also be a plus as they provide an additional food source for pollinators, which can travel several hundred metres or even, for some species, a few kilometres.

“Tame pastures usually have a significant floral component and they can play a role in conservation,” said Hamel, adding having different food sources at different times in the growing season “makes the landscape stronger.”

Both Hamel and Carlyle have seen different pollinator communities use different stages of rangelands at different times throughout the year.

“On recently grazed rangeland, the grazing resulted in a reduced litter layer, we suspect,” said Hamel. “It meant the site warmed up early in the spring and it had a greater abundance of pollinators in the springtime and a greater diversity.”

Large ranches, for example, that have a diversity of land uses and grazing approaches typically have a greater diversity of pollinators. And when rangeland borders cropland, particularly canola fields, both landscapes benefit.

“When we look at Alberta, or anywhere on the Prairies, there is this mosaic of different land uses — cropland and rangeland,” said Carlyle. “What we are also seeing is areas that have more rangeland, whether you’re in a canola field or in rangeland, if a piece of land is surrounded by more rangeland, you’re going to have more bees and a more diverse bee community.”

However, canola and other flowering crops only provide their abundance of pollen and nectar for a brief period, so rangelands are the key provider — and not only for food.

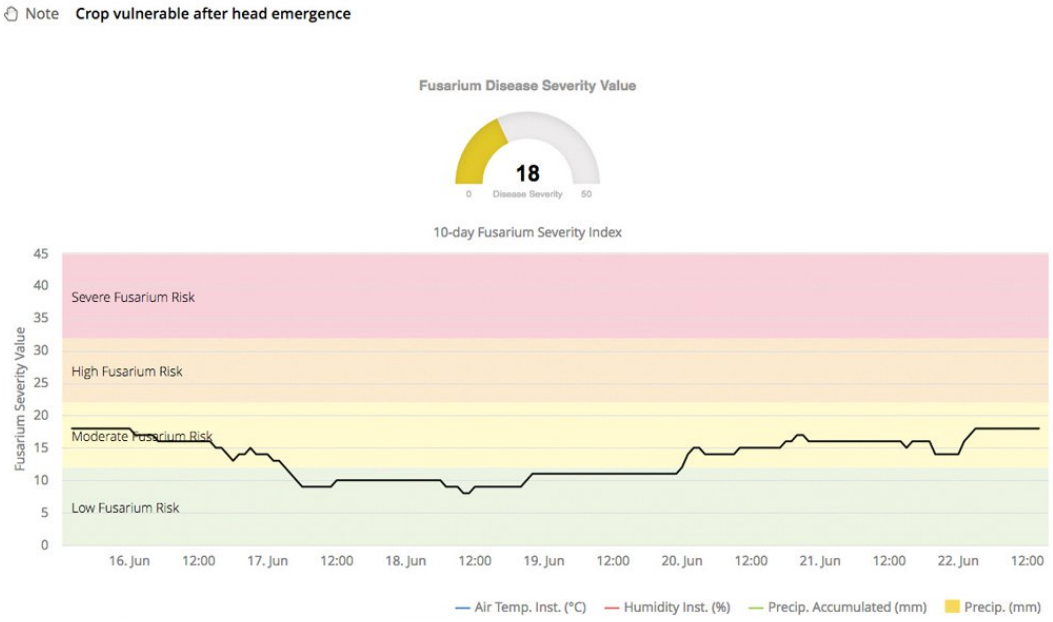
“Many bees nest in the ground or amongst dead plant material, so rangelands and other areas with undisturbed soils are important nesting grounds for bees,” said Carlyle. “Areas such as cropland where soils and the soil surface are regularly disturbed are less suitable nesting grounds.”

Both Hamel and Carlyle said there is little research on native pollinators — but both are working on changing that.

“As we learn more, I suspect there are going to be some surprises,” Hamel said.

Fusarium risk map launched in Alberta

By Jennifer Blair
Reporter
Published: July 11, 2017



A sample of the graph which shows whether the area around a weather station is at low, moderate or high risk for fusarium. *Photo: Alberta Agriculture and Forestry*

Available on weatherdata.ca, the information is a tool to help producers decide whether fungicide is needed

The provincial government has launched a mobile-friendly tool that will allow cereal producers to measure their fusarium head blight risk.

“Fusarium became a huge issue in Alberta last year,” said Brian Kennedy, grower relations and extension co-ordinator at Alberta Wheat Commission, which also worked on the tool.

“It’s been sneaking up on the province for a number of years, moving north and west. There were a lot of economic consequences to fusarium head blight last year in the province of Alberta.

“We want to have this tool available to growers to help them manage the economic risk.”

In 2016, fusarium head blight shot up significantly in both incidence and severity, with almost one-quarter of all crop samples in Alberta testing positive for the disease, up from about six per cent in 2015.

Prior to this tool, Alberta didn’t have a fusarium risk model like the ones available for Manitoba and Saskatchewan growers, said Alberta Agriculture and Forestry agrometeorologist Ralph Wright.

“Each and every day, both those provinces are putting out a map showing you what the risk for fusarium is,” said Wright.

“What we did was develop a mobile-friendly website that gives you an hourly graph of what fusarium is doing.”

The tool draws from over 375 weather stations across Alberta that report hourly and then looks at the number of hours of precipitation and the number of hours the temperature was between 15 and 30° over the last seven days.

“It will get the fusarium disease severity value from the closest weather station,” said Kennedy.

“Then it comes up with a gauge of the current disease severity index of low, moderate, and high risk.”

Risk assessment, not a forecast

But this isn’t a forecast, he added.

“A forecast is predicting that something is going to happen,” said Kennedy.

“This is just showing the risk of whether these conditions are favourable for the development of fusarium head blight. Then it’s up to growers to be aware of the other factors.”

And the No. 1 risk factor is timing. “If their crop is not heading out yet, there’s basically no risk.”

But growers also need to be aware of what variety they planted, whether a seed treatment was used, whether they planted infected seed, what was on their field last year and how much fusarium there is in their county, among other things.

“Using that information, this is one more tool that will help growers make a decision on whether or not they need to take some action to control the risk of infection,” said Kennedy.

“When growers see that the risk is elevated in their area, this will help them to determine the economic value of applying the fungicide.”

Because this is the first year the tool is being used, and because it’s based on Manitoba’s model, researchers will be refining the tool over the coming year to ensure its accuracy. A Prairie-wide study is also being initiated to develop a standard model for the Prairies and “tweak” the maps going forward.

“It’s another tool that helps growers in decision-making,” said Kennedy.

“We think it’s pretty accurate, but we need to continually validate and ground-truth it in the hope that someday it will be possible to have a forecast like the wheat midge maps.”

To access the tool, visit the site, choose the weather station closest to you and switch to the ‘Derivatives’ tab, selecting ‘Fusarium Disease Severity Value.’

Algae could put dugout water safety at risk

By Agri-news
Published: July 17, 2017

Toxins produced by blue-green algae can cause organ damage or even death if ingested by livestock or pets. *Photo: Thinkstock*

An Alberta Agriculture and Forestry (AF) water specialist has a warning about the dangers of blue-green algae.

