



MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GREENVIEW No. 16

REGULAR AGRICULTURAL SERVICE BOARD MEETING AGENDA

Wednesday, May 26, 2021

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 Wednesday, April 28 th to be adopted.	3
		3.4 Business Arising from the Minutes	
#4	DELEGATION (10:00 AM)	4.1 Cleanfarms	7
#5	BUSINESS	5.1 ASB Meeting Report	9
		5.2 Clubroot of Canola – Pest Notice Specification	11
		5.3 Beaver Harvest Program	19
		5.4 Fusarium Bylaw	23
		5.5 VSI Policy	29
		5.6 Non-Profit Weed Pull	50
		5.7 Manager's Report	53
#6	MEMBERS REPORTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chair Warren Wohlgemuth• Vice Chair Stephen Lewis• Reeve Dale Smith• Councillor Bill Smith• Member Richard Brochu	

- Member Larry Smith
- Member Mark Pellerin

#7 CORRESPONDENCE

- Municipal District of Willow Creek; Provincial ASB Resolution Session 55
- May 11th Crop Report
- Alberta Fusarium Management Plan 2021
- Municipal District of Spirit River; Elk Population Control
- Provincial Wheat Head Survey; Preliminary Results
- April 13-26 Precipitation Accumulation Relative to Normal
- April 13-26 Precipitation Received

#8 ADJOURNMENT

Minutes of a
REGULAR AGRICULTURAL SERVICE BOARD
MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GREENVIEW NO. 16
Greenview Administration Building,
Valleyview, Alberta, on Wednesday, April 28, 2021

- # 1:**
CALL TO ORDER Chair Warren Wohlgemuth called the meeting to order at 9:30 a.m.
- PRESENT**
- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| A.S.B. Member – Chair | Warren Wohlgemuth |
| A.S.B. Member – Councillor | Bill Smith |
| A.S.B. Member – Reeve | Dale Smith |
| A.S.B. Member | Richard Brochu |
| A.S.B. Member | Larry Smith |
| A.S.B. Member – Vice-Chair | Stephen Lewis |
- ATTENDING**
- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Manager, Agriculture Services | Sheila Kaus |
| Agriculture Supervisor Trainee | Kristin King |
| Beautification Coordinator | Jessica McCormick (Virtual) |
| Problem Wildlife Officer | Ben Brochu |
| Chief Administrative Officer | Denise Thompson |
| Interim General Manager, Community Services | Dennis Mueller |
| Manager, Marketing & Communications | Stacey Sevilla |
| Recording Secretary | Teresa Marin |
- ABSENT**
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A.S.B. Member | Mark Pellerin |
|---------------|---------------|
- #2:**
AGENDA
- MOTION: 21.04.32. Moved by: REEVE DALE SMITH
That the Agricultural Service Board adopt the April 28, 2021 Regular Agricultural Service Board Meeting Agenda with the following additions;
- 5.5 Veterinary Services Inc. (V.S.I.) - Policy 6307
- CARRIED
- #3.1 REGULAR AGRICULTURAL SERVICE BOARD MEETING MINUTES**
- MOTION: 21.04.33. Moved by: VICE-CHAIRMAN STEPHEN LEWIS
That the Agricultural Service Board adopt the minutes of the Regular Agricultural Service Board Meeting held on Wednesday, March 24, 2021 as presented.
- CARRIED
- #3.4 BUSINESS ARISING FROM MINUTES**
- 3.4 BUSINESS ARISING FROM MINUTES**
Peace Country Beef and Forage informed Administration that their Results Driven Agricultural Research grant application related to the DeBolt forage trial project received funding.

#5
BUSINESS

5.0 BUSINESS

5.1 AGRICULTURAL PLASTIC RECYCLING

AGRICULTURAL
PLASTIC RECYCLING

MOTION: 21.04.34. Moved by: MEMBER LARRY SMITH
That the Agricultural Service Board accept the Agricultural Plastics Recycling Program report for information, as presented.

CARRIED

5.2 CLUBROOT OF CANOLA – REPORT

CLUBROOT REPORT

MOTION: 21.04.35. Moved by: REEVE DALE SMITH
That the Agricultural Service Board accept the report on Clubroot for information, as presented.

CARRIED

#4.0
DELEGATION

4.0 DELEGATIONS

4.1 MIGHTY PEACE WATERSHED ALLIANCE (MPWA)

Member Richard Brochu joined the meeting at 10:05 a.m.

MOTION: 21.04.36. Moved by: MEMBER LARRY SMITH
That the Agricultural Service Board accept the Mighty Peace Watershed Alliance presentation for information, as presented.

CARRIED

Chair recessed the meeting at 10:41 a.m.

Chair reconvened the meeting at 11:00 a.m.

5.3 RENTAL EQUIPMENT REPORT

RENTAL
EQUIPMENT
REPORT

MOTION: 21.04.37. Moved by: MEMBER RICHARD BROCHU
That the Agricultural Service Board accept the Agricultural Rental Equipment report for information, as presented.

CARRIED

**REVISIONS TO THE
RENTAL
EQUIPMENT RATES**

MOTION: 21.04.38. Moved by: REEVE DALE SMITH

That the Agricultural Service Board recommend revisions to the rental equipment rates as presented:

Cattle Loading Chute	\$50.00
Panel Trailer	\$50.00
Grain Vac	\$150.00
Bale Wagon	\$250.00
Manure Spreader	\$300.00
14' Disc	\$300.00
No-Till Seed Drill	\$300.00

CARRIED

5.5 Veterinary Services Incorporated (V.S.I.) – POLICY 6307

**POLICY 6307
VETERINARY
SERVICES
INCORPORATED**

MOTION: 21.04.39. Moved by: REEVE DALE SMITH

That the Agricultural Service Board accept Policy 6307 Veterinary Services Incorporated for information, as presented.

CARRIED

5.4 MANAGERS' REPORT

**MANAGERS'
REPORT**

MOTION: 21.04.40. Moved by: MEMBER RICHARD BROCHU

That the Agricultural Service Board accept the Managers' report as presented.

CARRIED

**#6
MEMBERS'
BUSINESS &
REPORTS**

6.0 MEMBERS' BUSINESS & REPORTS

**MANAGER AND
ASB MEMBERS
REPORTS**

COUNCILLOR BILL SMITH updated the Agriculture Service Board on his recent activities, which Include;

- No report.

REEVE DALE SMITH updated the Agriculture Service Board on his recent activities, which Include;

- No report.

CHAIR WARREN WOHLGEMUTH updated the Agriculture Service Board on his recent activities, which Include;

- No report

MEMBER RICHARD BROCHU updated the Agriculture Service Board on his recent activities, which Include;

- No report.

VICE CHAIR STEPHEN LEWIS updated the Agriculture Service Board on his recent activities, which Include;

- No report.

MEMBER LARRY SMITH updated the Agriculture Service Board on his recent activities, which Include;

- No report

MEMBER MARK PELLERIN updated the Agriculture Service Board on his recent activities, which Include;

- Not in attendance.

**MEMBERS
BUSINESS AND
REPORTS**

MOTION: 21.04.41. Moved by: VICE-CHAIRMAN STEPHEN LEWIS
That the Agricultural Service Board accept the Members reports as information.
CARRIED

**#7
CORRESPONDENCE**

7.0 CORRESPONDENCE

**ASB
CORRESPONDENCE**

MOTION: 21.04.42. Moved by: COUNCILLOR BILL SMITH
That the Agricultural Service Board accept the correspondence as information.
CARRIED

**#8
ADJOURNMENT**

8.0 ADJOURNMENT

**ASB
ADJOURNMENT**

MOTION: 21.04.43. Moved by: MEMBER LARRY SMITH
That this Agricultural Service Board meeting adjourn at 12:13 p.m.
CARRIED

MANAGER, AGRICULTURE SERVICES

ASB CHAIRMAN



REQUEST FOR DECISION

SUBJECT:	Cleanfarms – Agricultural Plastic Recycling Pilot Program		
SUBMISSION TO:	AGRICULTURAL SERVICES BOARD	REVIEWED AND APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION	
MEETING DATE:	May 26, 2021	CAO:	MANAGER: SK
DEPARTMENT:	AGRICULTURE	GM: DM	PRESENTER:
STRATEGIC PLAN:	Level of Service	LEG:	

RELEVANT LEGISLATION:

Provincial (cite) – N/A

Council Bylaw/Policy (cite) – N/A

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

MOTION: That the Agricultural Service Board accept the Cleanfarms presentation for information, as presented.

BACKGROUND/PROPOSAL:

Greenview has been concerned regarding the end-of-use disposal of agricultural plastics for many years. In 2018, the Alberta Government launched the Agricultural Plastics Recycling Pilot Program. The program is aimed at determining costs associated with the implementation of a provincial solution addressing end-of-use concerns surrounding agricultural film plastics. The program is managed by Cleanfarms, which Greenview has had a relationship with for many years related to the recycling of pesticide containers.

Administration has communicated with Cleanfarms regarding potential establishment of a plastic recycling project within Greenview. Cleanfarms has stated that the present program is looking for more participants and Greenview may be an ideal location due to the existing transportation corridors and the potential to act as a hub for surrounding municipalities in plastics collections.

BENEFITS OF THE RECOMMENDED ACTION:

1. The benefit of the recommended action is that the Agricultural Service Board will be informed as to the possible options available as to recycling agricultural plastics.

DISADVANTAGES OF THE RECOMMENDED ACTION:

1. There are no perceived disadvantages to the recommended motion.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:

Alternative #1: The Agricultural Service Board has the alternative to approve, alter or deny the recommended motion.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATION:

There are no financial implications to the recommended motion.

STAFFING IMPLICATION:

There are no staffing implications to the recommended motion.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT LEVEL:

Greenview has adopted the IAP2 Framework for public consultation.

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:

There are no follow up actions to the recommended motion.

ATTACHMENT(S):



REQUEST FOR DECISION

SUBJECT:	Agriculture Service Board Meeting		
SUBMISSION TO:	AGRICULTURAL SERVICES BOARD	REVIEWED AND APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION	
MEETING DATE:	May 26, 2021	CAO:	MANAGER: SK
DEPARTMENT:	AGRICULTURE	GM: DM	PRESENTER: SK
STRATEGIC PLAN:	Level of Service	LEG:	

RELEVANT LEGISLATION:

Provincial (cite) – N/A

Council Bylaw/Policy (cite) – N/A

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

MOTION: That the Agricultural Service Board accept the Agriculture Service Board Meeting report for information, as presented.

BACKGROUND/PROPOSAL:

Administration has been made aware of a scheduling conflict for the Agricultural Service Board Meeting scheduled December 15th, 2021 in the Council Chambers. The Municipal Planning Commission and the Agricultural Service Board meetings are scheduled in the Council Chambers in the same timeframe. To address this conflict, the following alternatives may be:

- Reschedule the Agriculture Service Board Meeting
- Cancel the Agriculture Service Board Meeting
- Relocate the Agriculture Service Board Meeting

Administration is recommending that the meeting be rescheduled for the afternoon of December 15th, 2021 in the Council Chambers.

Administration is inquiring if the Agriculture Service Board will consider moving Board meetings to other locations (Grovedale, DeBolt Public Service Buildings). It should be noted that the recording and live streaming of the meeting may not be possible at these locations, however, they do meet with the present health restrictions.

BENEFITS OF THE RECOMMENDED ACTION:

The benefit of the recommended action is that the Agricultural Service Board will be made aware of the meeting scheduling conflict.

DISADVANTAGES OF THE RECOMMENDED ACTION:

1. There are no perceived disadvantages to the recommended motion.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:

Alternative #1: The Agricultural Service Board has the alternative to alter or deny the recommended motion.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATION:

There are no financial implications to the recommended motion.

STAFFING IMPLICATION:

There are no staffing implications to the recommended motion.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT LEVEL:

Greenview has adopted the IAP2 Framework for public consultation.

INCREASING LEVEL OF PUBLIC IMPACT

Inform

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION GOAL

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FOLLOW UP ACTIONS:

Administration will follow up with the approved recommended action.

ATTACHMENT(S):

- Agriculture Service Board Meeting Schedule



REQUEST FOR DECISION

SUBJECT:	Policy 6308: Clubroot of Canola		
SUBMISSION TO:	AGRICULTURAL SERVICES BOARD	REVIEWED AND APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION	
MEETING DATE:	May 26, 2021	CAO:	MANAGER: SK
DEPARTMENT:	AGRICULTURE	GM:	PRESENTER:
STRATEGIC PLAN:	Level of Service	LEG:	

RELEVANT LEGISLATION:

Provincial (cite) – N/A

Council Bylaw/Policy (cite) – Policy 6308: Clubroot of Canola

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

MOTION: That the Agricultural Service Board accept the Policy 6308: Clubroot of Canola Report for information, as presented.

BACKGROUND/PROPOSAL:

After discussions at the April 26th Agricultural Service Board meeting, Administration researched the present Policy 6308: Clubroot of Canola to ensure that it is reflective of the Boards recommendations and the most recent scientific advancements regarding the pathogen. Administration reviewed Greenview clubroot case data, applied a research approved algorithm to the survey data to remove subjectivity, and compared the current clubroot situation in Greenview to other municipalities within the Province of Alberta.

While the policy currently lists a 1-4 pest notice for infested fields, it does not consider spore load of those fields. Greenview has instances suggestive of low spore load infestations and the policy should protect against the proliferation of resistance breaking pathotypes.

Three subject matter experts were consulted as to their recommendations regarding the potential application of a 1-3 or 2-year break Pest Notice when spore loads appear low and indefinite notices when a resistance breaking pathotype has been identified. Two subject matter experts agreed that the situation within Greenview is suggestive of a low spore load situation, below 2% disease severity. One expert abstained from offering an opinion. While agreeing to the shortened pest notice for low spore loads, they did caution that surveillance of these fields once the pest notice was lifted and canola planted would be imperative. Both were satisfied this risk could be mitigated with the inclusion of an indefinite pest notice should a resistance breaking pathotype be identified and no resistant cultivars are available.

Administration recommends the following Pest Notice specifications be applied to Policy 6308:

1. PROCEDURE

1.1. If a symptomatic plant sample sent to an accredited lab for analysis returns a DNA positive for Clubroot, Greenview shall:

3.1.2 Ensure the landowner(s) and/or producer(s) receive a written Pest Notice as per the *Agricultural Pests Act* and associated Regulations following these parameters, as set by Council:

- a. 1-3 rotation or a two-year break when ID% is less than 2%
- b. 1-4 rotation or a three-year break when ID% is greater than 2%
- c. Should pathotype testing reveal the field is infested with a resistance breaking pathotype, the pest notice shall be until there is a canola cultivar with resistance to that specific pathotype. All other brassica crops shall be prohibited.

Administration will bring forth recommendations regarding Policy 6308: Clubroot of Canola for the Board's consideration.

BENEFITS OF THE RECOMMENDED ACTION:

The benefit of the recommended action is that the Agricultural Service Board will approve of the changes related to pest notices prior to the full policy being presented.

DISADVANTAGES OF THE RECOMMENDED ACTION:

1. There are no perceived disadvantages to the recommended motion.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:

Alternative #1: The Agricultural Service Board has the alternative to alter or deny the recommended motion.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATION:

There are no financial implications to the recommended motion.

STAFFING IMPLICATION:

There are no staffing implications to the recommended motion.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT LEVEL:

Greenview has adopted the IAP2 Framework for public consultation.

INCREASING LEVEL OF PUBLIC IMPACT

Inform

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FOLLOW UP ACTIONS:

There are no follow up actions to the recommended motion.

ATTACHMENT(S):

- Policy 6308: Clubroot of Canola

Title: CLUBROOT OF CANOLA

Policy No: 6308

Effective Date: October 26, 2020

Motion Number: 20.10.575

Supersedes Policy No: None

Review Date: October 26, 2023



Purpose: The purpose of this policy is to establish a management plan to prevent and/or minimize the spread and impact of Clubroot in Greenview. Greenview Council recognizes that Clubroot of Canola is declared a pest under the *Agricultural Pests Act* of Alberta and is a concern to agricultural producers within the municipality. Council further recognizes that it is beneficial to the agricultural industry to 'take active measures to prevent the establishment of, control or destroy pests in the municipality' (Sec. 6, *Agricultural Pests Act*, R.S.A 2000, Chapter A-8).

1. DEFINITIONS

- 1.1. **Manager of Agriculture Services** means the individual appointed as such through motion by Greenview Council and by virtue of position (*Agricultural Service Board Act*) who acts as a Pest Inspector.
- 1.2. **Agricultural Pests Act** means the *Alberta Agricultural Pests Act* (R.S.A. 200, Chapter A-8) and the *Pest and Nuisance Control Regulation* (184/2001) including any amendments or successor legislation thereto.
- 1.3. **Agricultural Service Board** means the Board appointed by Greenview Council to address agricultural concerns.
- 1.4. **Alberta Clubroot Management Plan** means the plan to manage clubroot of canola as set forth by Alberta Agriculture and Forestry.
- 1.5. **Clubroot of Canola ("Clubroot")** means the serious soil-borne disease caused by *Plasmodiophora brassicae*.
- 1.6. **Control** means to destroy or manage the disease through measures deemed acceptable by the Pest Inspector and this Policy.
- 1.7. **Crop Residue** means the material left in an agricultural field after the crop has been harvested.
- 1.8. **Cruciferous Plants** means a plant family which includes; canola/rapeseed and mustard, as well as the cabbage family (broccoli, brussel sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, kale, kohlrabi, radish, rutabaga and turnip).

- 1.9. **Destroy** means to kill all growing parts or to render reproductive mechanisms non-viable.
- 1.10. **Geographic Area** means an area of land under the jurisdiction of Greenview.
- 1.11. **Greenview** means the Municipal District of Greenview No. 16.
- 1.12. **Infested** means a property containing Clubroot of Canola.
- 1.13. **Notice** means a notice in writing issued by a Pest Inspector under section 12 of the *Agricultural Pests Act*.
- 1.14. **Period of Restriction** means a period of time which a cruciferous crop may not be planted or grown.
- 1.15. **Pest** means an animal, bird, insect, plant or disease declared a pest under section two of the *Agricultural Pests Act*.
- 1.16. **Pest Inspector** means an inspector appointed by Greenview Council or by the Minister to carry out the *Agricultural Pests Act*.
- 1.17. **Producer** means a farm operator.
- 1.18. **Soil Disturbance** means anything that can or may move soil.
- 1.19. **Suspected Field** means any field for which it has displayed any symptoms or signs of Clubroot of Canola.

