

**AGENDA**  
**CLEAR HILLS COUNTY**  
**AGRICULTURAL SERVICE BOARD MEETING**  
**November 17, 2020**

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The Agricultural Service Board meeting of Clear Hills County will be held on  
Tuesday, October 17, 2020, starting immediately after the Organizational  
Meeting. in the Council Chambers of the County Administration Office, 313  
Alberta Avenue, Worsley, Alberta.

- 1. CALL TO ORDER**
- 2. AGENDA**
- 3. ADOPTION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES**
  - a. October 20, 2020 Regular Meeting Minutes .....2**
- 4. Delegation(s)**
- 5. BUSINESS ARISING**
- 6. OLD BUSINESS**
  - a. Activity Report.....6**
  - b. Board Reports .....9**
  - c. Peace Regional Agricultural Service Board Conference  
Follow-up .....10**
  - d. Fusarium Graminearum Draft Bylaw .....11**
  - e. Glyphosate Tolerant Wheat.....15**
  - f. Combcut Field Study.....22**
- 7. NEW BUSINESS**
  - a. Events.....60**
  - b. January 2021 Meeting .....66**
  - c. Agricultural Service Board Policy Review .....67**
- 8. REPORTS**
  - a. Agricultural Fieldman Report .....106**
- 9. INFORMATION & CORRESPONDENCE.....109**
- 10. CLOSED MEETINGS ITEMS**
- 11. ADJOURNMENT**

**MINUTES OF CLEAR HILLS COUNTY  
AGRICULTURAL SERVICE BOARD MEETING  
COUNCIL CHAMBERS, Worsley, Alberta  
October 20, 2020**

**PRESENT**

Brian Harcourt	Chair
Baldur Ruecker	Deputy Chair Ruecker
Julie Watchorn	Member
David Janzen	Council Representative
MacKay Ross	Member
Garry Candy	Member
Jason Ruecker	Council Representative

**ATTENDING**

Audrey Bjorklund	Community Development Manager
Sarah Hayward	Community Development Clerk
Greg Coon	Agricultural Fieldman

**ABSENT**

**CALL TO ORDER**

Chair Harcourt called the meeting to order at 10:02 a.m.

**AGENDA**

**AG84(10/20/20)**

**RESOLUTION by Member Candy that this Agricultural Service Board adopts the agenda governing the October 20, 2020 Agricultural Service Board meeting as presented. CARRIED.**

**AG85(10/20/20)**

**RESOLUTION by Councillor Janzen that this Agricultural Service Board adopts the minutes of the September 15, 2020 Agricultural Service Board Meeting as presented. CARRIED.**

**OLD BUSINESS**

**Activity Report**

The Board is presented with the Agricultural Service Board Activity Report.

Deputy Chair Ruecker entered the meeting at 10:08 a.m.

**AG86(10/20/20)**

**RESOLUTION by Member Candy that this Agricultural Service Board accepts the October 20, 2020 Agricultural Service Board Activity Report as presented. CARRIED.**

**Board Reports**

At this time the Board members will have an opportunity to present their reports on meetings attended and other agricultural related topics.

**AG87(10/20/20)**

**RESOLUTION by Chair Harcourt that this Agricultural Service Board accepts the Board members' written or verbal reports of October 20, 2020 for information. CARRIED.**

**Fusarium Graminearum  
Update**

The Board is presented with draft regional guidelines with respect to fusarium graminearum scouting and enforcement as administration is seeking more specific direction from the Board on how the draft bylaw and accompanying police should be structured.