“Blue-green algae is actually cyanobacteria, and can produce toxins that can be very dangerous,” says Shawn Elgert, agricultural water engineer, Barrhead.

Elgert says the first and most important step is to identify the type of growth. “Blue-green algae can look like blue-green scum, pea soup or grass clippings suspended in the water. You should start watching for it when the temperatures increase.”

If blue-green algae is suspected in a dugout, it is best to be cautious, says Elgert. “You should contact a water specialist to diagnose the growth to determine if it is potentially a toxic growth. You should also remove your livestock from the water source in the interim and prevent them

from accessing it. One rule of thumb is that if you can grab it as a solid mass in your hand that is not blue-green algae."

If blue-green algae is present, the dugout can be treated using a copper product registered for use in farm dugouts. "Once you treat it, consumption should be restricted for up to a month. The use of copper will break the cells open and release the toxins, if present, into the water all at once, so it's important that you stop using the water during this time so the toxins can degrade. You can follow up with aluminum sulphate and/or hydrated lime treatments afterwards to remove the nutrients from the water to prevent regrowth."

Elgert says there are also preventive measures that can be taken to try to avoid the problem.

Farm leaders ‘cautiously optimistic’ about transport bill

By Jennifer Blair
Reporter
Published: July 20, 2017

Photo: File

Ottawa’s new ‘transportation modernization’ bill addresses key concerns raised during 2013 rail crisis, but has gaps

Anew national transportation bill could leave a major gap in grain movement during the 2017 harvest — particularly in areas captive to one railway, say Alberta farm leaders.

“Between Aug. 1 and when this new bill comes into effect, there’s a period where there might be a hole in performance,” said Alberta Canola director Renn Breitkreuz, who farms near Onoway.

“We’re just going to have to get through that period. Hopefully this bill passes as quickly as possible, which would mean that window of time is as brief as possible.”

At first glance, Bill C-49 — the *Transportation Modernization Act* — appears to address most of the concerns that producers had about rail transport during the 2013 harvest, where a record-high

bumper crop and backlogs in grain movement created a grain movement crisis for producers across Western Canada. In the midst of that crisis, the federal government enacted an emergency order-in-council that mandated the shipping of minimum levels of grain and extended interswitching. And that emergency measure expires on Aug. 1.

“I think the government believes that everybody is going to play nice and that we’re going to see a smooth transition into Bill C-49,” said Olds-area farmer Jeff Nielsen, who is president of the Grain Growers of Canada. “But as a collective group, we’re concerned about the period between Aug. 1 and the passage of C-49.”

And until the bill becomes law, western Canadian growers will be stuck in a wait-and-see mode.

“We’ll be going into harvest and everybody is hoping for a very good crop. We’re seeing some great opportunities for pricing and people like to take advantage of early shipping,” said Nielsen.

“But we really don’t know how the railroads are going to perform yet. That has always been the problem.

“We are concerned that prior to its passage, we’re not going to get adequate movement of grain.”

Looks good ‘so far’

Even so, farm leaders are “cautiously optimistic” about the bill, which passed second reading last month and is expected to receive royal assent in the fall.

“What we’ve seen so far looks good, but as with many things, the devil is in the details, and there are a lot of parts that need to be worked out,” said D’Arcy Hilgartner, chair of Alberta Pulse Growers. “It’s something that we as an industry are hoping to work with the federal government to make sure we have something that meets the needs of the Alberta farmer.

“But overall, it’s a good start — better than we’ve seen in many years.”

The bill has introduced reciprocal penalties for failures in service, which was “always a concern” for farmers, he said.

“We’ve had challenges with the reliability of the system — having the cars in place when needed and expected. That’s probably been farmers’ biggest challenge and frustration,” said Hilgartner, who farms near Camrose.

“If things don’t work out and the cars aren’t there, there are no real consequences on either side.

“And unless it has some teeth, any legislation that you have is hard to enforce. If it’s just based on goodwill, that really doesn’t take you very far.”

The maximum revenue entitlement, or revenue cap, will remain, but only for bulk shipping.

“They have taken it away for containers, and that’s a bit of a concern,” said Breitkreuz.

That could affect western Canadian pulse crops, 44 per cent of which are shipped to Vancouver in containers.

“We move a lot of grain through standardized shipping, so with any reforms to the maximum revenue entitlement, we need data to show if this is working or not,” said Hilgartner.

The bill does not extend interswitching, which allows shippers to get a competing railway to haul their grain if it’s within 160 kilometres of an interchange.

“Especially over this last year, that’s helped bring in some rail cars where they’re needed,” said Hilgartner.

That provision expires on Aug. 1, and instead, the bill has introduced a different and more complex measure called “long-haul interswitching” for distances up to 1,200 kilometres, or 50 per cent of the total haul in Canada — whichever is greater.

“They’re looking to put in long-haul interswitching to replace the current provisions, but we need data to support that — is this working, and could it be working better?” said Hilgartner.

“We don’t know what that’s going to look like yet,” Breitkreuz added.

“It’s a big bill, and there’s lots of stuff that’s included in it. The transportation system is a complex thing. Some of the things, we won’t know exactly how they work in the marketplace and at the farm level without going through a year or two of shipping grain.”

Group to keep watch

But the newly revived Crop Logistics Working Group hopes to alleviate some of that uncertainty.

“It was kind of on hiatus for a bit, but we’re in the process of getting the group back up again,” said Nielsen. “We’re just in the discovery stages now. We had our first meeting on June 20, and it was a very good meeting.”

The Crop Logistics Working Group was re-established for a fourth mandate by federal Agriculture Minister Lawrence MacAulay in May. Composed of grain industry stakeholders from across the Prairies, the group will work to identify supply chain challenges, particularly in Canada’s grain-handling system.

Right now, their key priorities are monitoring the implementation of Bill C-49, measuring data performance, identifying infrastructure needs, and bolstering system resiliency.

“We have to focus our efforts on ensuring that the information that’s getting to government is the right information and concise enough for our government officials to understand the need for the speedy passage of this,” said Nielsen.

“We just need to see that there’s no hiccups in the bill and no delay in the passage of the bill.”

Ultimately, western Canadian growers “can’t keep relying on stop-gap emergency measures,” said Breitkreuz.

“We need more capacity and accountability in the system as a whole,” he said. “The transportation system is an integral part of getting my product to the market. Everything has to work in sync for that to happen, including the bulk transportation system.”

Without that accountability, Canadian farmers — not railways or elevators — are the ones who suffer, Hilgartner added.

“You get into the game of the railways blaming the elevators and the elevators blaming the railways. But if there’s a ship waiting at port because we can’t get our grain there, we’re the ones who pay,” he said. “At the end of the day, if this doesn’t work, it’s the Canadian farmer who pays the bill. We have a vested interest to make sure this works right.”