2. POLICY STATEMENT

- 2.1. Clubroot of Canola poses a serious threat to the Canola industry by reducing yields, it reduces the quantity and quality of the oil produced from the seeds and the spores can remain viable for twenty (20) years or more according to current research.
 - 2.1.1. Clubroot was declared a pest to Alberta under the *Agricultural Pests Act* (APA) in 2007. Section 6 of the APA states that: a local authority shall take active measures to prevent the establishment of, or to control or destroy pests in the municipality.
- 2.2. Greenview Council shall appoint Pest Inspectors (as per section 10 of the *Agricultural Pests Act*).
 - 2.2.1. The Agricultural Fieldman, under the *Agricultural Service Board Act*, is by virtue of that office, an inspector under the *Agricultural Pests Act*.
- 2.3. The Manager of Agricultural Services shall establish protocols to be followed by Pest Inspectors for inspections, sampling techniques, and for entering land. These procedures shall be designed to minimize the potential for clubroot spore transferral between fields by Pest Inspectors and will follow the Alberta Clubroot Management Plan.

3. PROCEDURE

- 3.1. In the event that a sample from a suspected field returns as positive for Clubroot of Canola (DNA analysis), Greenview shall:

- 3.1.1 Inform the Agricultural Service Board and Municipal Council of the discovery, and of any enforcement actions taken.
- 3.1.2 For Research purposes only, canola and other cruciferous crops may be permitted to be grown on lands where a Notice has been issued with respect to Clubroot of Canola on the lands provided that pre-approval has been granted by the Manager of Agricultural Services at his/her sole discretion.
- 3.1.2 Ensure that all Canola fields with which the landowner(s) and/or producer(s) is known to be involved are inspected (including that landowner(s) and/or producer(s) own field(s), custom seeding, custom harvest, etc.).
 - a. If the producer is operating on lands other than their own, a release of information form shall be signed by the registered landowner before there is correspondence with the producer.
- 3.1.3 Ensure the landowner(s) and/or producer(s) receive a written Notice as per the *Agricultural Pests Act* and associated Regulations through registered mail or delivery in person and are required to follow the Best Management Guidelines in the Alberta Clubroot Management Plan.
 - a. Additional information may include:
 - i. The Alberta Clubroot Management Plan
 - ii. Clubroot of Canola Policy 6308
 - iii. Clubroot Identification Information
- 3.1.4 All landowner(s) and/or producer(s) within a one(1) mile or 1.6 kilometer radius of the field where Clubroot was confirmed, will be sent written notice that Clubroot was confirmed within a one (1) mile or 1.6 kilometer radius of their property.
 - a. Additional information may include:
 - i. The Alberta Clubroot Management Plan
 - ii. Clubroot of Canola Policy 6308
 - iii. Clubroot Identification Information
- 3.1.5 In order to better understand how the disease was introduced and spread, endeavour to gather as much information about the Clubroot infected field as possible, including type and variety of the crop, seed retailer, equipment movement, custom operators used, soil type (esp. pH) and drainage patterns.
- 3.2 The landowner(s) and/or producer(s) of lands confirmed with Clubroot may harvest the crop as per conditions set out in the Alberta Clubroot Management Plan, and for the subsequent three years following discovery of Clubroot, no host crop (including Clubroot resistant Canola) shall be planted. This is considered a one in four year rotation.
- 3.3 The landowner(s) and/or producer(s) of lands confirmed with Clubroot shall be required to adopt the following control measures, as per the Alberta Clubroot Management Plan:
 - 3.3.1 The crop shall be harvested, and the canola seed shall be sold for crushing, but **not** sold for feed or seed, and shall **not** be retained for reseeding

- 3.3.2 Crop residue shall be chopped and evenly spread back onto the infected land, not baled or removed
- 3.3.3 Any seed load transported from the infested land shall be securely covered (tarpred)
- 3.3.4 Soil disturbance on infected land must be minimized to prevent movement to uninfected land
- 3.3.5 Any crop residue and soil must be cleaned from all equipment and implements and left on the land before taking equipment off the infected land
- 3.3.6 Implements, or parts thereof, which come directly into contact with the soil should be sterilized, as per the Alberta Clubroot Management Plant (Appendix 1 and 2)
- 3.3.7 No clubroot susceptible crops (cruciferous plants) including clubroot resistant canola varieties shall be seeded for a period of three (3) consecutive years following the year in which Clubroot test result is positive. Should the landowner(s) and/or producer(s) of infected land plant canola regardless of positive testing, the Manager of Agricultural Services shall:
 - a. Issue a Notice to the landowner(s) and/or producer(s) as per the *Agricultural Pests Act*.
 - i. If the landowner(s) and/or producer(s) fails to abide by the Notice, the Manager of Agricultural Services shall take appropriate measures to destroy the planted crop.
 - ii. Should the municipality destroy the crop, an invoice shall be issued to the landowner(s) and/or producer(s) for the labour, chemical and equipment costs of the crops destruction as per Provincial Legislation, including the ability of the municipality to add the arrears amount to the property taxes.
 - iii. Should enforcement be required, additional administrative fees will be charged at 15% of the cost of enforcement.
- 3.3.8 After the period of restriction, canola may be seeded using only Clubroot resistant varieties and rotating the resistant varieties with each subsequent planting.
- 3.3.9 Host plants of the clubroot pathogen, as listed in the Alberta Clubroot Management Plant, and volunteer canola shall be destroyed from within crops on the infested lands, for a period of three (3) consecutive years following the year in which a Clubroot test result is positive.
- 3.3.10 Inform any contractors or custom operators who may enter onto the land that Clubroot has been found on the property, and advise them to properly clean and disinfect any equipment which comes into contact with the soil.
- 3.4. The landowner(s) and/or producer(s) of the land who are disturbing the soil will have the responsibility to follow the Best Management Guidelines that are laid out in the Alberta Clubroot Management Plant that is set out by Alberta Agriculture and Forestry to reduce the spread of the disease with the movement of soil and equipment.

4. COUNCIL RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1. Council shall appoint Pest Inspectors (as per section 10 of the *Agricultural Pests Act*).

4.1.1. The Agricultural Fieldman, under the *Agricultural Service Board Act*, is by virtue of that office, an inspector under the *Agricultural Pests Act*.

5. ADMINISTRATION RESPONSIBILITIES

5.1 The Manager of Agricultural Services shall establish protocols to be followed by Pest Inspectors for inspection, sampling techniques, and for entering land. These procedures shall be designated to minimize the potential for clubroot spore transferral between fields by Pest Inspectors and will follow the Alberta Clubroot Management Plan.

5.2 Annually, the Manager of Agricultural Services shall schedule inspections of Canola fields within Greenview. In preparing this inspection schedule, the Agricultural Fieldman shall use the following criteria:

5.2.1. The fields inspected shall be distributed across the geographic area of the municipality.

5.2.2. Priority inspections will be given to fields where:

- a. The landowner(s) and/or producer(s) are known or believed to be involved in farming outside of Greenview.
- b. Inspectors notice Canola which appears to be showing symptoms of Clubroot (wilting, stunting, yellowing and early maturing).
- c. When earth moving equipment (i.e. pipeline, drilling, service rigs or road construction equipment) suspected to be from outside the Peace Region has been actively operated on the land.
- d. The property previously has Clubroot documented and verified through DNA analysis with an annual deadline for re-inspections of June 30.
- e. All fields within a one (1) mile or 1.6 kilometer radius of any field where Clubroot of Canola was confirmed and any fields associated with the landowner(s) and/ or producer(s) of any field where Clubroot of Canola was confirmed.

5.3. Advise other Peace Region Agricultural Fieldman as well as the appropriate provincial departments that Clubroot has been found within Greenview.

5.4. Greenview Agricultural Services will provide information and education to landowner(s) and/or producer(s) regarding the spread of Clubroot of Canola.

5.5 Greenview will advocate that all seed (of a host crop) should be a Clubroot resistant variety and should be treated with a registered fungicide that includes the genus for Clubroot of Canola on the label list of controlled fungi, particularly if from an out of province or unknown source.



REQUEST FOR DECISION

SUBJECT: **Beaver Harvest Program**

SUBMISSION TO: AGRICULTURAL SERVICES BOARD

MEETING DATE: May 26, 2021

DEPARTMENT: AGRICULTURE

STRATEGIC PLAN: Level of Service

REVIEWED AND APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION

CAO: MANAGER: SK

GM: DM PRESENTER: SK

RELEVANT LEGISLATION:

Provincial (cite) – N/A

Council Bylaw/Policy (cite) – N/A

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

MOTION: That the Agricultural Service Board accept the Beaver Harvest Program Report for information, as presented.

BACKGROUND/PROPOSAL:

The Greenview Beaver Harvest Program was established in June of 2020 and presently do not have a full year of data as to address budgetary concerns. As of May 18th, 2021 the Beaver Harvest Program has 310 beaver submitted for bounty, exceeding the budgeted amount of 300 beaver or \$9,000, this being the first spring season for the program.

Beavers experience a population dispersal in the spring when waterway ice breaks up, generally kits from the previous year are ejected from the den to make their way to new waterways. At the present time, Administration suggests that the migration of beavers is near completion, resulting in carcass submissions subsiding for the remainder of 2021.

To calculate what the true annual costs of the program will be, Administration is recommending the program continue to a budgetary limit of \$15,000, this will allow for 500 beaver to be submitted for 2021. The Agricultural Service Department will be able to absorb this increase within its present departmental budget.

BENEFITS OF THE RECOMMENDED ACTION:

1. The benefit of the Agricultural Service Board accepting the recommended motion is that the Board will be informed as to the potential impact of the beaver harvest program.

DISADVANTAGES OF THE RECOMMENDED ACTION:

1. There are no perceived disadvantages to the recommended action.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:

Alternative #1: The Agricultural Service Board has the alternative to approve, alter, or deny the recommended motion.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATION:

An increase to the Beaver Harvest Program budget of \$6,000 with no increase to the Agricultural Services budget.

STAFFING IMPLICATION:

There are no staffing implications to the recommended motion.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT LEVEL:

Greenview has adopted the IAP2 Framework for public consultation.

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.

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FOLLOW UP ACTIONS: N/A

ATTACHMENT(S):

- Beaver Harvest Program

Title: Beaver Harvest Program

Policy No: 6321

Effective Date: July 13, 2020

Motion Number: 20.07.385

Supersedes Policy No: NONE

Review Date: July 13, 2023



Purpose: Greenview is committed to protecting municipal infrastructure from water movement problems related to beaver activity. Greenview will implement the policy and procedures to provide for the harvest of beavers and/or removal of beaver dams, for the purpose of preventing damage to infrastructure and flooding caused by beavers.

1. DEFINITIONS

1.1 **Greenview** means the Municipal District of Greenview No. 16

2. POLICY STATEMENT

2.1 Greenview Administration shall prioritize the harvesting of beaver and/or removal of beaver dams in the following order:

- a) Areas that occur on Greenview land and cause operational and/or structural integrity issues to municipal infrastructure (i.e., roads, bridges, culverts etc.), at no cost.
- b) Areas that occur on Greenview land that is currently or has the potential to cause damage/flooding to private land such as yard sites and agricultural crops and pasture land, at no cost.
- c) Areas that occur on drainage ditches registered by Greenview to prevent flooding of agricultural land, at no cost and with landowner authorization as per policy procedure.

2.2 Greenview shall hold a valid Damage Control License authorizing the removal of beavers.

2.3 Greenview shall implement a Beaver Harvest Incentive Program that will pay a bounty of (\$30.00) thirty dollars for each beaver harvested by a ratepayer or resident within the municipal boundaries of Greenview in accordance with policy procedure. Problem Wildlife personnel employed or specifically contracted by Greenview are exempt from this program.

2.4 Greenview will maintain a license authorizing the appropriate handling and use of explosives for the purpose of blasting beaver dams (i.e., licensed magazine, certified blaster).

2.5 Landowners with beaver issues on private land (i.e., agricultural crop and pasture lands, yards etc.) are encouraged to rectify the issue independently.

3. PROCEDURE

3.1. All beaver dam removal on designated watercourses must comply with all relevant acts (i.e., Fisheries Act, Alberta's Water Act, Public Lands Act etc.).

- 3.2. The Manager of Agricultural Services, or their designate, shall work with internal departments and the public on prioritizing the harvesting and/or removal of beaver dams in accordance with section 2.1 of this policy.
- 3.3. The Manager of Agricultural Services, or their designate, shall ensure the delivery of the Beaver Harvest Incentive Program.
- 3.4. Beavers harvested under the Beaver Harvest Incentive Program will be compensated upon a signed declaration of the following:
 - a) The legal land location where the beaver was harvested.
 - b) The date of harvest.
 - c) The harvest was conducted in a lawful manner, in accordance with current legislation.
 - d) The participant had permission to harvest on said land.
 - e) The beaver tail is marked by a Greenview employee, in the presence of the individual who harvested the animal.
- 3.5. Disposal of all beavers submitted under the Beaver Harvest Incentive Program will be the responsibility of the person submitting the carcass/tail after proper submission procedures have taken place.



REQUEST FOR DECISION

SUBJECT:	Fusarium Graminearum	REVIEWED AND APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION	
SUBMISSION TO:	AGRICULTURAL SERVICES BOARD	CAO:	MANAGER: SK
MEETING DATE:	May 26, 2021	GM:	PRESENTER: SK
DEPARTMENT:	AGRICULTURE		
STRATEGIC PLAN:	Level of Service		

RELEVANT LEGISLATION:

Provincial (cite) – Alberta Agricultural Pests Act, Alberta Pests and Nuisance Control Regulations

Council Bylaw/Policy (cite) – N/A

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

MOTION: That the Agricultural Service Board accept the report on the Peace Region Proposed Invasive Species Bylaw for information, as presented.

BACKGROUND/PROPOSAL:

In June of 2020, the Alberta Government removed *Fusarium graminearum* from the *Alberta Agricultural Pests Act*. In response, an intermunicipal committee was formed to draft a municipal bylaw to allow interested municipalities to continue surveillance, education, and active control measures to limit the spread of the pathogen. The bylaw was meant to allow municipal inspectors access to fields to survey for disease, and if required, control infestations, similar in scope to the *Agricultural Pests Act*.

Administration does not recommend adoption of this bylaw due to the imbalance of authority within the draft and the complicated procedures related to appeals. Should the Board be interested in addressing diseases of economic concern within the agricultural industry, such as *Aphanomyces*, *Verticillium Wilt*, and *Fusarium*, Administration will work with Legislative Services to draft a bylaw better suited to Greenview interests.

BENEFITS OF THE RECOMMENDED ACTION:

1. The benefit of the Agricultural Service Board accepting the recommended motion is that the Board will be informed as to regional efforts concerning the de-listing of *Fusarium* on the *Agricultural Pests Act*.

DISADVANTAGES OF THE RECOMMENDED ACTION:

1. There are no perceived disadvantages to the recommended actions.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:

Alternative #1: The Agricultural Service Board has the alternative alter, vary or deny the recommended motion.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATION:

There are no financial implications to the recommended motion.

STAFFING IMPLICATION:

There are no staffing implications to the recommended motion.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT LEVEL:

Greenview has adopted the IAP2 Framework for public consultation.

INCREASING LEVEL OF PUBLIC IMPACT

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FOLLOW UP ACTIONS:

There are no follow up actions to the recommended motion.

ATTACHMENT(S):

- Invasive Species Bylaw Draft

BYLAW NO. XX-XXXX

Being a bylaw of (MD or County), in the Province of Alberta, for protecting the agricultural productivity of lands within (MD or County).

WHEREAS, the Municipal Government Act Chapter M-26 as stated, in Part 2, Section 7 states that the Council of a municipality may make bylaws for the safety, health and welfare of people and the protection of people and property;

WHEREAS, the Agricultural Pests Act of Alberta list specific concerns whose presence threatens the economic well-being and viability of the agricultural producers in the (MD or County);

WHEREAS, the (MD or County) has deemed it expedient and in the public interest to ensure that pests, diseases, insects, invasive plants or other organisms within the municipality not listed under the Agricultural Pests Act, Weed Control Act or their Regulations are not allowed to establish or spread and do not impact the economic viability of our agricultural producers;

Now therefore, hereby enact as follows:

1.0 DEFINITIONS

- (a) “*Invasive species*” means any organism not listed as Pests or Nuisances under the Agricultural Pests Act, Pest and Nuisance Regulation or Prohibited Noxious or Noxious weeds under the Weed Control Act, Weed Control Regulation that has been deemed by Council to have the potential to adversely impact the agricultural productivity of land or livestock including the quality and marketability of crops or livestock;
- (b) “Inspector” means the Agricultural Fieldman appointed by the (MD or County) or such other person(s) appointed as a pest inspector under the Agricultural Pest Act by the (MD or County) to administer and enforce this Bylaw;
- (c) “Livestock” includes cattle, sheep, diversified livestock animals within the meaning of the *Livestock Industry Diversification Act*, goats and other captive ruminants, swine, horses and poultry.
- (d) “Municipality or County” means the (MD or County) or the area contained within the boundary thereof as the context requires;
- (e) “Municipal Government Act or MGA” means the Municipal Government Act of Alberta, Revised Statutes of Alberta Chapter M-26, the most current edition
- (f) “Council” means the council presiding for (MD or County);

BYLAW NO. XX-XXXX

(g) “Owner” means a Person who controls the property under consideration, holds themselves out as the person having the powers and authority of ownership or who at the relevant time exercises the powers and authority of ownership, and includes:

- (i) The Person registered on title at the Land Titles Office;
- (ii) A Person who is recorded as the owner of the property on the assessment roll of the (MD or County);
- (iii) A Person who has purchased or otherwise acquired the property and has not become the registered owner thereof; and
- (iv) A Person who is the occupant of the property under a lease, license, permit or other agreement;

(h) “Property” includes any lands, buildings or structures, whether or not affixed to land;

(i) “Person” includes an individual, a firm, partnership, joint venture, proprietorship, corporation, association, society or any other legal entity;

(j) “Retailer” means any person or company who promotes, cleans or offers for sale or any service related to seed, plants or plant parts, livestock, soil or soil amendments or any other organism to an Owner that could be deemed to adversely impact agriculture in (MD or County)

2.0 AUTHORITY OF INSPECTORS

2.1 Within the boundaries of the (MD or County), the Inspector’s powers will include:

- (a) The right to enter onto any Property at any reasonable time to inspect and seek to identify the presence of any agricultural *Invasive species*;
 - (i) The inspector shall not enter a private dwelling for inspection unless consent is granted by the Owner or written notice is given;
 - (ii) The inspector may be accompanied by a Peace Officer;
- (b) To survey for or collect samples of seeds, plants or other substances or items from any Property and test or send such samples for testing to verify or determine the presence of any *Invasive species*;
- (c) To take such other reasonable steps as may be required to uncover and identify the presence of and to prevent the sale or importation of all applicable *Invasive species* municipally addressed via Policy at any Retailer within the (MD or County).