High moisture levels could drive up canola diseases across province

By Jennifer Blair
Reporter
Published: July 19, 2017

Depending on moisture conditions this summer, sclerotinia could be an issue in canola, Keith Gabert says. *Photo: Jennifer Blair*

Sclerotinia can reduce canola yields by up to 50 per cent — but a well-timed fungicide application can prevent some of those losses

It may be a little bit early to guess, but canola agronomist Keith Gabert predicts that sclerotinia will be a problem in canola crops this summer.

“We always assume that we’re going to have sclerotinia issues,” said the Canola Council of Canada agronomist. “Typically, sclerotinia germinates under good moisture conditions, so we’re making the assumption that unless it’s a drought, you have sclerotinia somewhere in the field.”

Seeding conditions this spring were “quite wet,” but moisture levels so far this season haven’t been excessive, depending on the growing area, Gabert said at CanolaPALOOZA in late June.

“Sclerotinia is driven by moisture. If your crop canopy has moisture in it and you had rain, we look at using a well-timed fungicide application as a preventive insurance-type application,” he said, adding the right time to spray is between 20 and 50 per cent bloom.

“If you have apothecia (or fruiting bodies), that’s high risk, and we’ll probably ask you to spray. If you don’t find apothecia, we still think it’s a risk and we’ll probably ask you to spray.”

At that point, producers should go in with “a good-quality fungicide and high water volume — something we can get a good coating on the petals that are there and try to protect that early window of flowering.”

But it’s important to target the other parts of the plant as well, he added. “That tends to be where we see the most yield penalty — if we get infections on the main stem.”

Last year — with its frequent rainfalls that lasted for the bulk of the growing season — was the exception.

“We had sclerotinia infections on all parts of the plants all throughout the growing season,” said Gabert. “If a grower sprayed three times, he might have thought that was an economical attack plan, but the first application didn’t seem to do that much. And when that fungicide becomes less effective after 10 or 14 days, we still saw a lot of infection.”

And while those weather conditions usually push canola yields up — “We had growers with 30 to 50 per cent infection of sclerotinia seeing 40 to 50 bushels” — the potential yields were likely half again higher.

“If a grower tells me that he has 50 per cent sclerotinia infection and 40-bushel yield, it probably means there was 20 bushels lost to disease,” said Gabert. “He had a 60-bushel crop that we couldn’t get for him because we’re not managing the disease aggressively enough.”

Sclerotinia is largely driven by past cropping history, he said.

“With last year being particularly bad and knowing that a lot of growers are on a wheat-canola rotation, I’m looking at 2018 as being back on that same land with really high inoculum levels in the soil,” he said. “Given high moisture, that would be a really bad recipe for sclerotinia.”

Growing tolerant varieties and employing split applications of fungicide will help manage it, but “it’s a really aggressive disease.”

“Every broadleaf crop can get it. Chances are it’s in your field and moisture is going to push it forward,” he said. “It’s always something to watch out for.”

Clubroot

Clubroot, on the other hand, is “a little easier to predict,” said Gabert.

“If you’ve scouted for it, you have a bit of an idea if it’s in your field,” said Gabert, adding the number of infected fields across the province is growing exponentially.

“The one dry year, we had a bit of a dip in terms of numbers of fields reported, but just as a rough rule of thumb, I fully anticipate 300 to 400 new fields reported every year if there’s any kind of adequate moisture.”

Resistant varieties have worked “exceptionally well,” especially where they have been deployed before clubroot builds up in the field, but ultimately, producers need to avoid moving soil around.

“I know it’s not something we want to think about, but when we find clubroot in the field, 90 per cent of the time, it’s near the approach the grower uses,” said Gabert. “It’s pretty clear in most cases that it’s coming with ag equipment.”

Sanitizing equipment can help manage that, but it needs to be practical for growers.

“If we tell you to clean every piece of equipment every time it moves on and off your farm, you might not be pleased to do that much,” said Gabert. “If you have multiple points of entry onto your farm, it becomes harder to manage. But if you have a relatively closed farm and you put a little more effort into keeping that soil out, you may be able to prevent it from coming in.”

If you buy a piece of equipment from an area that has clubroot in it, clean it before you leave the area and before you get to the farm.

“For a lot of growers, they only bring in a new piece of equipment every year or two, especially something that moves soil like a disc or air seeder,” said Gabert. “If you can make sure it doesn’t bring clubroot onto your farm, maybe that’s only a once every two- or three-year exercise.”

And if there’s already clubroot in your field, the best thing you can do is lengthen your canola rotation.

“We know if we put clubroot-resistant varieties in a field where the pressure is high, as little as two rotations will give us patches where the resistance is no longer working,” said Gabert. “If we want to keep those tools for the industry to keep using, we need to try to avoid clubroot as much as possible.”

How to prevent parasite resistance to worms and flies

Beef 911: Developing and using good protocols will keep these valuable treatments working for you and your herd

By Roy Lewis
Contributor
Published: July 27, 2017

Photo: Thinkstock

We heard years ago about resistance with fly tags.

I believe the first one was called Bovaid and with no other tags on the market, researchers noticed resistance developing after a few years. Soon other companies were making tags with a different family of chemicals in them, so producers could rotate them and not allow resistance to develop.

The great thing about fly resistance is the horn flies are visible on the back as they continually feed. So if the tags or other fly control methods become ineffective, flies are immediately visible on the back. This is especially true on bulls as they attract more flies — hundreds to thousands will be visible feeding if control is inadequate.

In the last several years, a new product called Cylence was developed as a pour-on for flies. Its effectiveness lasts about two-thirds of the time as fly tags, but was used a lot because it was easy

to apply. The cows did not have to be caught and it could be applied at turnout to pasture (or if cattle were processed during the summer for some reason).

We are now starting to see some resistance to the Cylence. For producers who have used it several years in a row, flies can be seen on the backs of cattle way short of the usual effectiveness window. We are not getting the bang for the buck so to speak.

If producers do see flies present much sooner than expected, it is time to change products. The best remedy is to keep cycling through the different tags and other pour-on products (such as Saber or Boss as well as Cylence). I am sure there are other products or trade names out there I am not aware of and new ones are always being worked on. Your veterinarian can advise which product is best depending if lice, flies, or even ticks become the significant parasite.

Length of efficacy varies, so timing is always critical in applying these products. Rotation prevents resistance from developing and weight gains are improved on the cattle, which is what you as producers strive for. Next time you are out in your pastures, use binoculars and check for fly numbers. If processing, flies are very easy to spot when surface feeding on the backs of cattle, especially on the herd sires. If you do nothing else, treat bulls on turnout for breeding.

With internal parasites (worms), resistance (or lack of efficacy) has been shown in the U.S. and Canada to the pour-on and injectable endectocides. This has been a bigger problem in areas of the southern states where internal parasites are treated several times a year, but in Canada we are starting to see the same thing. Researchers are currently looking at this in Canada and a fair amount of resistance is being found.

So what do we do as a conscientious producer? There are several things you can do.

First, don’t overtreat. If cattle need treating, then treat them. But that doesn’t mean applying a product such as Ivermectin every time they go through the chute. Just because it is now cheaper, some producers are treating more often than they used to.