BYLAW NO. XX-XXXX

5.0 OBSTRUCTION

5.1 No Person, whether or not he is the Owner or Retailer which is the subject of any inspection or action under this Bylaw, shall interfere with or attempt to obstruct an Inspector who is attempting to inspect, identify, destroy or take possession of any *Invasive species* or otherwise carrying out any duty under this Bylaw.

6.0 OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

6.1 An Inspector who discovers a listed *Invasive species* (MD or County) may require that steps be taken as outlined in the (MD or County)'s Policies, and if no Policy. Such steps to be taken will be directed in an "Order to remedy contraventions" per Section 545 of the MGA.

6.2 Any Person or Owner who contravenes any provision of this Bylaw is also guilty of an offence and may be liable to a specified penalty in the form of a Violation Ticket of \$XXXXX

6.3 Where an inspector reasonably believes that a Person has contravened any provision of this Bylaw they may serve a Violation Tag as provided by this section, or if the delivery of the directions of Council to a Person is required, delivery shall be deemed effected if:

- i) delivery is made personally on the Person or by leaving it for the Person at his/her residence with a person on the premises who appears to be at least eighteen years of age, or
- ii) delivered in a manner by which the Person must affix his signature accepting delivery of the item
- iii) posted on the land and sent by regular mail, email or fax, such delivery shall be deemed completed after 7 days, or

Delivery of documents may also be considered effected if done in accordance with Section 608 of the MGA "Sending documents".

6.4 A Violation Tag shall be in such form as determined by the (MD or County) and shall state the section of the Bylaw which was contravened.

6.5 If the actions specified on a Violation Tag is not taken within the prescribed time period then an Inspector or peace officer is hereby authorized and empowered to issue a Violation Ticket pursuant to the Provincial Offences Procedure Act, RSA 2000, c. P-34, as amended.

6.6 A Person who has been issued a Violation Tag in respect of a contravention of a provision of this Bylaw, and has carried out the actions as indicated by the (MD or County) within the time allowed, shall not be liable to

BYLAW NO. XX-XXXX

prosecution for the subject contravention. Any actions directed by Council must be complied with whether a Violation Ticket penalty is paid or not.

6.7 The levying and payment of any fine or the imprisonment for any period provided in this Bylaw shall not relieve a person from the necessity of payment of any fees, charges or costs for which he is liable under the provisions of this Bylaw or the Municipal Government Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-26.

6.8 A Person who feels aggrieved by this Bylaw or actions taken by an Inspector under this Bylaw may request a review by council per Section 547 of the MGA.

7.0 SEVERABILITY

7.1 Should any section or part of this Bylaw be found to have been improperly enacted, for any reason, then such section or part shall be regarded as being severable from the rest of the Bylaw and the Bylaw remaining after such severance shall be effective and enforceable as if the section found to be improperly enacted had not been enacted as part of this Bylaw.

8.0 EFFECTIVE DATE

8.1 This bylaw shall have force and take effect upon third and final reading.

Read a first time this ____ day of _____, _____

Read a second time this ____ day of _____, _____

Read a third time this ____ day of _____, _____

Reeve

Chief Administrative Officer

Date of Final Signature



REQUEST FOR DECISION

SUBJECT:	Policy 6307: Veterinary Services Incorporated		
SUBMISSION TO:	AGRICULTURAL SERVICES BOARD	REVIEWED AND APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION	
MEETING DATE:	May 26, 2021	CAO:	MANAGER: SK
DEPARTMENT:	AGRICULTURE	GM: DM	PRESENTER: SK
STRATEGIC PLAN:	Level of Service	LEG:	

RELEVANT LEGISLATION:

Provincial (cite) – N/A

Council Bylaw/Policy (cite) – 6307 – Veterinary Services Incorporated

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

MOTION: That the Agricultural Service Board approve the amendment to Policy 6307: Veterinary Services Incorporated as presented.

BACKGROUND/PROPOSAL:

During the April 24th ASB Meeting, board members discussed possible changes to the V.S.I. Policy in support of resident Agriculture producers within Greenview.

Presently some residential agricultural area producers within Greenview do not qualify for the Veterinary Services Incorporated program under the current policy as a result of ownership versus rental of property within their agricultural operation.

Administration recommends the addition of a definition for “Primary Residence” and the eliminations of the “Ratepayer” requirement to reflect the intentions of the Agricultural Service Board. This allows the policy to reflect the board’s support of new entrants to the agriculture industry and changing business realities.

BENEFITS OF THE RECOMMENDED ACTION:

The benefit of the recommended action is that the policy will be inclusive of new entrants into the Agricultural Industry and more reflective of the changing business landscape.

DISADVANTAGES OF THE RECOMMENDED ACTION:

1. There are no perceived disadvantages to the recommended motion.
-

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:

Alternative #1: The Agricultural Service Board has the alternative to alter or deny the recommended motion.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATION:

There are no financial implications to the recommended motion.

STAFFING IMPLICATION:

There are no staffing implications to the recommended motion.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT LEVEL:

Greenview has adopted the IAP2 Framework for public consultation.

INCREASING LEVEL OF PUBLIC IMPACT

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FOLLOW UP ACTIONS:

There are no follow up actions to the recommended motion.

ATTACHMENT(S):

- Current Policy
- Proposed Changes

Title: Veterinary Services Incorporated

Policy No: 6307

Effective Date: October 26, 2020

Motion Number: 20.10.573

Supersedes Policy No: AG 12

Review Date: October 26, 2023



Purpose: Greenview recognizes the importance of continued participation in the Veterinary Services Incorporated (VSI.) program to assist in the recruitment and retention of available veterinary services, to enhance the productivity of the livestock industry and to promote Best Management Practices for improved animal health.

1. DEFINITIONS

- 1.1. **ASB** means Agricultural Service Board.
- 1.2. **Greenview** means the Municipal District of Greenview No. 16.
- 1.3. **VSI** means Veterinary Services Incorporated.

2. PROCEDURE

- 2.1. Clients seeking subsidy under the VSI program are required to apply for membership through Agricultural Services for verification of eligibility.
- 2.2. VSI members shall be required to notify Greenview every three (3) years in January to advise of their intent to continue the use of VSI, at which point, all pertinent information shall be updated.
- 2.3. If a VSI member fails to advise of their intent to continue using the services for five (5) consecutive years, their membership privileges may be discontinued.

3. ELIGIBILITY

- 3.1. VSI is a service available to livestock owners who are ratepayers and whose primary residence is within Greenview boundaries.
- 3.2. Animal species qualified for subsidization of eligible procedures (as per Schedule A & B) through VSI, are as follows:

- 3.2.1. Bovine (Cattle)
- 3.2.2. Porcine (Swine)
- 3.2.3. Ovine (Sheep)
- 3.2.4. Caprine (Goats)
- 3.2.5. Megachilidae (Cutter Bees)
- 3.2.6. Apis mellifera (Bees)
- 3.2.7. Bison bison (Bison)

4. COUNCIL RESPONSIBILITIES

- 4.1. Council shall, during budget deliberations, establish the level of funding to be provided to VSI, with due regard for requisition values.

5. ADMINISTRATION RESPONSIBILITIES

- 5.1. Council shall appoint a member to sit on the VSI Board. The appointed member will report to Council and ASB, and transfer ideas or concerns to the VSI Board and vice versa.
- 5.2. Greenview shall enter into an agreement and forward funds to VSI for the full requisition amount for the upcoming year.
- 5.3. The Manager of Agricultural Services shall review and present VSI quarterly activity reports to ASB meetings during the month following receipt of the quarterly report, for review and recommendations to Council.
- 5.4. The Manager of Agricultural Services shall maintain an up-to-date active VSI client list and will issue membership cards to new and continuing members as required.
- 5.5. Any final decisions regarding dispute or eligibility will be up to the Manager, Agricultural Services' discretion.

BIRCH HILLS, MACKENZIE, NORTHERN LIGHTS, NORTHERN SUNRISE, and SADDLE HILLS COUNTIES and the MD's of GREENVIEW #16, PEACE #135, and SMOKY RIVER #130

Until this Tariff is amended, and subject to the terms and conditions of the year 2020 contract, VSI Services (1980) Ltd. will pay the listed VSI fee charged by the veterinarian for the services stated herein. All other charges levied in association with the service(s) being claimed must be shown on the invoice.

Note: Unless otherwise noted all **flat rate and hourly fees** are fully **inclusive** which means the **fee includes local anaesthetic procedures** (including the drugs), **surgical packs, suture materials, stitch removal and all drug administration procedures.**

CATTLE

A. Ancillary (add-on) Services

SERVICE	VSI Code	Maximum Fee	50% VSI fee	50% CLIENT fee
Clinic Outpatient Fee	9	46.40	23.20	23.20

Note: This fee can **only** be **claimed** in conjunction **with another** valid **VSI claim**. It can only be charged once per occurrence. It is **not** a **per animal** fee.

Epidural	1	35.80	17.90	17.90
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Note: Epidurals can **only** be **claimed** in conjunction **with dystocias** (code 31), **embryotomies** (code 44 & 45) & **prolapse revisits** under code 52.

Intramuscular or Subcutaneous Injections	3	6.50	3.25	3.25
Intravenous Injections	4	13.00	6.50	6.50
Stall Fee (calves - per 24 hr.)	10	33.40	16.70	16.70
Stall Fee (older animals -per day)	11	50.80	25.40	25.40
Oral Drug Administration	5	36.10	18.05	18.05
Subconjunctival injection	7	13.00	6.50	6.50

Note: Codes 3, 4, 5 & 7 can **only** be **claimed once per animal** and only in conjunction with a code 26, 27, 50, 51, or 52 claim.

X-ray (2 views)	2	148.30	74.15	74.15
X-ray (subsequent views - each)	21	30.80	15.40	15.40
X-ray – Digital Equipment Surcharge	8	41.50	20.75	20.75

Note: Please be judicious in taking x-rays in situations where the x-ray won't add to the diagnosis or alter the course of treatment (e.g. most cases of broken legs in calves).

B. Flat Rate Inclusive Surgical Procedures

SERVICE	VSI Code	Maximum Fee	50% VSI fee	50% CLIENT fee
Abscesses	28	190.90	95.45	95.45
Claw Amputation	17	273.60	136.80	136.80
Epididymectomy	20	293.50	146.75	146.75
Eye Enucleation	16	408.40	204.20	204.20
LDA (Left Displaced Abomasum)	22	475.20	237.60	237.60
Omphalitis – Intra-abdominal debridement	35	285.40	142.70	142.70

Note: For superficial procedures with minimal debridement use code 28

RDA (Right Displaced Abomasum)	23	530.30	265.15	265.15
Rumen Fistula	24	192.00	96.00	96.00
Sole Abscess	29	147.30	73.65	73.65
Torsion (abomasal or intestinal – calves < 200#)	14	302.10	151.05	151.05
Umbilical Hernia (eviscerated in newborn calve)	18	302.10	151.05	151.05
Urethrostomy	15	238.40	119.20	119.20
Vasectomy	19	322.10	161.05	161.05

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SCHEDULE "A" 50/50 Effective January 2020

C. Flat Rate Obstetrical and Reproductive Services

Note: Oxytocin and/or uterine boluses are included in all obstetrical procedures.

SERVICE	VSI Code	Maximum Fee	50% VSI fee	50% CLIENT fee
Caesarean Section	41	544.80	272.40	272.40
Dystocia	31	247.10	123.55	123.55
Embryotomy (1 or 2 cuts)	44	369.10	184.55	184.55
Embryotomy (3 or more cuts)	45	435.90	217.95	217.95

Note: Code #1 (epidural) can be added, as appropriate, with codes 31, 44, 45 & 52.

Scrotal Circumference Measurement	65	25.40	12.70	12.70
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Note: This fee only applies for bulls eliminated from further breeding soundness evaluations.

Semen Test (1 st bull)	60	109.00	54.50	54.50
Semen Test (2 nd to 10 th bull)	61	77.10	38.55	38.55 each
Semen Test (11 th to 51 st bull)	62	70.30	35.15	35.15 each
Semen Test (51 st bull plus)	63	63.60	31.80	31.80 each

Pregnancy Testing (per head)	6	5.60	2.80	2.80 each
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Note: A higher fee can be charged for the first animal as per the AB.VMA fee schedule but VSI will only pay the VSI rate for the first animal.

Prolapses				
-Rectal	74	128.40	64.20	64.20
-Uterine	71	243.80	121.90	121.90
-Vaginal	81	166.70	83.35	83.35
-Vaginal & Rectal	84	192.00	96.00	96.00
Uterine Torsion (manual correction)	46	269.20	134.60	134.60

D. Hourly Rates for Surgical & Professional Services

Note: Rates are quoted for 1/4 hour (15 minute) intervals. -- All of the services in this section are fully inclusive and an hourly rate can't be used for services for which a flat rate fee has been established.

Code 12A/12B or 13A/13B claims CAN'T EXCEED 1½ hours (parts A & B combined)

SERVICE	VSI Code	Maximum Fee	50% VSI fee	50% CLIENT fee
Surgery (major)	12A	96.00	48.00	48.00
Non Surgical Professional time	12B	57.80	28.90	28.90
Surgery (minor)	13A	64.80	32.40	32.40
Non Surgical Professional time	13B	57.80	28.90	28.90

Note: Only the actual surgical time should be claimed under codes 12 & 13. Time required for related services, e.g. examination, surgical preparation, immediate post surgical treatments, etc. should be claimed under codes 12B or 13B.

Professional Services (general)	25	57.80	28.90	28.90
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Note: This fee is used:

- For herd health visitations and/or problems (max. 2 units for set-up Veterinary-client-Patient Relation)
- In place of codes 50, 51, 52 & 55 as specified in section "E"
- When more than two postmortems are conducted
- When a single animal is examined, euthanized then subjected to a postmortem
- Other instances as agreed to or recommended by the VSI Manager

Time claimed for codes 12, 13 & 25 should be consistent with time required by a veterinarian of average competence.

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SCHEDULE "A" 50/50 Effective January 2020

E. Flat Rate Non-Surgical Professional Services

SERVICE	VSI Code	Maximum fee	50% VSI fee	50% CLIENT fee
Cast Application (closed reduction)	26	134.90	67.45	67.45
Cast Removal	27	63.60	31.80	31.80
Examination	50	109.00	54.50	54.50
Examination (2 nd animal)	51	74.40	37.20	37.20
Examination (re-visit)	52	74.40	37.20	37.20
Next 24 hr IV hook-up + monitor (NEW)	53	74.40	37.20	37.20
I.V. Hook - up (1 st & 2 nd no monitor)	55	121.90	60.95	60.95

Note: This code includes the examination and is for situations where the animal is not hospitalized for follow-up care.

I.V. Hook - up + 24 hour monitor	56	190.90	95.45	95.45
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Note: Only for calves up to two months old. It includes the exam and professional services for the first 24 hours. Code 53 should be used to cover professional services in subsequent 24 hour periods.

Services normally covered by codes 50, 51, 52 & 55 will be claimed under code 25 when more than two (2) claims are made using any combination of codes 50, 51, 52 & 55

Services normally covered under 50, in combination with flat fee(s) of equal or greater value, automatically become code 51 - second animal

Postmortem - Brain Removal	99	72.30	36.15	36.15
Postmortem - 300 pounds or less	90	114.40	57.20	57.20
Postmortem - 300 to 800 pounds	91	123.10	61.55	61.55
Postmortem - over 800 pounds	92	185.20	92.60	92.60

Note: For more than 2 postmortems at the same time make a single code 25 claim.

Technovit Block - Application of	30	95.50	47.75	47.75
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Note: Materials are included in this service

PIGS

All Services

Note: With the exception of the following pig services are to be billed by the hour under codes 12, 13, or 25, as appropriate:

SERVICE	VSI Code	Maximum Fee	50% VSI fee	50% CLIENT fee
Examination	50	109.00	54.50	54.50
Examination (2 nd animal)	51	74.40	37.20	37.20
Examination (re-visit)	52	74.40	37.20	37.20

Note: Codes 3, 4 & 5 can be claimed with codes 50, 51 & 52, as appropriate

Postmortem - 20 pounds or less	93	77.10	38.55	38.55
Postmortem - 20 to 100 pounds	94	82.50	41.25	41.25
Postmortem - over 100 pounds	95	100.80	50.40	50.40

Note: For more than 2 postmortems at the same time make a single code 25 claim.

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SCHEDULE "A" 50/50 Effective January 2020

SHEEP & GOATS

All Services

Note: Most sheep and goat services can be billed by the hour under codes 12, 13, or 25, as appropriate, with the exception of the specific flat rate codes in this section:

All of the sheep codes are inclusive with the exception of codes 33, 50, 51 & 52 where the same conditions apply as for cattle.

Oxytocin and/or uterine boluses are included in all obstetrical procedures.

SERVICE	VSI Code	Maximum Fee	50% VSI fee	50% CLIENT fee
Caesarean	43	345.70	172.85	172.85
Dystocia	33	153.80	76.90	76.90
Examination	50	109.00	54.50	54.50
Examination (2 nd animal)	51	74.40	37.20	37.20
Examination (re-visit)	52	74.40	37.20	37.20

Note: Codes 3, 4 & 5 can be claimed with codes 26, 27, 50, 51 & 52, as appropriate.

Semen Test (1 st animal)	66	92.30	46.15	46.15
Semen Test (subsequent animals)	67	70.10	35.05	35.05
Postmortem - 20 pounds or less	96	77.10	38.55	38.55
Postmortem - 20 to 100 pounds	97	82.50	41.25	41.25
Postmortem - over 100 pounds	98	100.80	50.40	50.40

Note: For more than 2 postmortems at the same time make a single code 25 claim.

Prolapse - Rectal	76	109.00	54.50	54.50
Prolapse - Uterine	73	159.10	79.55	79.55
Prolapse - Vaginal	83	109.00	54.50	54.50

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SCHEDULE "B"

Annexed to and forming a part of the agreement dated **effective January 1, 2020**

Following are some of the services not payable by V.S.I. Services (1980) Ltd

- a) castrations
- b) dehorning
- c) dockings
- d) spaying heifers
- e) embryo transplants
- f) routine trimming of feet
- g) meat inspection
- h) scrotal hernias - all species
- i) umbilical hernias - all species
- Note:** With the exception of eviscerated hernias in newborn calves
- j) cryptorchid surgery- all species
- k) insurance examinations (including mortality, loss of use exams & reports)
- l) listed herd and dispersal sales
- m) shows & sales
- n) endorsement fees
- o) export testing
- p) parentage sampling
- q) routine vaccinations
- r) all drugs and medicines
- s) all laboratory fees
- t) waiting time
- u) after hours or holiday fees
- v) mileage
- w) services relating to quality assurance programs such as CQA & QSH.
- x) internal fracture fixation procedures
- y) hospitalization for any **service not listed in Schedule "A"**
- z) Services under codes 12A/B & 13A/B over & above 1½ hours
- aa) Exams for non-conventional treatments and those treatments. (Examples: adjustments, acupuncture etc)
- ab) **VCPR consultations for a period longer than 2 units of code #25**

All "Schedule A" services for species not specifically identified on "Schedule A"

Note: All jurisdictions cover "Schedule A" services for the bovine, porcine, caprine and ovine species. Some jurisdictions cover some, or all, "Schedule A" services for alternative livestock species (e.g. elk, bison, deer, etc.). The specific species and services covered will be identified on the "Schedule A" that was approved by that particular jurisdiction.

Any other veterinary services not specifically listed in Schedule "A" as amended from time to time.

Title: Veterinary Services Incorporated


Policy No: 6307

Effective Date: October 26, 2020

Motion Number: 20.10.573

Supersedes Policy No: AG 12

Review Date: October 26, 2023



Purpose: Greenview recognizes the importance of continued participation in the Veterinary Services Incorporated (VSI.) program to assist in the recruitment and retention of available veterinary services, to enhance the productivity of the livestock industry and to promote Best Management Practices for improved animal health.

1. DEFINITIONS

- 1.1. **ASB** means Agricultural Service Board.
- 1.2. **Greenview** means the Municipal District of Greenview No. 16.
- 1.3. **VSI** means Veterinary Services Incorporated.
- 1.3.1.4. **Primary Residence** means living in a house, rental, or in the case of an entry level producer, in shared accommodations within the boundaries of the MD of Greenview.

2. PROCEDURE

- 2.1. Clients seeking subsidy under the VSI program are required to apply for membership through Agricultural Services for verification of eligibility.
- 2.2. VSI members shall be required to notify Greenview every three (3) years in January to advise of their intent to continue the use of VSI, at which point, all pertinent information shall be updated.
- 2.3. If a VSI member fails to advise of their intent to continue using the services for five (5) consecutive years, their membership privileges may be discontinued.

3. ELIGIBILITY

- 3.1. VSI is a service available to livestock owners ~~who are ratepayers and~~ whose primary residence is within Greenview boundaries.
- 3.2. Animal species qualified for subsidization of eligible procedures (as per Schedule A & B) through VSI, are as follows:

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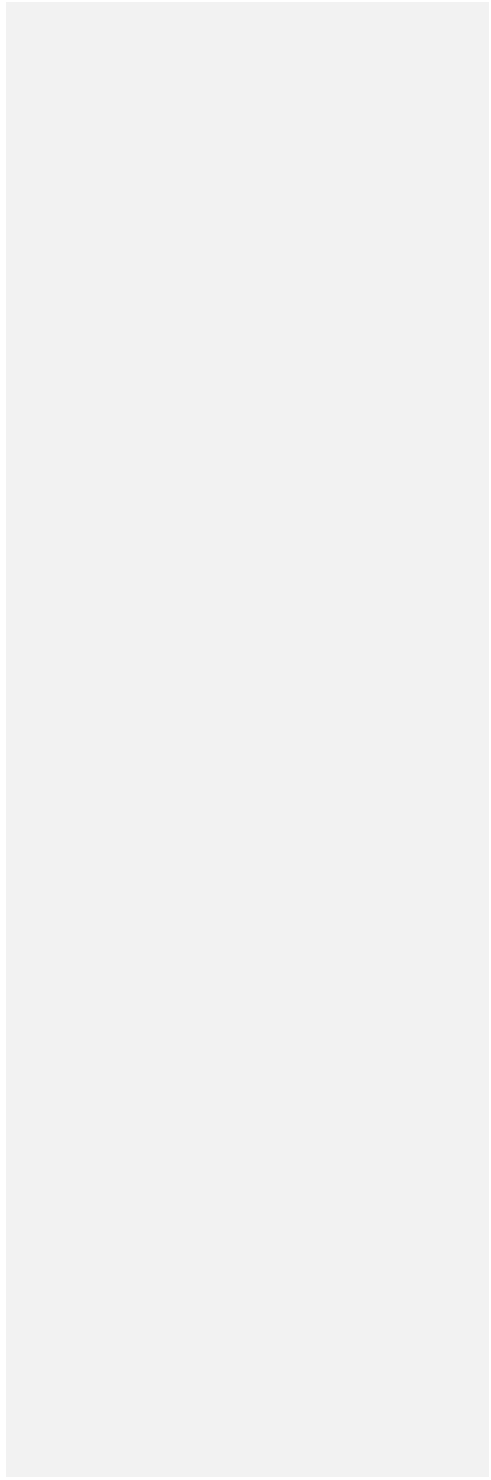
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- 3.2.1. Bovine (Cattle)
- 3.2.2. Porcine (Swine)
- 3.2.3. Ovine (Sheep)
- 3.2.4. Caprine (Goats)
- 3.2.5. Megachilidae (Cutter Bees)
- 3.2.6. Apis mellifera (Bees)
- 3.2.7. Bison bison (Bison)

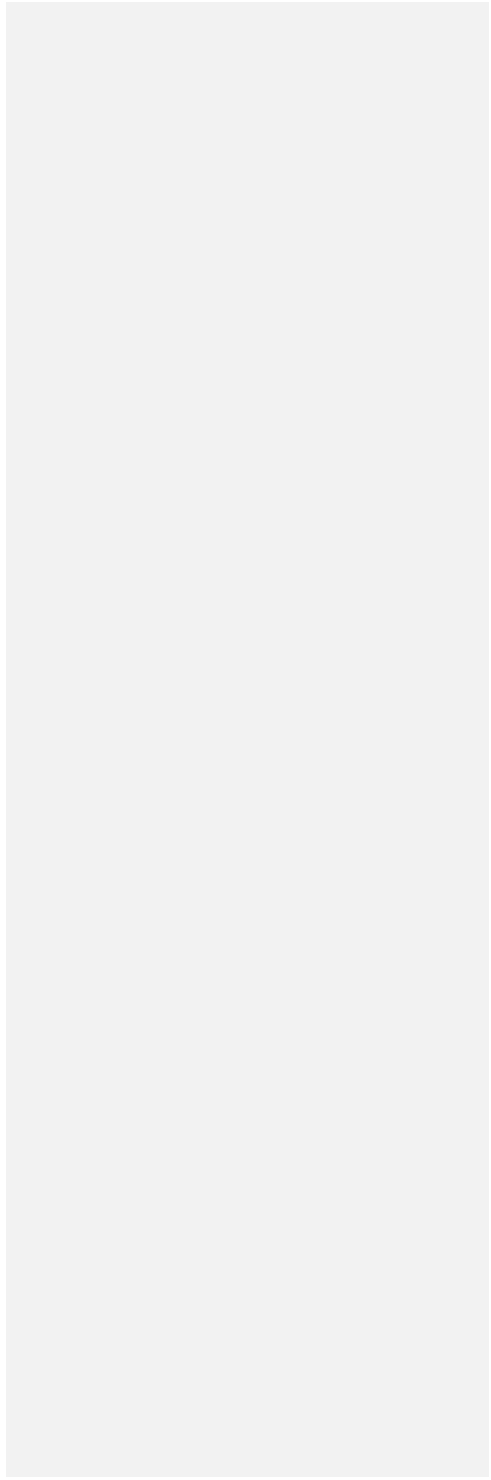
4. COUNCIL RESPONSIBILITIES

- 4.1. Council shall, during budget deliberations, establish the level of funding to be provided to VSI, with due regard for requisition values.

5. ADMINISTRATION RESPONSIBILITIES

- 5.1. Council shall appoint a member to sit on the VSI Board. The appointed member will report to Council and ASB, and transfer ideas or concerns to the VSI Board and vice versa.
- 5.2. Greenview shall enter into an agreement and forward funds to VSI for the full requisition amount for the upcoming year.
- 5.3. The Manager of Agricultural Services shall review and present VSI quarterly activity reports to ASB meetings during the month following receipt of the quarterly report, for review and recommendations to Council.
- 5.4. The Manager of Agricultural Services shall maintain an up-to-date active VSI client list and will issue membership cards to new and continuing members as required.
- 5.5. Any final decisions regarding dispute or eligibility will be up to the Manager, Agricultural Services' discretion.

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V.S.I. Services (1980) LTD.
Schedule "A" 50/50- Effective Jan 1 2020

BIRCH HILLS, MACKENZIE, NORTHERN LIGHTS, NORTHERN SUNRISE, and SADDLE HILLS COUNTIES and the MD's of GREENVIEW #16, PEACE #135, and SMOKY RIVER #130

Until this Tariff is amended, and subject to the terms and conditions of the year 2020 contract, VSI Services (1980) Ltd. will pay the listed VSI fee charged by the veterinarian for the services stated herein. All other charges levied in association with the service(s) being claimed must be shown on the invoice.

Note: Unless otherwise noted all flat rate and hourly fees are fully inclusive which means the fee includes local anaesthetic procedures (including the drugs), surgical packs, suture materials, stitch removal and all drug administration procedures.

CATTLE

A. Ancillary (add-on) Services

SERVICE	VSI Code	Maximum Fee	50% VSI fee	50% CLIENT fee
Clinic Outpatient Fee	9	46.40	23.20	23.20

Note: This fee can only be claimed in conjunction with another valid VSI claim. It can only be charged once per occurrence. It is not a per animal fee.

Epidural	1	35.80	17.90	17.90
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Note: Epidurals can only be claimed in conjunction with dystocias (code 31), embryotomies (code 44 & 45) & prolapse revisits under code 52.

Intramuscular or Subcutaneous Injections	3	6.50	3.25	3.25
Intravenous Injections	4	13.00	6.50	6.50
Stall Fee (calves - per 24 hr.)	10	33.40	16.70	16.70
Stall Fee (older animals -per day)	11	50.80	25.40	25.40
Oral Drug Administration	5	36.10	18.05	18.05
Subconjunctival injection	7	13.00	6.50	6.50

Note: Codes 3, 4, 5 & 7 can only be claimed once per animal and only in conjunction with a code 26, 27, 50, 51, or 52 claim.

X-ray 2 views	2	148.30	74.15	74.15
X-ray (subsequent views - each)	21	30.80	15.40	15.40
X-ray - Digital Equipment Surcharge	8	41.50	20.75	20.75

Note: Please be judicious in taking x-rays in situations where the x-ray won't add to the diagnosis or alter the course of treatment (e.g. most cases of broken legs in calves).

B. Flat Rate Inclusive Surgical Procedures

SERVICE	VSI Code	Maximum Fee	50% VSI fee	50% CLIENT fee
Abscesses	28	190.90	95.45	95.45
Claw Amputation	17	273.60	136.80	136.80
Epididymectomy	20	293.50	146.75	146.75
Eye Enucleation	16	408.40	204.20	204.20
LDA (Left Displaced Abomasum)	22	475.20	237.60	237.60
Omphalitis - Intra-abdominal debridement	35	285.40	142.70	142.70

Note: For superficial procedures with minimal debridement use code 28

RDA (Right Displaced Abomasum)	23	530.30	265.15	265.15
Rumen Fistula	24	192.00	96.00	96.00
Sole Abscess	29	147.30	73.65	73.65
Torsion (abomasal or intestinal - calves < 200#)	14	302.10	151.05	151.05
Umbilical Hernia (eviscerated in newborn calf)	18	302.10	151.05	151.05
Urethrostomy	15	238.40	119.20	119.20
Vasectomy	19	322.10	161.05	161.05

V.S.I. SERVICES (1980) Ltd
SCHEDULE "A" 50/50 Effective January 2020

C. Flat Rate Obstetrical and Reproductive Services

Note: Oxytocin and/or uterine boluses are included in all obstetrical procedures.

SERVICE	VSI Code	Maximum Fee	50% VSI fee	50% CLIENT fee
Caesarean Section	41	544.80	272.40	272.40
Dystocia	31	247.10	123.55	123.55
Embryotomy (1 or 2 cuts)	44	369.10	184.55	184.55
Embryotomy (3 or more cuts)	45	435.90	217.95	217.95

Note: Code #1 (epidural) can be added, as appropriate, with codes 31, 44, 45 & 52.

Scrotal Circumference Measurement	65	25.40	12.70	12.70
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Note: This fee only applies for bulls eliminated from further breeding soundness evaluations.

Semen Test (1" bull)	60	109.00	54.50	54.50
Semen Test (2"u to 10" bull)	61	77.10	38.55	38.55 each
Semen Test (11" to 51" bull)	62	70.30	35.15	35.15 each
Semen Test (51" bull plus)	63	63.60	31.80	31.80 each

Pregnancy Testing (per head)	6	5.60	2.80	<u>2.80 each</u>
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Note: A higher fee can be charged for the first animal as per the AB.VMA fee schedule but VSI will only pay the VSI rate for the first animal.

Prolapses				
-Rectal	74	128.40	64.20	64.20
- Uterine	71	243.80	121.90	121.90
-Vaginal	81	166.70	83.35	83.35
-Vaginal & Rectal	84	192.00	96.00	96.00
Uterine Torsion (manual correction)	46	269.20	134.60	134.60

Hourly Rates for Surgical & Professional Services

Note: Rates are quoted for 1/4 hour (15 minute) intervals. All of the services in this section are fully inclusive and an hourly rate can't be used for services for which a flat rate fee has been established.

Code 12A/12B or 13A/13B claims CAN'T EXCEED 1 1/2 hours (parts A & B combined)

SERVICE	VSI Code	Maximum Fee	50% VSI fee	50% CLIENT fee
Surgery (major)	12A	96.00	48.00	48.00
Non Surgical Professional time	12B	57.80	28.90	28.90
Surgery (minor)	13A	64.80	32.40	32.40
Non Surgical Professional time	13B	57.80	28.90	28.90

Note: Only the actual surgical time should be claimed under codes 12 & 13. Time required for related services, e.g. examination, surgical preparation, immediate post surgical treatments, etc. should be claimed under codes 12B or 13B.

Professional Services (general)	25	57.80	28.90	28.90
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Note: This fee is used:

- For herd health visitations and/or problems (max. 2 units for set-up Veterinary-client-Patient Relation)
- In place of codes 50, 51, 52 & 55 as specified in section "E"
- When more than two postmortems are conducted
- When a single animal is examined, euthanized then subjected to a postmortem
- Other instances as agreed to or recommended by the VSI Manager

Time claimed for codes 12, 13 & 25 should be consistent with time required by a veterinarian of average competence.

Counties of Birch Hills, Mackenzie, Northern Lights, Northern Sunrise, and Saddle Hills,

and the MDs of Greenview #16, Peace #135, and Smoky River# 130

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V.S.I. SERVICES (1980) Ltd
SCHEDULE "A" 50/50 Effective January 2020

E. Flat Rate Non-Surgical Professional Services

SERVICE	VSI Code	Maximum fee	50% VSI fee	50% CLIENT fee
Cast Application (closed reduction)	26	134.90	67.45	67.45
Cast Removal	27	63.60	31.80	31.80
Examination	50	109.00	54.50	54.50
Examination (2nd animal)	51	74.40	37.20	37.20
Examination (re-visit)	52	74.40	37.20	37.20
Next 24 hr IV hook-up+ monitor (NEW)	53	74.40	37.20	37.20
LV. Hook- up (1" & 2"u no monitor)	55	121.90	60.95	60.95

Note: This code includes the examination and is for situations where the animal is not hospitalized for follow-up care.

LV. Hook - up + 24 hour monitor	56	190.90	95.45	95.45
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Note: Only for calves up to two months old. It includes the exam and professional services for the first 24 hours. Code 53 should be used to cover professional services in subsequent 24 hour periods.