You also don’t want to underdose, as that can also speed the development of resistance as well. This may have been previously the case in some instances when endectocides were very pricey. Producers apply according to weight and some have scales, so accuracy of dosing is very good. Others can estimate the weight very well.

In cases where you are not sure if treatment is necessary, consult with your herd veterinarian. He or she may perform a few fecals to see what the worm load is. (With fecals, some tests, such as the modified Wisconsin, are more accurate at detecting a lighter worm load.)

If just worms are the problem, a change to a different class of dewormer is necessary. All the pour-ons belong to the macrocytic lactones (a family of dewormers). Another family is the benzimidazoles, which includes fenbendazole (such as Safe-Guard) and a drench that contains albendazole (such as Valbazen). Safe-Guard comes in numerous formulations, so it can be drenched or added to grain or minerals (by prescription) for treatment at pasture in the middle of the summer.

Resistance does not appear to be developing at this time to Safe-Guard in cattle because of the quickness with which it kills the parasite. As with most parasitic conditions, a very low level of infection elicits some natural resistance in the animal.

I personally have seen this with tapeworms. Young bison may have a heavy load and yet the adult bison are clean and this was without deworming them for the tapeworms. Tapeworms in cattle have not been deemed significant in reducing production so if this species is found on the fecal, it will also be secondarily eliminated by the Safe-Guard treatment.

Fortunately in most of Canada, winter puts parasites transmission on hold making controlling them a lot easier than in more temperate climates. If producers use diligence and don’t overuse the good products we have, alternate, or use products in combination to get a complete kill, we hopefully can avoid resistance developing.

Checking fecals occasionally on a percentage of the group (and especially the poorest-performing animals) will identify whether internal parasites are a problem and what species or group of worms are the problem. Work with your veterinarian to devise a treatment protocol and determine what period is best to deworm for internal parasites and treat for external parasites (primarily lice) in your region. Removing these troublesome parasites will lead to much better production and with today’s high prices, these treatments should yield a good economic return.

Think of treating for flies and worms midsummer if, for instance, you are needing to handle or move the cattle. Consider cattle oilers for flies and a script of a dewormer in the mineral as two almost labour-free ways to treat cattle for effective results. To measure worms, do fecals on calves or yearlings in mid- to late summer. To measure flies, watch them with binoculars to give

you some idea how many the cattle have. Bulls as mentioned have the most so watch them. Using both these procedures if necessary should return economic benefits to the herd

Put antimicrobials, traceability, and biosecurity on your to-do list

All three areas are undergoing changes that producers should be aware of, says the Canadian Cattlemen's Association

By Alexis Kienlen
Reporter
Published: August 3, 2017

Keeping close tabs on the movement of cattle, visitors to your farm, and use of antimicrobials are all becoming increasingly important. *Photo: Canada Beef Inc.*

There are things that beef producers need to look out for in the coming months when it comes to herd health and biosecurity.

"We do know that there are changes in play that will require all medically important antimicrobials to become prescription only," said Rob McNabb, general manager of the Canadian Cattlemen's Association.

Some medically important products are still available over the counter — not just through veterinarians. This will change, although there are still ongoing discussions between the federal government and the provinces on some details. Ottawa has the authority to determine what is

sold by prescription and what can be sold over the counter, but the provinces play a major role, too.

"It's provinces that have the jurisdiction over the sale and distribution of veterinary pharmaceuticals," said McNabb, who is based in Calgary.

Antimicrobials should be a major focus for all producers because of a growing public concern about antibiotic resistance and the threat that poses. And while the beef industry does a pretty good job in using pharmaceuticals the right way, there is always room for improvement, he said.

Veterinarians can be a big help in advising producers on the use of medications, and also in lowering the incidence of disease and health issues — but they need to know the operation, he added.

"We want people to be aware that if they don't have a veterinary client/patient relationship, now would be a good time to get one," he said.

Producers should also watch out for a finalized traceability system. Regulations governing mandatory premise identification and animal movement will be finalized next year.

"That's a complex issue at the moment, because it requires both federal, provincial and industry collaboration in moving it forward," said McNabb.

Another thing that producers should watch out for is biosecurity. It's increasingly important to know where animals are coming from and their history, and to be cautious about introducing them to the rest of the on-farm herd, he said.

Biosecurity doesn't stop with just the animal traffic, either — people are also important components of maintaining proper biosecurity.

Producers should be vigilant about who is coming to their farm, whether or not these people have taken proper precautions and might be bringing "problems" onto a rancher's property, said McNabb.

"I think biosecurity is going to be of huge importance as we've seen with other species that seem to constantly have something happening. A lot of it can be routed back to a lapse in biosecurity, whether it is PEDv in hogs or avian influenza in poultry."

Biosecurity is a key part of the Verified Beef Sustainability Plus program (VBP+), which is going through another rebirth. The program is also tied in with the Canadian Roundtable for Sustainable Beef, which is expected to release the results of its pilot project this fall.

McNabb said the basic foundation of sustainability is in the VBP+ program, and that the program represents a minimum entry requirement to meet some of the demands of the global marketplace

Stack hay bales properly to help maintain quality

Moisture is a bale's biggest enemy so give it room to breathe

By Alberta Agriculture and Forestry
Published: August 1, 2017

Photo: Thinkstock

When it comes to stacking bales, a little forethought can go a long way to ensuring a better product.

“Storage losses from improperly stacked bales can be anywhere from 15 to 20 per cent of the dry matter yield while protein and energy losses can be anywhere from five to 10 per cent,” said beef and forage specialist Barry Yaremcio. “You spend a lot of time putting up a good-quality hay, so why risk losing 10 to 15 per cent of your productivity by just not stacking the bales properly?”

Before bringing bales into the yard, mow the grass to reduce both moisture on the ground and soil-to-bale contact. The storage site should be on higher ground to prevent run-off from accumulating at the base.

Yaremcio recommends leaving two to three feet between rows of bales and stacking them from northwest to southeast (or wherever prevailing winds come from).

“This way, when the snow comes, the wind will be able to blow away the moisture so it’s not between the bales come spring.”

When stacking bales in the field, the poorest method is the pyramid style (three bales on the bottom, two in middle, and one on top).

“If it rains after the stacks are made, or if snow melts during the winter, all that moisture will works its way through the stack from the top down, and cause spoilage wherever the bales contact each other,” said Yaremcio.

The mushroom stack (with the bottom bale flat and the second one on top) is better but still will end up with a lot of damage.

“The best method, however, if you have the space, is to put single bales in rows with the individual bales in the rows separated by about six to 10 inches so they don’t touch.”

If using a tarp, leave the ends open so air can blow between the tarp and bales.

“That way, the wind can carry any moisture that has evaporated out of the bales and condensed on the inside of the tarp away before it drops back onto the bales and causes damage.”