Services normally covered by codes 50, 51, 52 & 55 will be claimed under code 25 when more than two (2) claims are made using any combination of codes 50, 51, 52 & 55

Services normally covered under 50, in combination with flat fee(s) of equal or greater value, automatically become code 51 - second animal

Postmortem - Brain Removal	99	72.30	36.15	36.15
Postmortem - 300 pounds or less	90	114.40	57.20	57.20
Postmortem - 300 to 800 pounds	91	123.10	61.55	61.55
Postmortem - over 800 pounds	92	185.20	92.60	92.60

Note: For more than 2 postmortems at the same time make a single code 25 claim.

fec novlfll"oc - Apprication of	30	95.50	47.75	47.75
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Note: Materials are included in this service

**PIGS
All Services**

Note: With the exception of the follo ing pig services are to be billed by the hour under codes 12, 13, or 25, as appropriate:

SERVICE	VSI Code	Maximum Fee	50% VSI fee	50% CLIENT fee
Examination	50	109.00	54.50	54.50
Examination (2"u animal)	51	74.40	37.20	37.20
Examination (re-visit)	52	74.40	37.20	37.20

Note: Codes 3, 4 & 5 can be claimed with codes 50, 51 & 52, as appropriate

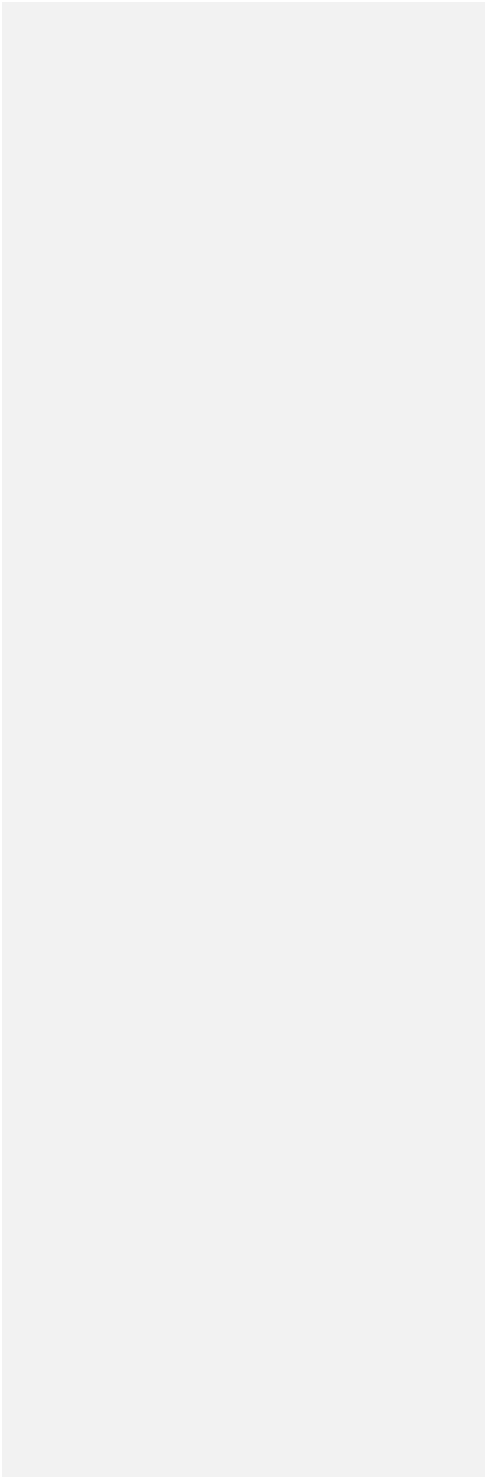
P stmortem - 20 pounds or less	93	77.10	38.55	38.55
Postmortem - 20 to 100 pounds	94	82.50	41.25	41.25
Postmortem - over 100 pounds	95	100.80	50.40	50.40

Note: For more than 2 postmortems at the same time make a single code 25 claim.

Counties of Birch Hills, Mackenzie, Northern Lights, Northern Sunrise, and Saddle Hills,
and the MDs of Greenview #16, Peace #135, and Smoky River# 130

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V.S.I. SERVICES (1980) Ltd
SCHEDULE "A" 50/50 Effective January 2020

SHEEP & GOATS

All Services

Note : Most sheep and goat services can be billed by the hour under codes 12 , 13, or 25, as appropriate, with the exception of the specific flat rate codes in this section:

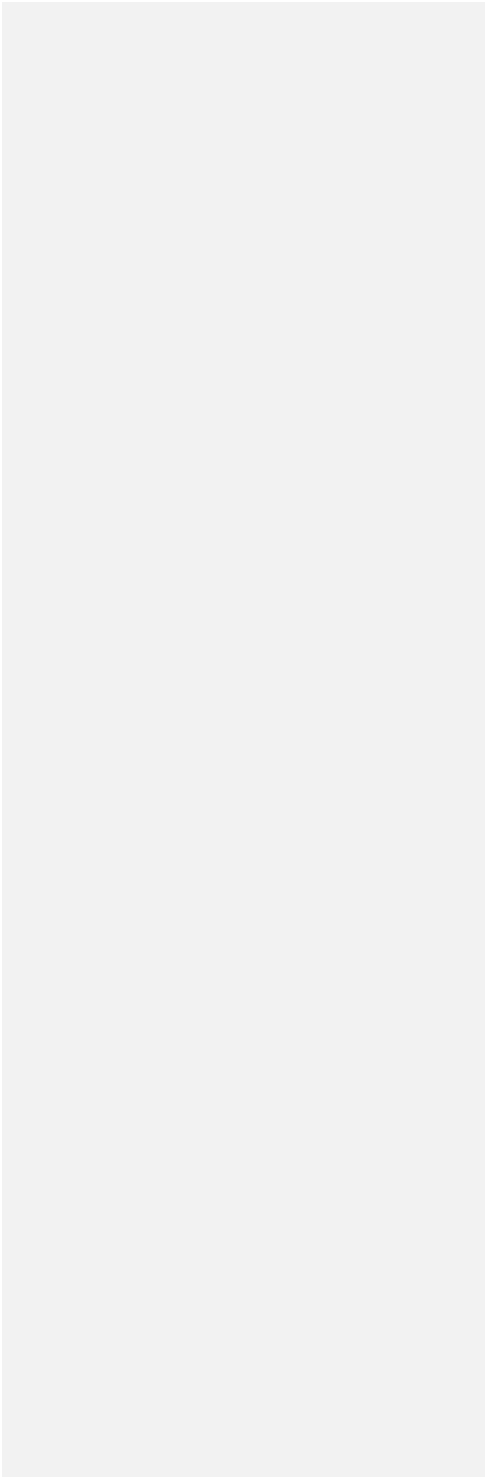
All of the sheep codes are inclusive with the exception of codes 33, 50, 51 & 52 where the same conditions apply as for cattle.

Oxytocin and/or uterine boluses are included in all obstetrical procedures.

SERVICE	VSI Code	Maximum Fee	50% VSI fee	50% CLIENT fee
Caesarean	43	345.70	172.85	172.85
Dystocia	33	153.80	76.90	76.90
Examination	50	109.00	54.50	54.50
Examination (2"u animal)	51	74.40	37.20	37.20
Examination (re-visit)	52	74.40	37.20	37.20
Note: Codes 3, 4 & 5 can be claimed with codes 26, 27, 50, 51 & 52, as appropriate.				
Semen Test (.1 animal)	66	92.30	46.15	46.15
Semen Test (subsequent animals)	67	70.10	35.05	35.05
Postmortem - 20 pounds or less	96	77.10	38.55	38.55
Postmortem - 20 to 100 pounds	97	82.50	41.25	41.25
Postmortem - over 100 pounds	98	100.80	50.40	50.40
Note: For <u>more than 2</u> postmortems at the <u>same time</u> make a <u>single code 25 claim</u> .				
Prolapse - Rectal	76	109.00	54.50	54.50
Prolapse - Uterine	73	159.10	79.55	79.55
Prolapse - Vaginal	83	109.00	54.50	54.50

Counties of Birch Hills, Mackenzie, Northern Lights, Northern Sunrise, and Saddle Hills,

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V.S.I. SERVICES (1980) LTD.

SCHEDULE "B"

Annexed to and forming a part of the agreement dated **effective January 1, 2020**

Following are some of the services not payable by V.S.I. Services (1980) Ltd

- a) castrations
- b) dehorning
- c) <lockings
- d) spaying heifers
- e) embryo transplants
- f) routine trimming of feet
- g) meat inspection
- h) scrotal hernias - all species
- i) umbilical hernias - all species
- Note:** With the exception of eviscerated hem-as in newborn calves
- j) cryptorchid surgery- all species
- k) insurance examinations (including mortality, loss of use exams & reports)
- l) listed herd and dispersal sales
- m) shows & sales
- n) endorsement fees
- o) export testing
- p) parentage sampling
- q) routine vaccinations
- r) all drugs and medicines
- s) all laboratory fees
- t) waiting time
- u) after hours or holiday fees
- v) mileage
- w) services relating to quality assurance programs such as CQA & QSH.
- x) internal fracture fixation procedures
- y) hospitalization for any **service not listed in Schedule "A"**
- z) Services under codes 12A/B & 13A/B over & above 1½ hours
- aa) Exams for non-conventional treatments and those treatments. (Examples: adjustments, acupuncture etc)
- ab) **VCPR consultations for a period longer than 2 units of code #25**

All "Schedule A" services for species not specifically identified on "Schedule A"

ote: All jurisdictions cover 'Schedule A' services for the bovine, porcine, caprine and ovine species. Some jurisdictions cover some, or all, 'Schedule A' services for alternative livestock species (e.g. elk, bison, deer, etc.). The specific species and services covered will be identified on the 'Schedule A' that was approved by that particular jurisdiction.

Any other veterinary services not specifically listed in Schedule "A" as amended from time to time.



REQUEST FOR DECISION

SUBJECT: **Non-Profit Weed Pull Campaign**
SUBMISSION TO: AGRICULTURAL SERVICES BOARD
MEETING DATE: May 26, 2021
DEPARTMENT: AGRICULTURE
STRATEGIC PLAN: Level of Service

REVIEWED AND APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION
CAO: MANAGER: SK
GM: DM PRESENTER: SK
LEG:

RELEVANT LEGISLATION:

Provincial (cite) – N/A

Council Bylaw/Policy (cite) –N/A

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

MOTION: That the Agricultural Service Board approve accept the Scentless Chamomile Incentive Program within the Hamlet of Grande Cache, surrounding Co-operatives, and Enterprises, with funds to come from the Agriculture Service Budget

BACKGROUND/PROPOSAL:

The Agriculture Service Department Budget has allocated funds to pay non-profit groups for weed pulls, riparian clean-up, and pest surveillance. Administration is recommending that these funds be used to partner with non-profit groups to have a positive impact on scentless chamomile infestations invasive weed infestations within the municipality.

Grande Cache, the surrounding co-operatives, and enterprises have significant scentless chamomile issues throughout the communities. Due to environmentally sensitive areas herbicide applications may be challenging resulting in the alternative of the hand pulling of scentless chamomile which is a highly effective method of control although labour intensive. By targeting scentless chamomile with the residents and non-profit groups, Administration can invite the public into the fight against this specific weed, making scentless chamomile a target for the community. Scentless chamomile is a noxious weed which may have the ability to generate approximately 1,000,000 seeds per plant resulting in out-of-control infestations.

Administration proposes that a scentless chamomile program be established with the following incentive.

- Program is available for non-profit groups to register.
- Agriculture Services will pay \$20.00 per 33 litre (kilogram) bag of scentless chamomile.
- Members of the public can pick scentless chamomile and donate the funds to the registered non-profit group of their choice.
- Clear plastic bags will be supplied as to aid in verification.

The Agriculture Service department budget has sufficient funds to administer this program which is projected to cost approximately \$3,000.00.

This initiative will provide non-profit groups with the ability to generate funds while providing a service into the eradication of scentless chamomile within the Grande Cache area. when the ability to fundraise has been drastically curtailed. Groups would register with the MD of Greenview for participation and members of the public would be able to donate their weed pulling to the non-profit of choice from the registered groups.

BENEFITS OF THE RECOMMENDED ACTION:

The benefit of the recommended action is that by partnering with non-profit groups Greenview may be assisted in the control of scentless chamomile within the Hamlet of Grande Cache, co-operatives and enterprises.

DISADVANTAGES OF THE RECOMMENDED ACTION:

1. There are no perceived disadvantages to the recommended motion.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:

Alternative #1: The Agricultural Service Board has the alternative to alter or deny the recommended motion.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATION:

The financial implication will be \$3,000.00 from the Agriculture Service Budget.

STAFFING IMPLICATION:

The Agriculture Service Department staff will administer the program.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT LEVEL:

Greenview has adopted the IAP2 Framework for public consultation.

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:

The program will be implemented upon the approval of the Agriculture Service Board.

ATTACHMENT(S):



MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GREENVIEW No. 16

SCENTLESS CHAMOMILE CONTROL INCENTIVE

Non- Profit

Group Name: _____

Phone Number: _____

Mailing Address: _____

E-Mail Address: _____

Contract for Participation:

1. Non-Profit Groups are eligible for an incentive (\$/bag) for the hand pulling of scentless chamomile (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*) plants.
2. The Scentless Chamomile Control Incentive Program is for the Hamlet of Grande Cache, surrounding Co-ops and Enterprises.
3. Bags will be provided by the Municipal District of Greenview, no substitute bags will be accepted.
4. The incentive is \$20.00/per approved bag picked.
5. Non-Profit Group eligibility is based upon the Group having registered through completion of this form.
6. Total bags shall be tracked per group by Greenview Agricultural Services staff.
7. Full bags are to be returned to the Greenview Agricultural Services staff **between 7:00 am – 3:00 pm** for inclusion in program totals for the registered Non-Profit Group. To submit bags, **please call 780-558-9154**
8. Payment to the Non-Profit Group shall be by cheque for total bags submitted after September 1 of the program year.

I hereby declare that I understand the effects and I agree to save harmless and indemnify the Municipal District of Greenview No. 16, its employees and agents, from and against all actions, suits, claims and demands arising in any manner whatsoever from activities associated with the picking of scentless chamomile for the program and will instruct volunteers to pick scentless chamomile in common areas or restricted to private lands where permission has been given by the land owner. Safety will be paramount among program participants with any and all efforts to pick along highways to be coordinated with Agricultural Services, Beautification Coordinator.

By signing this contract, we agree that we have read and understand the terms of the Non-Profit Scentless Chamomile Control Incentive Program and agree to participate in accordance with these terms.

Non-Profit Group Representative Signature

Greenview Representative Signature

Non-Profit Group Representative Name (printed)

Date



MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GREENVIEW No. 16

Manager's Report

Department: Agricultural Service Board

Submitted by: Sheila Kaus, Manager, Agricultural Services

Date: 5/26/2021

Administration is pleased to announce the recent hiring of our new Administrative Support staff, please help us make her feel welcome.

Administration has been busy onboarding seasonal staff and preparing for the upcoming agricultural activity season. There will be a renewed focus on customer service and engaging the community in efforts to control problem weed areas. A program that will be available to residents will be able to rent sprayers with premeasured herbicide in order to aid them with their vegetation control. This initiative can be made available upon Greenview acquiring a pesticide service registration vendor license from Alberta Environment.

Administration will be concentrating efforts and supports to residents with Tall Buttercup infestations by way of precalculation of chemical requirements and enrollment in the Tall Buttercup incentive program. These efforts will improve efforts of control and reduce infestation severity.

Administration has coordinated participation in the following surveys this season: Bertha Army Worm, Grasshopper, Clubroot, Blackleg, and Fusarium to assist the Province in future forecasting thus aiding Greenview producers. The department will be participating in a province wide research project comparing soil sampling to plant disease symptoms relating to clubroot in an effort to clarify clubroot management for producers. Special projects for 2021 include working with the Provincial Aquatic Invasive Species Specialist to control a significant pale yellow iris (prohibited noxious weed located in the Sunset House area) by the method of applying a thick plastic tarp, as well as participating in the formerly communicated field level clubroot research project.

The rental equipment has been very active to-date with over 62.5 rental days from April 15th to May 17th.

PEST AND NUISANCE CONTROL

Up to May 17th, 37 wolves have been presented for payment in 2021.

YEAR	WOLVES	AMOUNT
2019	56	\$16,800.00
2020	114	\$34,200.00
2021	37	\$11,100.00
Total	187	\$62,100.00

Up to May 17th, 310 beavers have been presented for payment in 2021. The current budget will be depleted before the end of May.

YEAR	BEAVER	AMOUNT
2020	102	\$3,060.00
2021	310	\$9,300.00
Total	412	\$12,360.00

Up to May 17th, Problem Wildlife Work Orders.

File Status	Beaver- MD	Beaver- Ratepayer	Customer Service	Predation	TOTAL
Open					0
Monitor	4	11			15
Closed	3	1	2	3	11
TOTALS	7	12	2	3	24

Open: Not assessed

Monitor: Still trapping or dam outstanding

Closed: All problem wildlife removed, dam removed

The next quarterly report for VSI will be received in September, 2021.

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	TOTAL
2019	\$23,601.95	\$28,434.47	\$4,462.31	\$40,241.32	\$93,159.73
2020	\$21,172.35	\$28,434.47	\$8,342.09	\$34,001.80	\$100,085.64
2021	\$19,269.87				



REQUEST FOR DECISION

SUBJECT: Correspondence

SUBMISSION TO: AGRICULTURAL SERVICES BOARD

MEETING DATE: May 26, 2021

DEPARTMENT: AGRICULTURE

STRATEGIC PLAN: Level of Service

REVIEWED AND APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION

CAO:

MANAGER: SK

GM:

PRESENTER:

LEG:

RELEVANT LEGISLATION:

Provincial (cite) – N/A

Council Bylaw/Policy (cite) – N/A

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

MOTION: That the Agricultural Service Board accept the correspondence as information.

BACKGROUND/PROPOSAL:

Municipal District of Willow Creek Letter: In agreement with Red Deer County regarding Provincial ASB Resolution Session criticisms.

May 11th Crop Report: Seeding well underway throughout the Peace Region

Alberta Fusarium Management Plan; 2021: The finalized update to the Alberta Fusarium Management Plan

2020 Provincial Wheat Head Survey Results: Low level of DON detected in Greenview samples. Species not yet identified; several species capable of generating DON.

April 13-26th; Precipitation received, Precipitation accumulated: Peace Region accumulated moisture near normal, precipitation received over the two-week period, slightly below normal.

BENEFITS OF THE RECOMMENDED ACTION:

1. The benefit of the Agricultural Service Board accepting the recommended motion is that the Board will be made aware of within the agricultural community throughout the Province.

DISADVANTAGES OF THE RECOMMENDED ACTION:

1. There are no perceived disadvantages to the recommended motion.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:

Alternative #1: The Agricultural Service Board has the alternative to alter or deny the recommended motion.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATION:

There are no financial implications to the recommended motion.

STAFFING IMPLICATION:

There are no staffing implications to the recommended motion.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT LEVEL:

Greenview has adopted the IAP2 Framework for public consultation.

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:

There are no follow up actions to the recommended motion.

ATTACHMENT(S):

- Municipal District of Willow Creek; Provincial ASB Resolution Session
- May 11th Crop Report
- 2021 Alberta Fusarium Management Plan
- 2020 Provincial Wheat Head Survey Results
- April 13-26th Precipitation Accumulation
- April 13-26th Precipitation Received



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April 20, 2021

RE: Letter from Red Deer County regarding Provincial ASB Conference resolutions

Agricultural Services Board Provincial Committee,

The MD of Willow Creek Agricultural Service Board is writing this letter in support of the letter written to you by the Red Deer Agricultural Service Board on March 11, 2021.

We agree the resolution session at the Provincial Conference was flawed. We feel there is a need for a parliamentarian to be present to ensure proper voting protocols are followed.

We would suggest the Committee refer to the resolution protocols of the RMA Conventions. Resolutions should be properly written and the Committee should ensure this by screening prior to presentation to maintain the correct format and to eliminate duplications.

Respectfully submitted,

Ian Sundquist

MD Willow Creek Agricultural Service Board Chair

Cc: Alberta Agricultural Service Boards
Alberta Association of Agricultural Fieldmen

Alberta Crop Report



Crop Conditions as of May 11, 2021 (Abbreviated Report)

The province has seen significant progress this past week with 32 per cent of acres seeded compared to last week's 14 per cent (Table 1). South region has 55 per cent of the major crops in the ground, followed by Central at 32 per cent, while the North East, North West and Peace regions are now 23 to 17 per cent complete. Peas are leading the acre race for major crops, jumping 28 points over last week. All regions are ahead of the five- and 10-year statistics for this week, as we saw excellent seeding conditions prevalent across Alberta. The crop emergence estimate is currently three per cent, which is in line with the five-year and 10-year averages.

Map 1: Soil Moisture Reserves

Table 1: Alberta Seeding Progress of Major Crops as of May 11, 2021

	% Seeded					
	South	Central	N East	N West	Peace	Alberta
Spring Wheat	60.5%	43.5%	37.8%	35.4%	19.9%	42.4%
Barley	56.0%	29.5%	13.9%	13.2%	11.9%	32.0%
Oats	47.2%	26.4%	6.2%	7.1%	9.4%	13.0%
Canola	36.1%	9.2%	5.1%	7.9%	15.4%	13.7%
Dry Peas	78.0%	75.4%	68.6%	50.3%	22.5%	62.3%
Average	55.4%	31.5%	22.8%	20.5%	17.2%	31.5%
Last Week	39.7%	11.0%	6.5%	3.9%	0.8%	13.5%
Last Year	47.1%	25.0%	8.5%	3.2%	7.2%	20.7%
5-year Average	48.4%	26.8%	16.1%	14.3%	13.8%	25.9%
10-year Average	50.4%	29.2%	15.9%	15.3%	12.2%	26.8%

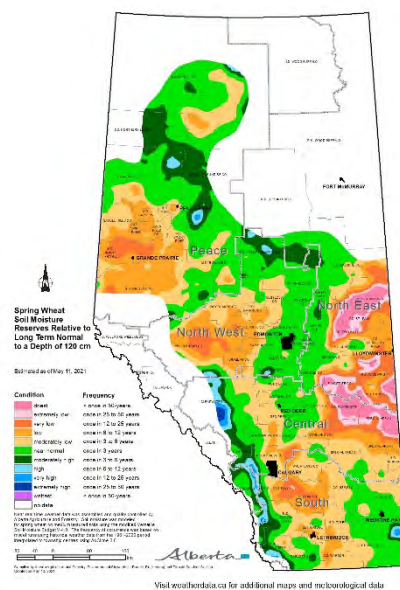
Source: AF/AFSC Crop Reporting Survey

The first widespread spring rains from May 5 to 11 brought 10 to 40 mm of precipitation to the majority of the growing areas of Alberta (yellow to green on Map 2). Surface soil moisture ratings moved higher on the scale from the precipitation event; provincial ratings (Table 2) are estimated at 52 per cent good and eight per cent excellent, up from last week's 50 and four per cent respectively. Overall, good ratings are well above the five-year average while excellent ratings are behind. Sub-surface soil moisture is valued at 62 per cent good with four per cent excellent, compared to 60 and four per cent last week and 37 per cent and 28 per cent respectively on the five-year average. Many parts of Alberta are still looking for moisture reserves, especially in the eastern areas (Map 1).

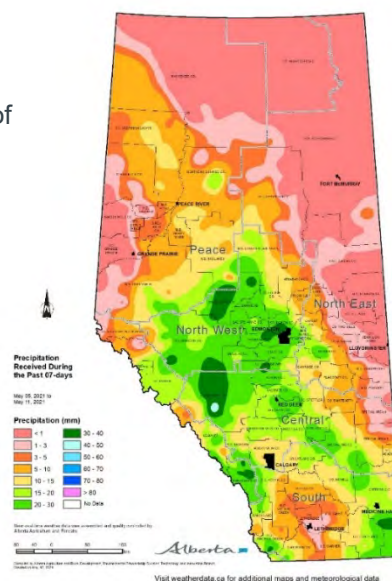
Table 2: Surface Moisture Rating as of May 11, 2021

	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	Excessive
South	6.1%	30.8%	49.6%	13.5%	---
Central	10.1%	31.9%	56.2%	1.8%	---
North East	6.3%	54.2%	38.6%	0.9%	---
North West	8.0%	24.1%	58.2%	9.4%	0.3%
Peace	3.0%	16.0%	65.6%	13.4%	2.0%
Average	7.0%	33.4%	51.7%	7.6%	0.3%
Last Week	10.4%	35.5%	49.7%	4.1%	0.3%
5-year Average	6.2%	22.3%	38.7%	26.5%	6.3%

Source: AF/AFSC Crop Reporting Survey



Map 2: 7 Day Precipitation



Spring temperatures are still bringing overnight frosts and inconsistent daytime highs inhibiting forage growth. Pasture and hay fields are starting to show reasonable progress, but would profit from warmer temperatures. The recent rains have benefited perennial growth and acres are starting to green up, but more moisture is required in many areas. Compared to last week, tame hay growth (Table 3) rated good has improved 11 points while excellent has stayed static; however, growth is behind this week last year when 53 per cent of tame hay was rated good and five per cent excellent. Pasture growth has increased nine points to 43 per cent good from 34 per cent last week. The excellent rating stayed static at three per cent. For this week last year, 58 per cent of pasture was rated good and five per cent excellent.

Table 3: Tame Hay Growth as of May 11, 2021

	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
South	4.9%	32.5%	55.6%	7.0%
Central	20.7%	15.1%	63.6%	0.6%
North East	59.4%	34.8%	5.8%	---
North West	15.4%	77.5%	6.5%	0.6%
Peace	42.4%	15.4%	40.5%	1.7%
Average	26.8%	33.9%	37.3%	2.0%
Last Week	40.9%	31.2%	25.8%	2.1%
Last year	11.3%	30.6%	53.1%	5.0%

Source: AF/AFSC Crop Reporting Survey

Regional Assessments:

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

- Most areas received much-needed precipitation in the past week with higher accumulations, up to 25 mm, occurring in the eastern part of the region. Cool nighttime temperatures have hampered crop emergence.
- Seeding of the major crops has progressed 16 points over last week with an estimated 55 per cent of acres now in the ground, compared to the five-year average of 48 per cent. Sugar beet plantings should wrap up this week followed closely by potatoes which have 95 per cent planted. Dry bean planting are expected to commence later this week.
- Soil moisture continues to be satisfactory with 63 per cent of surface moisture and 57 per cent of sub-surface moisture rated good or excellent.
- Tame hay and pasture growth remains slow this week, but will benefit from the recent precipitation and warmer temperatures. Current condition ratings are showing 63 per cent good or excellent for hay and 60 per cent for pasture.

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

- Much-needed precipitation fell in most areas in the past week and helped support seeding and crop development. However, the Special Areas still have received very little rain this spring. Warmer temperatures are needed to promote growth.
- Seeding of the major crops has progressed 21 points over last week with an estimated 32 per cent of acres now in the ground, compared to the five-year average of 27 per cent. Reports predict that seeding may be finished by the end of May.
- Soil moisture remains in satisfactory shape with 58 per cent of surface moisture and 62 per cent of sub-surface moisture rated good or excellent.
- Tame hay and pasture have started to green up with the precipitation that fell last week. Current condition ratings are showing 64 per cent good or excellent for hay and 61 per cent for pasture.

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

- Precipitation fell in the western half of the region. Areas along the Saskatchewan border continue to be very dry and need a “good drink”. Warm weather is needed.
- Seeding of the major crops has progressed 16 points over last week with an estimated 23 per cent of acres now in the ground, compared to the five-year average of 16 per cent. Progress has been very good to date in many areas due to producers not having to battle excess moisture conditions of the past few years.
- Soil moisture remains in decent shape with 40 per cent of surface moisture and 78 per cent of sub-surface moisture rated good or excellent.
- Tame hay and pasture growth is delayed in most of the region due to cold dry conditions including some reports of overnight frost. Current condition ratings are showing six per cent good or excellent for hay and seven per cent for pasture.

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

- Much-needed precipitation fell in most areas in the past week with reports of up to 25 mm falling in the northern half of the region. Warmer temperatures are needed to promote growth.
- Seeding of the major crops has progressed 17 points over last week with an estimated 21 per cent of acres now in the ground, compared to the five-year average of 14 per cent. Progress has been very good in most area with the exception of the south part of the region where there are reports of standing water and very wet conditions on heavier soil.
- Soil moisture remains in great shape with 68 per cent of surface moisture and 65 per cent of sub-surface moisture rated good or excellent.
- Tame hay and pastures have started to green up with this week’s precipitation, but heat is required to promote development. Current condition ratings are showing seven per cent good or excellent for hay and nine per cent for pasture.

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

- Precipitation was spotty throughout the region, ranging from isolated showers with little moisture to heavier rains with up to 25 mm falling. Many producers are looking forward to next week’s forecasted warmer temperatures.
- Seeding of the major crops has progressed 16 points over last week with an estimated 17 per cent of acres now in the ground, compared to the five-year average of 14 per cent. Spring seeding is underway in most areas of the region. There are reports of fields in the extreme north part of the region being very wet.
- Soil moisture remains in reasonable shape with 79 per cent of surface moisture and 79 per cent of sub-surface moisture rated good or excellent.
- Tame hay and pasture growth have started to green up with the recent precipitation and warmer temperatures. Current condition ratings are showing 42 per cent good or excellent for hay and 45 per cent for pasture.

Contacts

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Lacombe, Alberta
May 14, 2021

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Alberta Fusarium Management Plan



Alberta Agriculture and Forestry
March 2021
Alberta Fusarium Management Plan
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For more information regarding this content visit: <https://open.alberta.ca/publications/alberta-fusarium-management-plan>
<https://managefwb.ca/>

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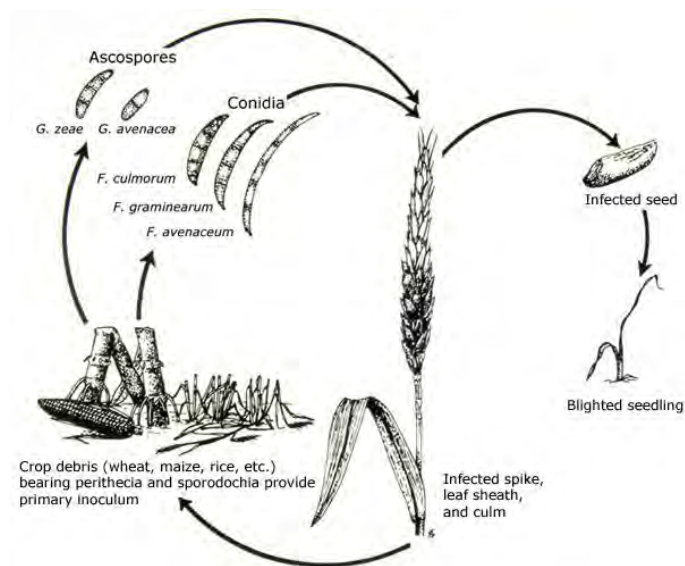
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Fusarium Head Blight Overview

Introduction

Cereal crops, including wheat, barley, oats, rye, triticale, and corn can be infected by *Fusarium* species that cause seedling blights, root rots, crown rot and head blight (FHB). Several *Fusarium* species can cause head blight, but most head blight infections on the prairies are caused by *Fusarium graminearum*, although depending on year and location, other *Fusarium* spp. may be more dominant. *F. graminearum* is typically more damaging in terms of downgrading due to the presence of Fusarium-damaged kernels and contamination of grain with mycotoxins such as deoxynivalenol. This is why most of our risk assessment, testing and management is aimed at *F. graminearum*.

Disease cycle



Source: <https://www.apsnet.org/edcenter/disandpath/fungalasco/pdlessons/Pages/Fusarium.aspx>

Fusarium species that cause FHB can spread long distances on infected seed and short distances by wind-blown spores. Risk factors for the establishment of FHB include widespread planting of highly susceptible varieties, existence of colonized residue from previous crops (especially with short rotations), presence of corn in rotations with small grains, and weather favourable for infection. As a result, using seed where *F. graminearum* is not detected in the samples tested, resistant varieties, extended rotations, etc., can help prevent introduction and further buildup of the pathogen. Once a pathogen like *F. graminearum* is established in the crop

residues, it will readily overwinter, surviving for one to three years. Where it is established, the occurrence of head blight will be largely impacted by weather and to some extent by agronomic practices, and less impacted by infected seed.

FHB causes problems in two ways: first, it reduces yield and grade by producing fusarium-damaged kernels (FDK), and secondly, it can have a significant negative effect on the quality of

The long distance spread of wind-borne ascospores is improbable. Dispersal of ascospores occurs over relatively short distances. Ascospore survival is significantly reduced after exposure to natural UV radiation from the sun. Long distance spread could potentially occur via movement of infested residues attached to various types of equipment that are routinely used in farm fields. Erosion of soil containing bits of Fusarium-infected crop residues may also be a method of dispersal, but would be less important compared with infected grain, straw or stalks, or significant amounts of infested soil and/or stubble on tillage equipment.

and functional characteristics of grain intended for the feed, malting, milling, biofuel (ethanol) and brewing industries. Infected kernels may contain fungal toxins (mycotoxins), such as deoxynivalenol (DON or vomitoxin), that are poisonous to livestock and humans above certain threshold levels. Furthermore, FDK may produce poor quality malt and flour, and can reduce alcohol yields during fermentation. Yield losses are due to lightweight kernels, but the greatest economic loss can be due to downgrading.

In Canada, downgrading due to FHB results from the presence of FDKs. Annual statistics on Fusarium damage in wheat are reported by the Canadian Grain Commission (CGC): <https://www.grainscanada.gc.ca/en/grain-research/export-quality/cereals/wheat/western/annual-fusarium-damage/>

Losses in Canada have ranged from \$50 million to \$300 million annually since the early 1990s. Direct and secondary economic losses due to FHB for all crops in the Northern Great Plains and central USA were estimated to be \$2.7 billion from 1998 to 2000 alone.

In 2018, an economic assessment projected that the main farm-level economic impact is from the lower grade values. “With 0.5% disease severity, the total revenue loss from reduced yield and downgrade to grade #2 is about \$12 per acre. When the wheat is downgraded further to grade #3 or feed wheat, the economic impact increases significantly to \$35 and \$101 per acre, respectively.”

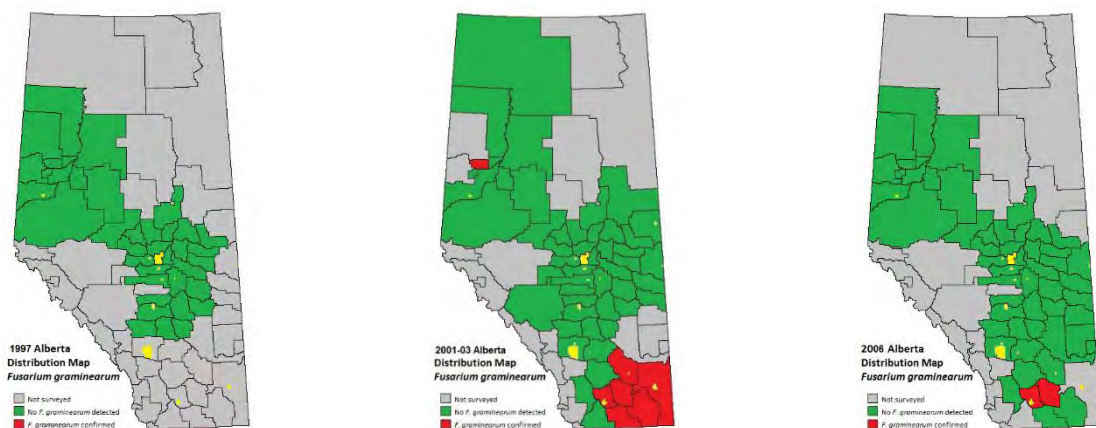
“We’re dealing with one of the most insidious plant diseases in Canada, a double-barreled problem that hits the grain industry with a one-two punch of yield and quality losses in the field, and contaminates grain with mycotoxins that render it unfit for both human food and livestock feed.”

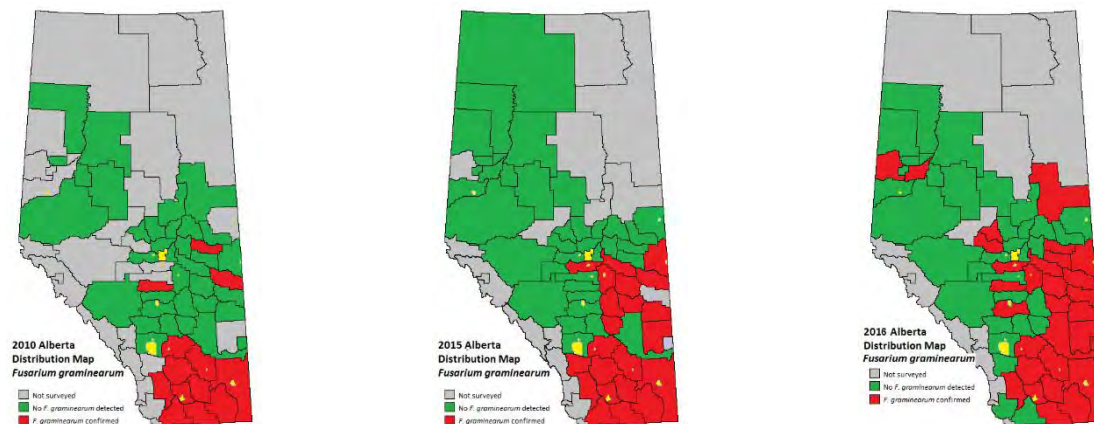
Dr. Gordon Dorrell - Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

The Economic cost of Fusarium: Farm-level and regional economic impact of Fusarium in Alberta (2018) is available at:

<https://open.alberta.ca/publications/economic-cost-of-fusarium-farm-level-and-regional-economic-impact-of-fusarium-in-alberta-2018>

FHB and *F. graminearum* having been increasing in incidence and severity in Alberta. Surveys for *F. graminearum* show that it has become more common across the province between 2010 and 2020. The increase in FHB has resulted in increased grade reductions due to the presence of FDks (CGC 2019; 2021).