Urban Chickens

Community Package

Growing Forward 2
A federal-provincial-territorial initiative

Alberta Government

Canada

URBAN CHICKENS

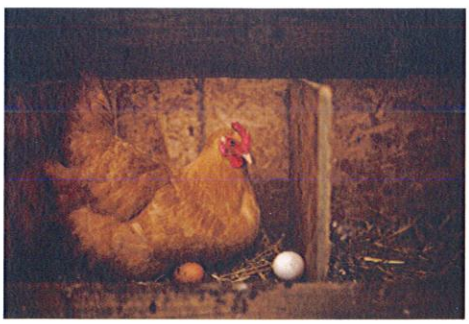
In recent years, there has been increased interest from individuals and communities on keeping backyard chickens. Several communities across Alberta currently allow residents to raise backyard chickens or are considering amending their bylaws to allow it. Residents may be interested in keeping chickens for various reasons including for fresh eggs, as an educational opportunity for children, compost, pest control, or the desire to know more about how their food is produced.

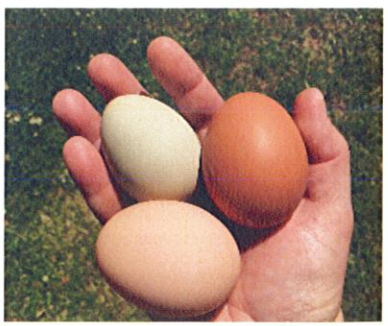
Alberta Farm Animal Care (AFAC) is a multi-species livestock welfare organization and aims to ensure continuous improvement in animal care and welfare. In 2017, AFAC created an Urban Chicken/Small Flock Care Manual and resources for current and potential chicken owners. This suite of learning materials includes a comprehensive, user-friendly manual that focuses on urban chicken care, training video resources, and workshops that include hands-on training. These resources are available to interested residents and communities by contacting us at info@afac.ab.ca or 403-652-5111. You can find more information on our website: www.afac.ab.ca.

CONSIDERATIONS

If a community is considering permitting residents to keep urban chickens, the following should be taken into consideration:

- Is there a local veterinarian who can provide support and treat poultry?
- Are there trained municipal representatives who can process applications and licenses, deal with concerns that may arise, conduct coop inspections, etc.?
- Does the area have a high number of wildlife and predators?
- Does the municipality have a designated area where poultry owners can dispose of chicken manure/bedding material and any mortalities?
- Is there a poultry professional nearby who can provide an educational workshop to residents on keeping urban chickens, and provide ongoing expertise and support? (*Highly recommended*)





RESPONSIBILITIES

Backyard chickens can be successful in an urban municipality, provided chicken owners fulfill the following responsibilities:

- Provide basic needs such as food, water, shelter, light, and ventilation
- Keep the coop in sanitary condition, with regular disposal of manure and bedding material, and in good repair
- Ensure the coop provides adequate protection from vermin, wild animals, and predators
- Provide the chickens with opportunities to perform essential behaviors such as dust-bathing, roosting, and scratching
- Follow basic biosecurity procedures to keep the chickens and themselves safe
- Be knowledgeable about proper food safety practices
- Know how to act accordingly if one of their chickens gets sick or if there is a disease outbreak
- Be cognizant of the time and financial commitment required to care for the chickens
- Have a plan for what to do with the chickens once they quit laying; it is not uncommon for backyard chickens to live 8-10 years
- Have an emergency contact who can provide care for the chickens in case of an emergency.

SAMPLE BYLAWS

The following are examples of bylaws from communities across Alberta that permit residents to raise backyard chickens:

- Any person wanting to keep urban chickens must obtained a Premises Identification (PID) under the Alberta Animal Health Act
- An application must be submitted and approved
- An approved license is required to be renewed annually
- In order to be approved for a license, each urban chicken keeper must take urban chicken training or equivalent, designed to provide adequate information regarding the successful keeping of chickens in an urban area.
- Only hens will be allowed to be kept; no person shall keep a rooster
- Maximum number of hens is 3 to 8 per household.
- Hens must be a minimum of 16 weeks of age
- Provide each Hen with at least 0.37m2 of interior floor area, and at least 0.92m2 of outdoor enclosure, within the coop
- Provide at least one nest box per every 4 birds
- Locate the coop in a place that is mindful and considerate of neighbours
- Have a town representative inspect the coop prior to approval
- No hen shall be slaughtered on the property
- Residents cannot sell eggs, manure, meat or other hen related products
- Follow procedures recommended by the Federal and Provincial Governments to reduce potential disease outbreak.

AFAC ALERT LINE

The ALERT Line is an anonymous help line. If residents or town representatives see backyard chickens that are in distress or neglected, or have a question about backyard chicken care, they can call 1-800-506-2273. The ALERT Line will send out an individual knowledgeable in the keeping of chickens who can offer solutions to improve care and provide knowledgeable counsel.

Municipal District of Smoky River No. 130

P.O. Box 210 FALHER, ALBERTA T0H 1M0
Phone: (780) 837-2221
Fax: (780) 837-2453

August 15th, 2017

Honourable Oneil Carlier
Minister of Agriculture and Forestry
229 Legislature Building
10800 – 97 Ave
Edmonton, AB
T5K 2B6

Honourable Minister Carlier:

The M.D. of Smoky River submitted weed designation Bylaw No. 17-891 for your signature on March 16th, 2017. The Bylaw had received 1st and 2nd reading by M.D. of Smoky River Council and under the Weed Control Act (WCA) required the approval of the Minister of Agriculture.

The M.D. of Smoky River received a letter dated May 19th from Jeannette Sarac, Acting Director stating the bylaw was under review, we have received no other word since. It has now been six months since we submitted the bylaw for your signature.

In the interest of assisting with the expedient review of this bylaw, we wish to offer some information regarding precedence's that have been made. For years many of the municipalities of the Peace Region had bylaws in place to prohibit the growing of Mustard crops, some like the M.D. of Smoky River had bylaws under the WCA designating the Mustard crops (Oriental, Brown and Yellow) as Restricted weeds. These crops, like GE, RR or GMO alfalfa were approved for sale and growth in Canada, yet to protect our Canola industry from contamination the Peace was considered by many as a "Mustard free zone". These designation bylaws were approved by the Ministers of Agriculture of their time. Our request to designate GE alfalfa as Prohibited Noxious within our boundaries is much the same. We wish to protect our forage industry and their access to markets which currently do not accept GE contaminants. When conditions change, that is when the markets are willing to accept GE crops or contamination by GE crops, we will rescind the bylaw. Regarding the concern of Mustard contamination, it was the advent of herbicide tolerant canola which in our opinion nulled the need to prohibit Mustard growing, rendering the likelihood of contamination to an acceptable level.

In Ms. Sarac's letter she states "The regulation of GM crops is coordinated between the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) and Health Canada, Alberta operates under the federal legislation and regulations." As I have already explained, precedence of municipalities making

bylaws (approved by Alberta Agriculture) to prohibit the growing of crops which would otherwise be legal to grow in Alberta exists. There are other examples of Federal and Provincial legislation being at odds as well. A quick review of the Federal *Seeds Act, Weed Seeds Order* indicates Dodder is a Prohibited Noxious Weed Seed and Quackgrass is a Primary Noxious Weed Seed. These plants have no designation under the Provincial WCA, and Quackgrass at least is one which is very commonly found in Alberta.

Council for the M.D. of Smoky River ask that the Bylaw No. 17-891 submitted for signature be approved, or at least the review be completed so we and our area growers know where we stand in this regard prior to a new growing season commencing. Agricultural producers plan their cropping rotations years ahead and often make seed purchases in the fall for next years planting. Although GE alfalfa is not currently available for sale in Western Canada, it is being sold in Eastern Canada and could therefore be purchased and brought here. The bylaw allows a municipality to make a stand and informs growers that GE alfalfa is not to be grown in the M.D. of Smoky River, and will be destroyed as a Prohibited Noxious weed if found.

Feel free to contact me, or our Agricultural Fieldman Normand Boulet at 780-837-2221 ext 115 asb@mdsmokyriver.com with any questions.

Respectfully,

Robert Brochu, Reeve & A.S.B. Chairman
M.D. of Smoky River
780-837-0522
rbrochu@mdsmokyriver.com

cc: Jeannette Sarac, Acting Director
Gayah Sieusehai, Pest Regulatory Officer
Peace Region A.S.B. Chairmen

Alberta Crop Report

Crop Conditions as of August 8, 2017

Recent scattered rain across the province has been too light and variable to significantly improve soil moisture and crop conditions, especially in the Southern and Central Regions (see the Map). Crop condition ratings declined for the Southern and Central Regions, improved for the North West and Peace Regions and remained unchanged in the North East Region from last week. Provincially, crop conditions are rated at 56 per cent in good to excellent condition, down from the 5-year average (2012-2016) of 72 per cent (see Table 1). In terms of crop development, spring seeded cereals across the province are mostly starting the dough development stage.

Harvest operations have begun in the Southern and Central Regions. Approximately four per cent of crops in the province have been combined and another three per cent of them are swathed. About 66 per cent of winter wheat and 29 per cent of fall rye are already in bin, with five per cent of winter wheat and 20 per cent of fall rye in the swath. Preliminary dryland yield index declined slightly, compared to two weeks ago and is estimated at 94.7 per cent. Provincially, the dryland yield (5-year averages are in brackets) are estimated at 45.8 (47.5) bushels per acre for spring wheat, 59.6 (66.5) bushels per acre for barley, 75.0 (77.8) bushels per acre for oats and 38.4 (39.0) bushels per acre for canola (see Table 2).

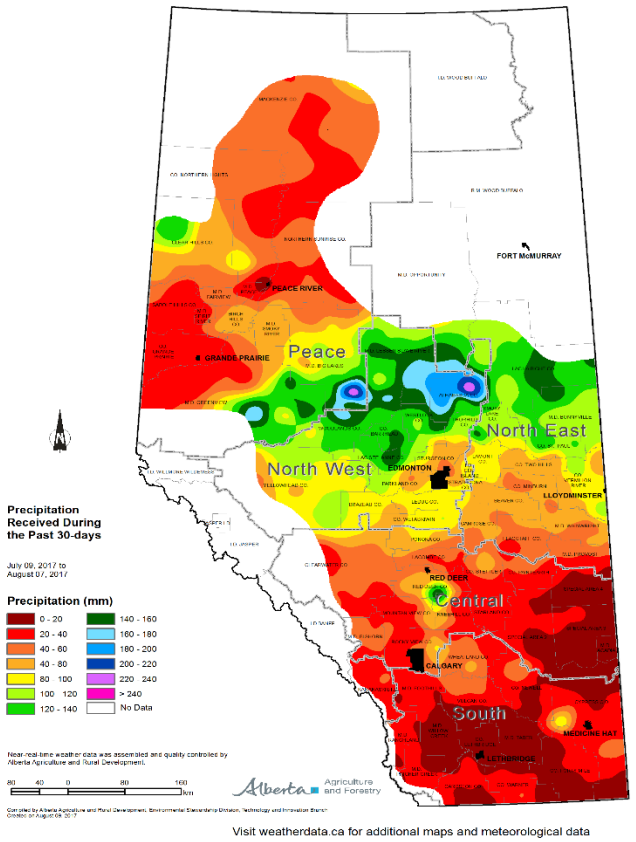
First cut dryland hay is 97 (89) per cent complete across the province. Preliminary average provincial yield on dryland is estimated at 1.6 (1.5) tons per acre, with the quality rated at 82 (67) per cent good to excellent. Irrigated haying operations are mostly complete at 99 (99) per cent, with yield at 2.8 (2.3) tons per acre and quality rated as 92 (71) per cent good to excellent. Second cut haying operations are underway, with nine per cent of dryland and 39 per cent of irrigated land complete. The estimated yield for second cut hay is reported 1.5 (1.0) tons per acre for dryland and 2.6 (1.8) tons per acre for irrigated lands with quality rated at 86 (74) per cent good to excellent in dryland and 93 (92) per cent in irrigated.

Table 1: Regional Crop Conditions Ratings as of August 8, 2017

	% Rated in Good to Excellent Condition					
	South	Central	N East	N West	Peace	Average
Spring Wheat	37.4%	53.3%	80.8%	56.0%	63.8%	58.6%
Durum Wheat	33.8%	53.2%	---	---	---	36.5%
Barley	29.4%	52.1%	76.2%	51.4%	62.3%	50.3%
Oats	36.5%	52.1%	79.2%	55.4%	62.3%	61.4%
W. Wheat	41.8%	45.5%	85.0%	---	---	43.0%
Canola	31.1%	47.4%	78.5%	58.0%	57.7%	57.3%
Dry Peas	41.7%	55.7%	83.5%	55.9%	63.8%	55.9%
Flax	30.6%	37.9%	85.0%	---	---	40.2%
Potatoes	87.4%	100.0%	---	90.0%	---	88.3%
Lentils	44.2%	39.6%	85.0%	---	---	43.8%
All crops	**36.3%**	**50.9%**	**79.3%**	**56.2%**	**60.6%**	**55.6%**
Last Week	**34.6%**	**48.6%**	**79.1%**	**58.0%**	**64.6%**	**56.6%**
5-yr average	**74.5%**	**69.1%**	**77.9%**	**75.2%**	**61.0%**	**72.3%**

Table 2: Dryland Yield Estimates (Major Crops) as of August 8, 2017

	Estimated Yield (bushel/acre)					
	South	Central	N East	N West	Peace	Alberta
Spring Wheat	35.6	40.7	55.3	58.2	43.5	45.8
Durum Wheat	36.1	35.0	---	---	---	35.9
Barley	46.3	62.9	72.7	67.5	52.3	59.6
Oats	51.3	67.7	82.7	82.9	68.1	75.0
Canola	31.5	37.1	44.0	42.2	34.2	38.4
Dry Peas	30.3	39.3	46.2	42.6	43.5	37.6
Yield Index	**78.5%**	**88.6%**	**109.8%**	**97.9%**	**105.6%**	**94.7%**
Last Year	106.3%	120.5%	119.1%	109.6%	116.1%	114.1%



Visit weatherdata.ca for additional maps and meteorological data

Source: AF/AFSC Crop Reporting Survey

Our thanks to Alberta Agricultural Fieldmen, staff of AFSC and the Alberta Ag-Info Centre for their partnership and contribution to the Alberta Crop Reporting Program.
The precipitation map is compiled by Alberta Agriculture and Forestry, Environmental Stewardship Branch, Engineering and Climate Services Section.