Courtesy of Dr. Mike Harding, AAF Brooks

Note that by 2009, the CGC was finding FDK levels of concern in southern AB where the FDKs were due to *F. graminearum*. For additional resources to see trends in FDK incidence and severity across the Prairies:

CGC 2019. Fusarium head blight in Canadian wheat, maps and charts 2011 to 2016. Canadian Grain Commission, Winnipeg, MB. 2019-02-28. Online: <https://grainscanada.gc.ca/en/grain-research/export-quality/cereals/wheat/western/annual-fusarium-damage/maps-charts/>.

CGC 2021. Frequency and severity of Fusarium damaged kernels (FDK) in Harvest Sample Program red spring wheat samples. Canadian Grain Commission, Winnipeg, MB. 2021-01-09. Online: <https://www.grainscanada.gc.ca/en/grain-research/export-quality/cereals/wheat/western/annual-fusarium-damage/canada-western-red-spring/>.

Alberta Fusarium Head Blight Management Plan Objective

Limit the escalation, spread and economic impact of Fusarium Head Blight pathogens in Alberta

Dealing with FHB Requires a Two-pronged Approach

Managing FHB	Preventing the spread of FHB
Crop rotation	
Genetic resistance	
Seed testing	
Scouting, monitoring and risk assessment	
Seed treatment	
Fungicides (seed treatment and foliar)	Fusarium-free seed
Seeding rate and irrigation management	Regulation
	Field hygiene

Crop rotation

Continuous or short rotation cereals or corn allow for a buildup of FHB on infested residues. Corn is also a host of FHB pathogens, where it causes seed rots, seedling blight, root rot, stalk rot and ear rot. Leave at least two years between host crops (e.g., all small grain cereals, corn).

Genetic resistance

Grow varieties with the best available levels of resistance; however, this practice will not completely eliminate the risk of FHB. Although moderately resistant varieties will experience reduced impacts from FHB, they can still be affected by FHB, especially with favourable weather conditions and if ample amounts of infected spores are present. Consult annual variety guides for more information on specific varietal differences in genetic resistance to FHB.

Scouting, monitoring and risk assessment

Visual scouting remains a relatively low-cost method for evaluating whether FHB is present. In areas where FHB is less prevalent or fields where it has not been found previously, early detection can aid in rapid response and control strategies.

Surveillance, whether on-farm or as part of coordinated disease surveys, is part of an education process that factors into disease management. Coordinated surveys with collected data from across a region or the province can provide information on distribution and spread, as well as allow comparisons over time. Landowners allowing surveillance on their land plays a key role in widespread education on plant pests.

The control of volunteer cereals and grassy weeds on infested land can also help reduce hosts for FHB.

Fungicides

When an elevated risk of FHB is suspected, growers should consider the use of a well-timed fungicide application for FHB management. Consult the current edition of The Alberta Blue Book (Crop Protection Manual), for more details.

Seeding and irrigation management

Increase seeding rates to promote a more uniform stand, reduced tillering and a shorter flowering period for the crop. This approach helps reduce the period the crop is flowering, which is the growth stage most at risk for infection. Moreover, more uniform flowering of plants may help improve fungicide performance because most, if not all, of the crop will be at the key growth stage for application.

Stagger planting dates between fields if possible, to avoid having all cereals on the farm flowering synchronously and potentially being exposed to weather conducive to disease development at the same time. Humid weather during flowering (anthesis) in wheat or heading in barley favours infection.

Producers growing small grain cereals under irrigation may be able to reduce the risk of head and seed infection by careful water management. Irrigation should be limited for 5 to 10 days as the crop is entering the flowering stage to help prevent humid conditions that favour infection. Excessive irrigation during the flowering period can greatly increase the risk of FHB and resulting yield losses, grade reduction and mycotoxin contamination. In addition, it is recommended that producers consider increased seeding rates, which helps to reduce tiller formation and shorten the flowering period for the entire crop, thereby limiting the time that irrigation should be reduced.

Fusarium-free seed

Always use healthy seed with no detectable levels of *F. graminearum* to avoid introducing the pathogen into your production area. Request a seed health report that shows testing results specifically for *F. graminearum*. Organic producers should test multiple random samples from a seed lot to ensure that the seed is non-detectable for *F. graminearum*.

The presence of a virulent pathogen in sufficient quantity, a susceptible host and a favourable environment are requirements for the development of disease.

Seed treating and using seed which is preferably *Fusarium*-free should be highlighted to reduce the risk of spread from field to field. In areas where FHB is not well established, has not been detected in your area, or has not been found on your farm, be especially careful with seed choices.

<u>Risk of infected seed introducing <i>F. graminearum</i></u>	High risk	Transitioning risk	Low risk
Has your or a neighbour's wheat been downgraded due to fusarium damaged kernels?	No	By a grade (e.g. CWRS #1 to a #2)	By more than a grade (e.g. #1 to #3)
Has <i>F. graminearum</i> been reported in your area	No to infrequently for more than four years	Up to 20% of the fields over the last two to four years	Routinely reported in >20% of the fields on an annual basis
Has <i>F. graminearum</i> been isolated from your or a neighbour's seed/grain	No to <1% seed infection for at least four years or more	Routinely find ~1% seed infection over the last two to four years	>1% seed infection found routinely

Courtesy of Dr. Kelly Turkington, AAFC Lacombe

Growers should also check for local bylaws on *Fusarium graminearum* that could impact the purchase, movement, and propagation of seed containing this pathogen.

Seed testing

F. graminearum is a seed-borne pathogen and infected seed, along with infested crop residues such as straw, represent the greatest risks of introducing or spreading *F. graminearum*. Testing is available for FHB pathogens on seed through seed labs and represents an important tool for FHB management. Also pay attention to germination test results along with fungal screen results. In areas where *F. graminearum* is well-established on crop residues, producers may want to avoid seed with elevated levels of *F. graminearum* that will reduce germination.

***Fusarium graminearum* DNA test**

The DNA test uses Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) techniques in order to detect *F. graminearum* in seed. Twenty grams of seed are collected and broken down mechanically and chemically until there is only DNA remaining. Once the DNA is extracted, it is amplified through the PCR process to detect if any *F. graminearum* is present in the seed sample.

The advantage of the DNA test is its sensitivity; not only can the DNA test detect low levels of systemic infection, but it can also detect surface level contamination that may have resulted from late season infection. The DNA test is ideal for areas where *F. graminearum* is not known to be present and can be used as an early warning system. Conversely, a disadvantage to the DNA test – and where the plate test may be more appropriate – is that the results are only reported as “detected/not detected.” If you are in an area with a known history of *Fusarium*, it is recommended to get the plate test in order to determine the percent of seed that is infected. A plate test is recommended to follow up a positive DNA result in order to determine what percentage of seed is infected and choose a management plan accordingly.

***Fusarium graminearum* plate test**

The basis of the plate test is the ability to grow the pathogen from seeds, if it is present. The seeds are surface sterilized with bleach, allowed to dry, and then 200 seeds are placed onto a fungal growth medium (Potato Dextrose Agar). These plates are placed under 75 per cent white light and 25 per cent UV light in an incubator operating at 22 degrees Celsius. The lights stimulate the fungi to produce spores and the temperature is conducive for the widest range of fungi to grow. After five to seven days of incubation the plates are analyzed for the growth of *F. graminearum*. While colonies of *F. graminearum* are generally distinct from other *Fusarium* species, they can closely resemble colonies of *Fusarium culmorum* or *Fusarium pseudograminearum* (or other *Fusarium* species rarely observed). To confirm the identity of the *Fusarium* colony, microscope slides of the spores are prepared to differentiate *F. graminearum* from those similar species, because while the colonies are similar, the spores show distinct differences between species.

The advantage of the plate test is the ability to quantify the percent infection based on how many of the 200 seeds are infected. Labs are able to quantify the number of other pathogens present in the fungal screen where they look for five pathogens, three saprophytes, and two storage moulds. The disadvantages of the plate test is that it **only** tests 200 seeds, while the DNA method is able to test roughly twice that volume. Another disadvantage is the turnaround time: five to seven days are required for the fungal colonies to grow before identifying them, while the DNA test can tell you if *F. graminearum* is present in less than half of that time (one to two days).

It is very common to have a positive DNA test followed up with a 0.0% result on the *Fusarium* plate test. This can happen for a number of reasons:

- If the actual percent infection is less than 0.5%, it is less likely to show up on the plate test, but still likely to return a positive DNA test
- If the seed has a late season, surface level infection, or has been contaminated on the surface by dust that contains *F. graminearum* spores, the DNA test will detect this, but the surface sterilization step of the plate test will remove or kill the spores making it undetectable.
- The last possibility is that the *F. graminearum* is no longer viable. In storage, we tend to see the percent infection of seed decreasing over time. This is because the pathogen, just like the seed, can only survive for so long in storage before it is dead. This is a more likely possibility in seed that is over one year old.

Seed treatment

In conjunction with proper seed testing, field history and management, along with variety selection, the use of seed treatments could provide some reduction in FHB and should be considered. Environmental protection to prevent spread is also a factor when considering the targeted use of fungicides. Seed treating and, if possible, seed which is preferably *Fusarium*-free should be used to reduce the risk of spread from field to field, keeping in mind it is one tool alone and not the entire solution.

If treating seed, use a fungicide registered in Alberta for the control of seedling blight and suppression of root and crown rot caused by seed and soil borne *Fusarium spp.*

Regulation

F. graminearum was regulated from 1999-2020 in the Pest and Nuisance Control Regulation, under the *Alberta Agricultural Pests Act*. Despite *F. graminearum* no longer being regulated in Alberta, it is still an important crop pest, requiring management.

Municipalities have the authority to enhance the standard for any named pest within their own jurisdiction. Under the *Municipal Government Act*, the option exists to create municipal bylaws,

including pest management bylaws. Consult with your local municipality if a bylaw for *F. graminearum* is in place.

Field hygiene

Remove any loose crop residue from all equipment before leaving an infected field and moving to another field. Good biosecurity practices will help minimize the movement of *Fusarium*-infected crop residue, as well as other diseases, weed seeds, etc.

Thorough chopping and uniform spread and distribution of straw will encourage more rapid decomposition of infected crop residue.

Post-harvest management

Tools for post-harvest management of *F. graminearum* include:

- Thorough chopping and distribution of straw
- Storage aeration and drying
- Gravity table and colour sorter to remove FDKs
- Separate storage
- Feed grain storage
- Careful feed grain loading/unloading and avoiding spillage
- Control volunteer plants that may serve as hosts
- Laboratory testing

Please be advised that increasing wind may reduce FDK but will increase FHB inoculum in the field. In mature crops where FHB has occurred, growers adjusting their combines could blow out *Fusarium*-damaged wheat kernels (which are lighter than the other seeds) and infected chaff in an attempt to improve the grade and reduce toxin levels in harvested grain, but will simultaneously increase the amount of infected material left in the field.

Other FHB-related Issues

Mycotoxin production

F. graminearum can produce several mycotoxins, including deoxynivalenol (DON, vomitoxin), nivalenol, T-2, HT-2, and zearalenone (F-2). DON is the most common mycotoxin associated with *Fusarium* contamination in cereal grains. The presence of these mycotoxins reduces the marketability of grain.

- The specific mycotoxin or combination of mycotoxins depends on the *Fusarium* species that infected the plant. The presence of DON may be a warning sign that other mycotoxins are present, and in some cases, they may act synergistically with each other, amplifying negative effects.
- Livestock and poultry are susceptible to mycotoxins. The severity of negative effects will depend on the types of mycotoxins present, how those mycotoxins interact with each other, and the age and species of the animals exposed.
- Lightweight, shriveled FDK may contain high concentrations of DON. Levels as high as 30 parts per million (ppm) in wheat and barley have been detected in other provinces. However, late infections by *F. graminearum* towards late milk and early dough stages may produce grain that appears healthy, but that is still be contaminated with high levels of DON.
- In non-ruminants, such as hogs, contamination of feed grain with as little as 1 ppm of DON in the complete diet on a dry matter basis can result in reduced feed consumption and, consequently, a reduction in growth. At concentrations of 5 ppm, feed refusal and diarrhea can occur. Higher concentrations will cause vomiting in adult pigs. Young pigs are more susceptible to the effects of DON and may exhibit feed refusal, vomiting and reduced weight gain with dietary concentrations of less than 1 ppm. Most hog producers have a zero tolerance for DON in the feed they use.
- Adult beef cattle can tolerate higher levels of DON without known detrimental effects. Previous research has demonstrated that that DON levels at 9 ppm in backgrounding diets and up to 18 ppm in finishing diets did not negatively influence growth, feed intake or feed efficiency. Calves, pregnant cows, or lactating cows may experience reduced feed intake or milk production at lower levels of contamination.
- Canadian Food Inspection Agency limits for acceptable levels of DON in the complete diet on a dry matter basis are 1 ppm of DON for swine, young calves, and lactating dairy animals (not to exceed 40% of the diet); and 5 ppm for beef cattle older than 4 months and poultry (not to exceed 50% of the total diet). Legislated limits and regulated tolerance levels for other mycotoxins that may be present in livestock feed can be found here:
<https://inspection.canada.ca/animal-health/livestock-feeds/regulatory-guidance/rg-8/eng/1347383943203/1347384015909?chap=1>

Several methods, both chemical and physical, have been studied as potential methods of detoxifying DON. Unfortunately, there is no easy, economical way to reduce the toxicity of the mycotoxin- contaminated kernels.

- The presence of compounds associated with DON also affects the production of beer. The compounds affect the taste of beer and may cause gushing or excess foaming. Most malting companies now have a zero tolerance for DON and test for it before purchasing grain stocks. Kilning during the malting process can kill *F. graminearum* but doesn't affect the DON level.
- Bread making is also affected by DON. Flour made from DON infected kernels changes colour and the bread does not rise normally. The baking process does not destroy DON, which is heat stable.
- The presence of DON in food products is increasingly being regulated, and tolerance limits have been established in many countries, including Canada. These are currently under review, but can be found at: <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/food-nutrition/food-safety/chemical-contaminants/maximum-levels-chemical-contaminants-foods.html>

Fusarium Action AB (FAAB) Members

Alberta Association of Agricultural Fieldmen (AAAF)

Provincial Agriculture Service Boards (ASB) Committee

Rural Municipalities of Alberta (RMA)

Alberta Seed Growers Association (ASGA)

Association of Alberta Co-op Seed Cleaning Plants

Alberta Wheat Commission

Alberta Barley Commission

Canadian Seed Trade Association (CSTA)

20/20 Seed Labs

SGS BioVision

Alberta Beef Producers

Honourable Devin Dreeshen
Minister of Agriculture and Forestry
229 Legislature Building
10800-97 Ave
Edmonton AB, T5K 2B6

Honourable Jason Nixon
Minister of Environment and Parks
323 Legislature Building
10800-97 Ave
Edmonton AB, T5K 2B6

Dear Hon. Ministers,

RE: Central Peace (WMU 358 and 359) Elk Population Control

Saddle Hills County Agricultural Service Board has been conducting research, with the help of biologists and experts in the field, into the populations of elk within the County and how agricultural producers are negatively impacted by ungulate damage. Elk flatten and damage crops as they move through the landscape and can cause destruction to livestock feed sources through defecation and consumption.

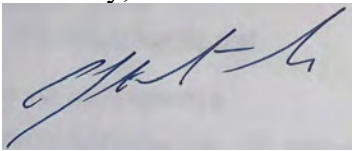
Saddle Hills County Agricultural Service Board does not believe that a cull of the elk herds within WMU 358 and 359 is the appropriate first step in an integrated management plan. The ecosystem in this area is delicate, and if a cull were to be conducted without the proper research and factual backing, there is a potential for other more serious problems to arise. If elk are culled, there is a chance that predators such as wolves and cougars will begin to use livestock as an alternative food source.

Saddle Hills County Agricultural Services Board has compiled preliminary research into elk populations, insurance claims due to elk damages, and elk harvest within WMU 358 and 359. *Figure 1* shows the elk counts done in WMU 358 and 359 from the years 2004 to 2018. Looking at the graph, there appears to be an opposite trend – a possible explanation for this could be that the elk are simply travelling from one WMU to the other. Clearly, this indicates that more frequent counts should be done to retrieve better data. *Figure 2* shows the most recent winter elk counts done by the Government of Alberta in relation to 2020 harvest data. Approximately half of all available hunting licenses for WMU 358 and 359 were utilized last year, and the harvest of bull elk was higher than the antlerless harvest. *Figure 3* shows the trends in acres damaged by elk from the year 2000 to 2017, and *Figure 4* represents the insurance payouts from AFSC for those acres for those years. There is fluctuation in the number of acres damaged within the area over the years as well as the insurance payouts, but overall, the trend is increasing.

Saddle Hills County Agricultural Service Board has been in discussion on methods to respond to concerns regarding elk damage. Some proposed options that have been discussed with the

Board and other wildlife professionals for elk control would be to have a general cow elk season, limiting bull elk tags, or potentially using a dual tag system. The Board also is interested in potential discussions regarding increased coverage for elk damages, as well as getting proper wildlife counts done to supply us with the information needed to make informed recommendations. We ask that the Minister of Environment and the Minister of Agriculture investigate management options for elk populations in WMU 358 and 359 that provide satisfactory reduction in populations while also maintaining a balanced ecosystem and economic revenue.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Adam Fitzpatrick', on a light-colored background.

Adam Fitzpatrick
Saddle Hills County Agricultural Service Board Chair

cc: Peace Region Agricultural Service Boards
Todd Loewen, MLA

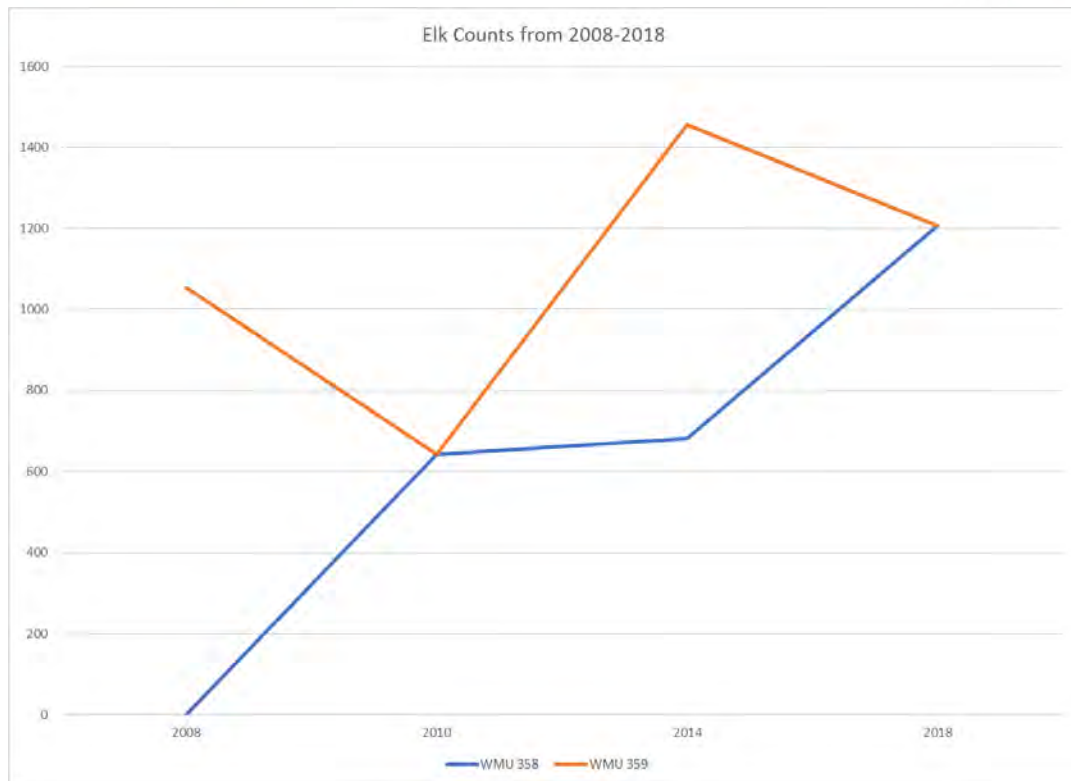


Figure 1.

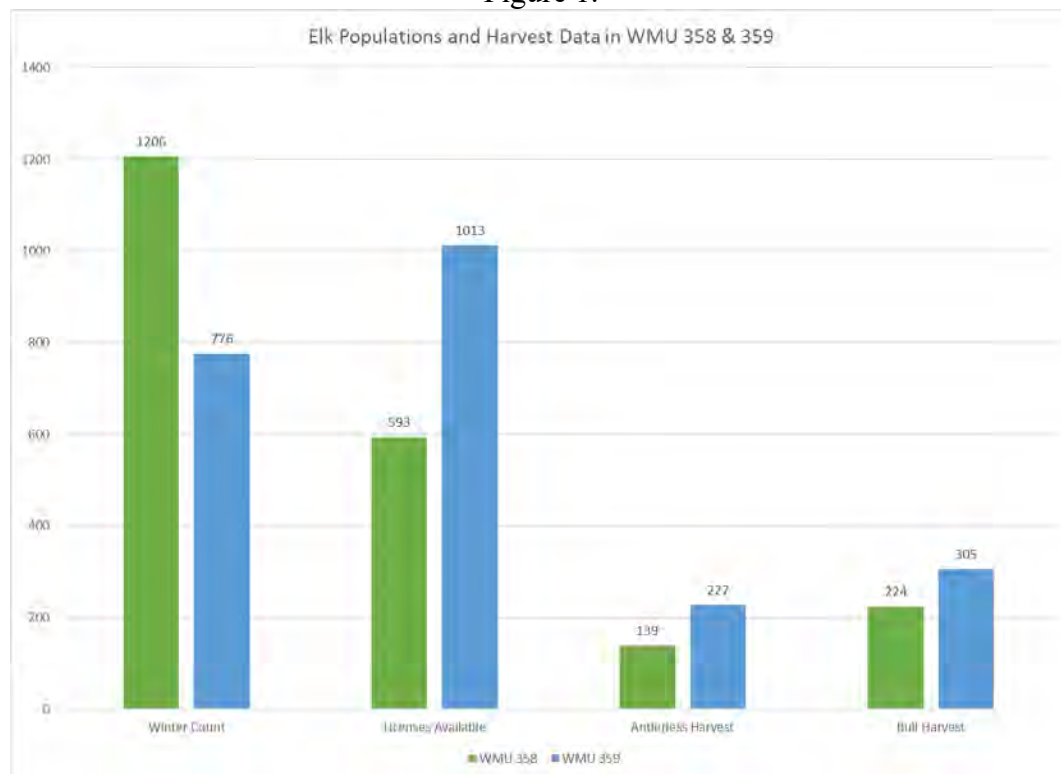


Figure 2.

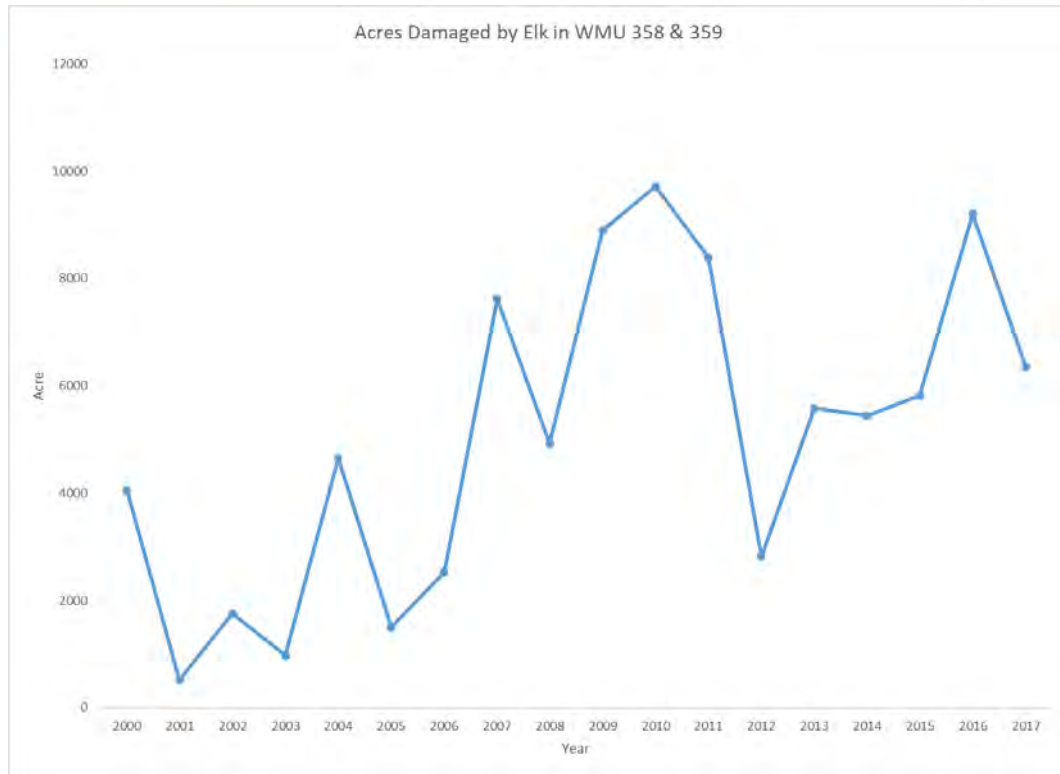


Figure 3.

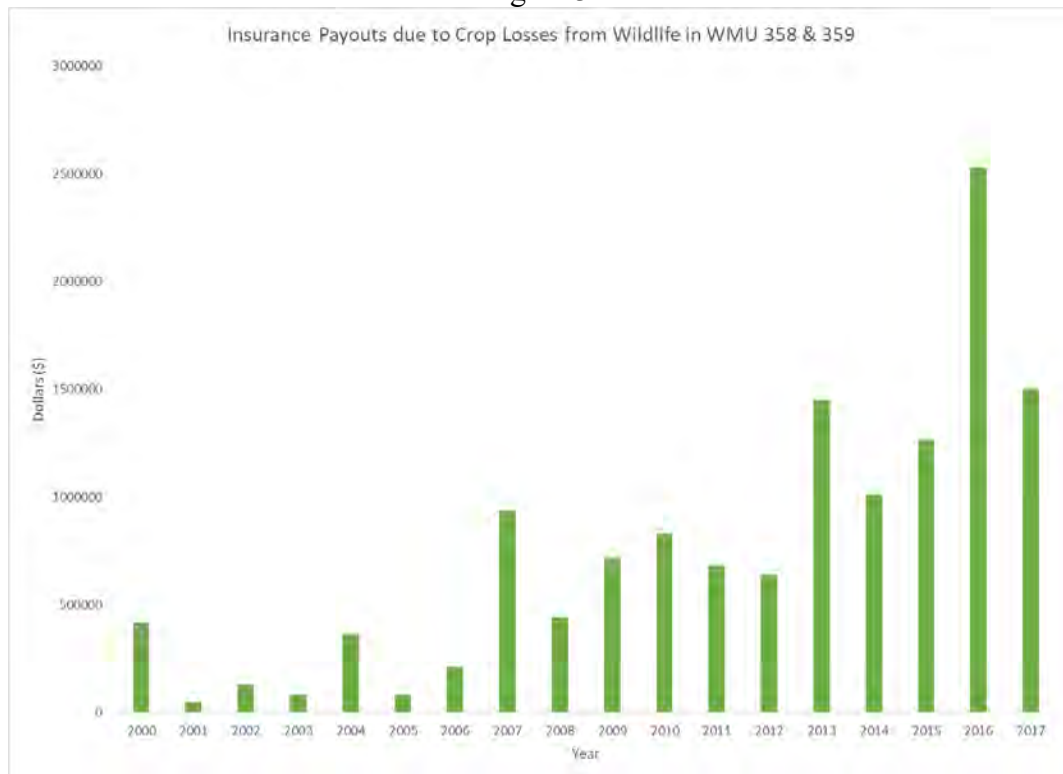


Figure 4.

ALBERTA WHEAT HEAD SURVEY-2020

Update: 27-April-2021

A wheat head survey was performed in 2020 under the direction of Alberta Agriculture and Forestry (Crop Assurance and Rural Programming Branch), and in collaboration with the municipal Agricultural Service Boards' Agricultural Fieldmen. The survey collected 500 wheat heads from random fields in 1% of wheat fields in each county/M.D./S.A. The wheat heads were evaluated for symptoms of ergot, karnal bunt and dwarf bunt, then threshed and evaluated for deoxynivalenol (DON) mycotoxin. Threshed samples with ergot symptoms were measured for ergot severity by weighing the ergot sclerotia and reporting as the percent of the total sample weight. Threshed samples are currently being tested for the presence of *Fusarium* species. This update provides the results for ergot, bunt and DON.

No symptoms of karnal bunt or dwarf bunt were observed in samples from any of the 440 fields inspected in Alberta. Ergot was found in 22% of fields with a severity of 0.016%. DON was found in 53.4% of fields in Alberta, however most samples had extremely low levels, with an average severity of 0.12 ppm. When DON-positive fields only were averaged, the severity in positive fields was 0.23 ppm.

The maximum limits for DON in grain used in food is set by CFIA at 2 ppm (or lower for baby foods).

Table 1: Maximum levels for various chemical contaminants in specified foods sold in Canada

Contaminant	Maximum Level	Food
Deoxynivalenol (Vomitoxin)	2.0 mg/kg (<i>under review</i>)	In uncleaned soft wheat for use in non-staple foods
	1.0 mg/kg (<i>under review</i>)	In uncleaned soft wheat for use in baby foods

<https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/food-nutrition/food-safety/chemical-contaminants/maximum-levels-chemical-contaminants-foods.html>

For more information, or to obtain results with land locations for your county/M.D./S.A., contact Dr. Michael Harding (michael.harding@gov.ab.ca).

County	DON ave. (ppm)	DON ave. postive fields (ppm)	DON Prevalence (%) fields positive)	Ergot Severity (%) ergot in sample)	Ergot Prevalence (% fields positive)	Karnal Bunt (%) positive	Dwarf Bunt (%) positive)
Acadia	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Athabasca	0.053	0.053	100.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Barrhead	0.101	0.203	50.000	0.008	25.000	0.000	0.000
Beaver	0.100	0.151	66.668	0.040	55.556	0.000	0.000
BIG LAKES	0.013	0.013	100.000	0.060	50.000	0.000	0.000
Bonnyville	0.023	0.023	100.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cardson	0.001	0.003	33.333	0.006	22.222	0.000	0.000
Clear Hills	0.077	0.230	33.333	0.008	33.333	0.000	0.000
Clearwater	0.088	0.176	50.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cypress	0.109	0.132	79.167	0.003	8.333	0.000	0.000
Fairview	0.048	0.193	25.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Flagstaff	0.278	0.445	62.50	0.007	6.667	0.000	0.000
Foothills	0.069	0.171	60.000	0.025	20.000	0.000	0.000
Forty Mile	0.069	0.144	47.826	0.013	22.727	0.000	0.000
Grande Prairie	0.019	0.022	85.714	0.014	28.571	0.000	0.000
Greenview	0.056	0.223	25.000	0.013	25.000	0.000	0.000
Kneehill	0.026	0.143	18.182	0.018	27.273	0.000	0.000
Lac La Biche	0.020	0.050	40.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Lac Ste Ann	0.067	0.133	50.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Lacombe	0.087	0.208	41.667	0.016	33.333	0.000	0.000
Lamont	0.102	0.120	85.714	0.090	57.143	0.000	0.000
Leduc	0.062	0.078	80.000	0.027	60.000	0.000	0.000
Lethbridge	0.036	0.036	58.333	0.001	8.333	0.000	0.000
Mackenzie	0.216	0.360	60.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Minburn	0.377	0.419	90.000	0.027	30.000	0.000	0.000
Mountain View	0.076	0.152	50.000	0.021	33.333	0.000	0.000
Newell	0.599	0.839	71.429	0.011	35.714	0.000	0.000
N. Lights	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
N. Sunrise	0.007	0.028	25.000	0.008	25.000	0.000	0.000
Paintearth	0.028	0.139	20.000	0.032	60.000	0.000	0.000
Parkland	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.075	50.000	0.000	0.000
Peace	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Pincher Creek	0.001	0.002	50.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Provost	0.060	0.072	83.333	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Red Deer	0.009	0.028	33.333	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Rocky View	0.001	0.005	14.286	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Saddle Hills	0.079	0.198	40.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Smoky Lake	0.078	0.078	100.000	0.008	50.000	0.000	0.000
Smoky River	0.053	0.090	45.455	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

County	DON ave. (ppm)	DON ave. postive fields (ppm)	DON Prevalence (%) fields positive)	Ergot Severity (%) ergot in sample)	Ergot Prevalence (% fields positive)	Karnal Bunt (%) positive	Dwarf Bunt (%) positive)
Sp. Area 2	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.013	25.000	0.000	0.000
Sp. Area 3	0.070	0.140	50.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Sp. Area 4	0.005	0.029	16.667	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Spirit River	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
St. Paul	0.138	0.207	66.667	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Starland	0.047	0.165	28.571	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Stettler	0.248	0.290	85.714	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Strathcona	0.029	0.086	33.333	0.034	66.667	0.000	0.000
Sturgeon	0.122	0.171	71.429	0.023	57.143	0.000	0.000
Taber	0.031	0.036	84.615	0.015	15.385	0.000	0.000
Thorhild	0.070	0.105	100.000	0.038	66.667	0.000	0.000
Two Hills	0.284	0.568	50.000	0.101	33.333	0.000	0.000
Vermilion	0.207	0.238	86.667	0.006	20.000	0.000	0.000
Vulcan	0.041	0.100	42.857	0.010	40.909	0.000	0.000
Wainwright	1.252	1.391	90.000	0.035	40.000	0.000	0.000
Warner	0.004	0.016	26.316	0.031	26.316	0.000	0.000
Westlock	0.027	0.064	42.857	0.153	57.143	0.000	0.000
Wheatland	0.035	0.125	33.333	0.013	27.778	0.000	0.000
Willow Creek	0.105	0.184	57.143	0.008	28.571	0.000	0.000
Yellowhead	0.001	0.001	100.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Alberta	0.124	0.232	53.394	0.016	22.172	0.000	0.000

14-Day Precipitation Accumulations Relative to Long Term Normal

April 13, 2021 to
April 26, 2021

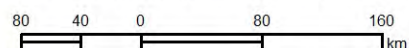
Condition



Frequency

< once in 50-years
once in 25 to 50 years
once in 12 to 25 years
once in 6 to 12 years
once in 3 to 6 years
once in 3 years
once in 3 to 6 years
once in 6 to 12 years
once in 12 to 25 years
once in 25 to 50 years
< once in 50-years

Near-real-time weather data was assembled and quality controlled by Alberta Agriculture and Forestry. The frequency of occurrence was based on historical weather data from the 1961-2020 period, interpolated to township centres using AbClim-3.6



Compiled by Alberta Agriculture and Forestry, Environmental Stewardship Branch, Engineering and Climate Services Section
Created on April 27, 2021

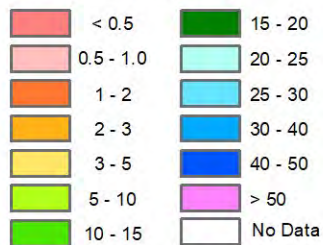
Alberta

Visit weatherdata.ca for additional maps and meteorological data

Precipitation Received During the Past 14-days

April 13, 2021 to
April 26, 2021

Precipitation (mm)



Near-real-time weather data was assembled and quality controlled by
Alberta Agriculture and Forestry.



Compiled by Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development, Environmental Stewardship Division, Technology and Innovation Branch
Created on April 27, 2021

Alberta

Visit weatherdata.ca for additional maps and meteorological data