REGIONAL ASSESSMENTS:

The 2017 Alberta Crop Report Series continues to provide summaries for the following five regions:

Region One: Southern (Strathmore, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Foremost)

- While hot and dry weather conditions continue, harvest has begun. Dryland yields are variable depending on the rainfall received and when they were seeded, but are generally lower than average. Spring seeded cereals are mostly finishing the dough development stage. The population of Diamondback moths, Lygus bugs and gophers are reported as over threshold. Gophers are reported at 13 per cent moderate and four per cent over threshold.
- Nearly 14 per cent of crops are in the bin, with another nine per cent in the swath. While 74 per cent of winter wheat and 77 per cent of fall rye are combined, 19 per cent of spring wheat, 29 per cent of barley, 11 per cent of canola and 46 per cent of dry peas are either combined or swathed.
- First cut haying operations for both dryland and irrigated land are virtually done, with 87 and 93 per cent rated as good to excellent quality, respectively. Preliminary average yield on dryland is estimated at 1.4 tons per acre and 3.2 tons per acre on irrigated land. Second cut haying operations are underway, with 20 per cent of dryland and 70 per cent of irrigated land complete.
- Both pasture and tame hay conditions are reported as 81 per cent poor to fair and 19 per cent good to excellent.

Region Two: Central (Rimbey, Airdrie, Coronation, Oyen)

- Scattered showers in different parts of the Region has not prevented dry conditions. Some farmers are thinking to silage or bale more crops, due to the lower than expected yields. Gophers and Diamondback moths are a concern. Diamondback moths population is reported at 13 per cent moderate and 18 per cent over threshold.
- While spring seeded cereals are mostly in the dough development stage, harvest has just started with 15 per cent of winter wheat and 14 per cent of rye either combined or in the swath.
- First cut haying operations are 97 per cent complete for dryland and 98 per cent for irrigated land. Average yield on dryland is estimated at 1.4 tons per acre, while irrigated is 2.2 tons per acre. Quality is rated at 79 per cent good to excellent for dryland hay and 90 per cent for irrigated.
- Pasture (tame hay) growth conditions are now reported as 40 (42) per cent poor, 32 (30) per cent fair and 28 (28) per cent good, respectively.

Region Three: North East (Smoky Lake, Vermilion, Camrose, Provost)

- Warm days have allowed for progress through growth stages. Most of the spring seeded cereals are now finishing the milk development stage. Some fields (mostly unharvested ones from last season and unseeded ones this season) are too soft for any equipment. Diamondback moths are a concern in canola fields, with 17 per cent moderate and five per cent over threshold populations. Gophers are reported three per cent over threshold.
- First cut haying operations are 95 per cent complete on dryland. Average yield is estimated at 1.9 tons per acre for dryland hay with quality rated at 79 per cent good to excellent.
- Pasture (tame hay) conditions declined from the previous week, but still are rated at one (three) per cent poor, 14 (16) per cent fair, 45 (41) per cent good and 40 (40) per cent excellent, respectively.

Region Four: North West (Barrhead, Edmonton, Leduc, Drayton Valley, Athabasca)

- Wet weather conditions continued with more precipitation over the past week. Hail was reported in some areas and the forage harvest was restricted by wet conditions. Spring cereals are mostly in the milk development stage. Grasshoppers are a concern with 49 per cent moderate and 11 per cent over threshold population.
- First cut hay is 93 per cent complete on dryland, while second cut haying has begun. Average yield for the first cut is estimated at 2.1 tons per acre, with quality rated at 75 per cent good to excellent.
- Pasture (tame hay) conditions reported as 15 (14) per cent fair, 39 (36) per cent good and 46 (50) per cent excellent.

Region Five: Peace River (Fairview, Falher, Grande Prairie, Valleyview)

- Some crops are starting to suffer from lack of moisture, due to warm and dry weather conditions. Spring seeded cereals are mostly at the milk development stage. Grasshoppers' population is reported at eight per cent moderate and four per cent over threshold.
- First cut haying operations are 97 per cent complete on dryland with the average yield estimated at 1.3 tons per acre. Quality is rated at 84 per cent good to excellent.
- Both pasture and tame hay conditions are reported as 24 per cent poor to fair and 76 per cent good to excellent.

Alberta Agriculture and Forestry
Economics and Competitiveness Branch
Statistics and Data Development Section
August 11, 2017

Ashan Shooshtarian, Crop Statistician
E-mail: ashan.shooshtarian@gov.ab.ca
Phone: 780-422-2887

The 2017 Alberta crop reporting series is available on the Internet at: *http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/sdd4191*

Tools to build your cow herd

This workshop will discuss how genetic and genomic tools can help identify superior animals to develop a productive and profitable cow herd. With weather related challenges in recent years there is a huge variability in feed supply and quality; speakers will discuss potential health and nutrition related problems producers may face this winter and how to minimize difficulties during calving and breeding seasons. A local veterinarian will speak on local health issues and concerns.

	Agenda May be subject to change	Speakers
9:00 a.m.	Registration	
9:30 a.m.	Welcome / Introduction	Local Forage Association
9:45 a.m.	"My Herd and Me" Genetic tools for the commercial herd	John Basarab
10:45 a.m.	Break	
11:00 a.m.	DSM - Vitamin requirements for cattle	Brian Campbell or Mark Engstorm
Noon	Lunch	
1:15 p.m.	Current feed issues in Alberta and upcoming challenges	Barry Yaremcio
2:15 p.m.	Break	
3:15 p.m.	Proper nutrition increases animal performance and reproductive efficiency	Barry Yaremcio
3:50 p.m.	Local Issues and concerns	Local Veterinarian

Registration

Pre-registration is required; includes lunch, and nutrition breaks

Registration Fee: $30 per person

Registration deadline: 7 days prior to event and no refund after deadline

For more information Contact: Andrea Hanson at 403 948-1528 or 310- FARM (3276)

Date	Location	Register
October 25, 2017	Pollockville	403 664-3777
October 27, 2017	Warburg	780 727-4447
October 30, 2017	Thorhild	780 349-4546
October 31, 2017	Grand Prairie	780 523-4033
November 1, 2017	High Prairie	780 523-4033
November 2, 2017 (9 AM)	Manning 9 AM	780 836-3354
November 2, 2017 (4:30 PM)	La Crete 4:30 PM	780 927-3376

West-Central Forage Association · PCBFA · LARA · Grey Wooded Forage Association · GRO · MARA · Foothills Forage and Grazing Association · Cypress Applied Research Association CARA · NPARA North Peace Applied Research Association · Battle River Research Group

Growing Forward 2 — A federal-provincial-territorial initiative

Alberta Government

Canada

Tools to build your cow herd

To register call the AG-Info Centre at 1-800-387-6030

This workshop will discuss how genetic and genomic tools can help identify superior animals to develop a productive and profitable cow herd. With weather related challenges in recent years there is a huge variability in feed supply and quality; speakers will discuss potential health and nutrition related problems producers may face this winter and how to minimize difficulties during calving and breeding seasons. A local veterinarian will speak on local health issues and concerns.

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3:50 p.m.	Local Issues and concerns	Local Veterinarian

Registration

Pre-registration is required; includes lunch, and nutrition breaks

Registration Fee: $30 Livestock Producers, $15 Students

Registration deadline: 7 days prior to event and no refund after deadline

To register call: The Ag-Info Centre 1-800-387-6030 or online at https://eservices.alberta.ca/???????

For more information Contact: Andrea Hanson at 403 948-1528

Date	Location
October 23, 2017	**Lethbridge College** Garden Court Restaurant, Parking Lot O
October 24, 2017	**Olds College** Alumni Centre, Visitor Parking Lot D
October 26, 2017	**Lake Land College** Alumni Hall Theatre, Parking Lots B & C

Lethbridge College

OLDS COLLEGE est 1913

Lakeland COLLEGE

Growing Forward 2
A federal-provincial-territorial initiative

Alberta Government

Canada

Good morning;

We wished to share consultation documents on the Plant and Animal Health Strategy (PAHS) as prepared by the CFIA. The Plant and Animal Health Strategy (PAHS) is a key deliverable under the Emergency Management Framework for Agriculture in Canada that was established in July 2015.

The PAHS will be provided to federal-provincial-territorial ministers of agriculture in July 2017 for their endorsement.

Over the past several month's Federal-Provincial-Territorial governments, industry, academia, and other stakeholders have been working in partnership to develop the draft Strategy, which is a key vehicle for integrating and coordinating partners' activities in support of the Emergency Management Framework.

Please find attached some of the public documentation associated with the draft strategy, that can be shared with your membership. Instructions for commenting are provided in the e-mail from the CFIA.

Regards;
David

David Feindel, PhD, PAg
Director, Pest Surveillance Section
Alberta Agriculture and Forestry
17507 Fort Road NW
Edmonton, AB T5Y 6H3
Office: (780) 422-4911
Mobile: (780) 819-0842

Subject: Fwd: Launch of draft Plant and Animal Health Strategy consultation

Dear colleagues,

We are pleased to inform you that through the collaborative effort of federal, provincial and territorial governments, industry, academia and other stakeholders, a draft *Plant and Animal Health Strategy for Canada* has been developed and will be the focus of a month-long national consultation beginning March 31st, 2017. We write to inform you and ask for your assistance in ensuring stakeholders in your province or territory have an opportunity to participate in the consultations.

As you will recall, the Strategy is a key deliverable to coordinate and integrate partner activities to implement the *Emergency Management Framework for Agriculture in Canada* endorsed by FPT Ministers of Agriculture at their annual conference last July.

The collaborative drafting process involved multi-partner working groups that analyzed and recommended activities that form the implementation plan. The working groups relied heavily on the feedback gathered last fall through the online discussion document as well as the National Plant and Animal Health Planning Forum held December 6 and 7, 2016. The consultation on the draft Strategy will serve to determine whether it accurately reflects partner views and provide an additional opportunity for anyone who has a role in plant and animal health to help shape its contents.

Through the consultation, partners will have multiple methods through which they can provide feedback on the draft Strategy. These include:

- Completing a short questionnaire that will gauge partner support for different sections of the Strategy
- Suggesting improvements to the Strategy by submitting proposed edits
- Attending a webinar to learn more about the Strategy, ask questions and provide feedback
- Hosting a discussion using a do-it-yourself consultation kit
- Joining the conversation on social media

To set the stage for implementation of the Strategy, partners will also have the opportunity to identify those activities in the Strategy in which they would like to take part.

For more information about the consultation, please see the attached draft Strategy, engagement plan and questions and answers web page, as well as a generic briefing note and media lines to support FPT officials.

We encourage you to promote and take part in the consultation. We would welcome any opportunity to collaborate with you on outreach both within your jurisdiction as well as with

key stakeholders. We will share the do-it-yourself consultation kit with each province and territory in a follow-up email.

Following the consultation, the multi-partner governance structure will collaborate on final revisions to the draft Strategy prior to its presentation to FPT ADM committees in late spring. Ultimately the draft Strategy is intended to be endorsed by agriculture Ministers in July 2017.

Finally, we wanted to note our appreciation of your representatives that have helped develop the draft Strategy, either through their participation on the working groups or the Steering Committee for this initiative. Bringing together FPT governments, industry and others to work collaboratively on the Strategy has been successful to date, and we look forward to continuing to exercise such partnerships for further development and implementation of the Strategy.

If you have any questions about the draft Strategy or the consultation, we encourage you to consult your representatives on the Steering Committee as attached, or Greg Wolff, Director of Strategic Initiatives Division-Plant and Animal Programs of the CFIA, at Greg.Wolff@inspection.gc.ca.

Sincerely,

Paul Mayers
Vice President
Policy and Programs Branch
Canadian Food Inspection Agency

Phil Boyd
Executive Director
Turkey Farmers of Canada

Debra Sikora
Assistant Deputy Minister
Food Safety and Environment Division
Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs
Gord Kurbis
Director, Market Access & Trade Policy
Pulse Canada

William Greuel
Assistant Deputy Minister
Regulatory and Innovation
Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture

August 2017

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
6	*7* *Holiday* *Office Closed*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11* *Valleyview Annual Fair & rodeo 2017*	*12*
13	*14*	*15* *Canadian Beef Industry Conference* *Calgary* *SARDA Crop Walk—High Prairie*	*16* *Canadian Beef Industry Conference* *Calgary*	*17* *Canadian Beef Industry Conference* *Calgary*	*18*	*19*
20	*21*	*22* *Council Meeting*	*23* *ASB Meeting* *Pasture Rejuvenation Field Day - Rycroft*	*24* *Pasture Rejuvenation Field Day - Grovedale*	*25*	*26*
27	*28*	*29* *AFSC Fall Workshop—Onoway*	*30*	*31*		

September 2017

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					1	*2*
3	*4* *Labor Day* *Office Closed*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*
10	*11*	*12* *Council Meeting*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
17	*18*	*19* *Committee of the Whole*	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*
24	*25*	*26* *Council Meeting*	*27* *ASB Meeting*	*28*	*29*	*30*

October 2017

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	*2*	*3* *2017 CASA Conference*	*4* *2017 CASA Conference*	*5* *2017 CASA Conference*	*6*	*7*
8	*9* *Thanksgiving* *Office Closed*	*10* *Council Meeting* *Advance Vote*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*
15	*16*	*17* *Committee of the Whole*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*
22	*23*	*24* *Council Meeting*	*25* *.ASB Meeting*	*26*	*27*	*28*
29	*30*	*31*				