AG88(10/20/20)	<b>RESOLUTION by Member Candy that this Agricultural Service Board direct administration to draft a Bylaw for the purpose of allowing Clear Hills County to enter private property to scout for Fusarium Graminearum and provide information and awareness to producers.</b> <b>CARRIED.</b>
Rental Equipment	The Board is presented with the corrected rental rates of the Manure Spreader and Land Leveler Return on investment.
AG89(10/20/20)	<b>RESOLUTION by Deputy Chair Ruecker that this Agricultural Service Board recommend Council increase the rental rates on the following items:</b> <b>1. Land Leveler from \$130 to \$150</b> <b>2. Manure Spreader from \$150 to \$200.</b> <b>CARRIED.</b>
Biggest Vegetable Contest	Member Ross entered the meeting at 10:49 a.m.  The Board is presented with feedback and results from the 3 <sup>rd</sup> Annual Biggest Vegetable Contest.
AG90(10/20/20)	<b>RESOLUTION by Member Ross that this Agricultural Service Board accept for information the 2020 Biggest Vegetable Contest winners and participation number at the weigh ins that were held on September 21-24, 2020.</b> <b>CARRIED.</b>
Regional Agricultural Service Board Conference	The Board is presented with updated information regarding the 2020 Regional Agricultural Service Board Conference.
AG91(10/20/20)	<b>RESOLUTION by Deputy Chair Ruecker that this Agricultural Service Board authorize the attendance of Member Ross and Member Watchorn at the Peace Regional Agricultural Service Board Conference on October 22, 2020 via zoom.</b> <b>CARRIED.</b>
AG92(10/20/20)	<b>RESOLUTION by Member Ross that this Agricultural Service Board appoint Member Watchorn as an alternate voting member for the 2020 Peace Regional Agricultural Service Board Conference.</b> <b>CARRIED.</b>
<u>NEW BUISINESS</u> Events	The Board is presented with events for their consideration.
AG93(10/20/20)	<b>RESOLUTION by Member Ross that this Agricultural Service Board authorize the attendance of Councillor Janzen to the Peace Country Beef and Forage Association Feeding Cows workshop series on November 9, 2020 at the Manning Legion Hall starting at 7:00 p.m.</b> <b>CARRIED.</b>

<b>AG94(10/20/20)</b>	<b>RESOLUTION by Councillor Janzen that this Agricultural Service Board authorize the attendance of Member Watchorn, Deputy Chair Rucker, Member Ross, Chair Harcourt and Member Candy to the Peace Country Beef and Forage Association Feeding Cows workshop series on November 10, 2020 at the Bonanza Hall starting at 12:30 p.m. CARRIED.</b>
VSI Program	Annually the Board review the Veterinary Services Inc. (VSI) program. Any proposed changes are then forwarded to the VSI administrator for consideration at the VSI annual general meeting that is held each November.
<b>AG95(10/20/20)</b>	<b>RESOLUTION by Member Ross that this Agricultural Service Board authorize Chair Harcourt to attend the Veterinary Services Incorporated Annual General Meeting being held on November 13, 2020 at the Peace Valley Inn in Peace River, Alberta. CARRIED.</b>
	Chair Harcourt recessed the meeting at 11:07 a.m. Chair Harcourt reconvened the meeting at 11:13 a.m.
<u>DELEGATION</u> Peace Country Beef And Forage Association 11:00 a.m.	Peace Country Beef and Forage Association (PCBFA) Manager, Chelsey Hostettler, will be in attendance 11:00 a.m. to present a report on the 2020 Environmental Stream Partnership program and present the plans for the 2021 program. Also presented will be the updates on the PCBFA programs, funding and direction.
<b>AG96(10/20/20)</b>	<b>RESOLUTION by Member Ross that this Agricultural Service Board accept for information the delegation from Chelsey Hostettler, Manager, Peace Country Beef and Forage Association on their 2020 program. CARRIED.</b>
	Chair Harcourt recessed for lunch at 11:56 a.m. Councillor Janzen left the meeting at 12:26 p.m. Chair Harcourt reconvened the meeting at 12:41 p.m.
2021 Operating Budget	The Board is presented with the first draft of the 2021 Agricultural Service Board Operating Budget.
<b>AG97(10/20/20)</b>	<b>RESOLUTION by Member Ross that this Agricultural Service Board recommend Council approve the Agricultural Service Board 2021 Operating Budget as presented. CARRIED.</b>
Multi Year Capital Plan	The Board is requested to discuss the Multi-Year Capital Plan.

AG98(10/20/20)

**RESOLUTION** by Member Watchorn that this Agricultural Service Board recommend Council include \$30,000 in the 2021 Multi-year Capital Plan for the replacement Grain Bag Extractor (purchase of a new Grain Bag Extractor minus the trade in value of the current extractor) and fund the purchase from the Agricultural Services Reserve. **CARRIED.**

AG99(10/20/20)

**RESOLUTION** by Deputy Chair Ruecker that this Agricultural Service Board recommend Council move the \$25,000 for a replacement rental unit water pump from 2021 to 2025 in the Multi Year Capital Plan. **CARRIED.**

REPORTS

Agricultural Fieldman  
Report

At this time the Agricultural Fieldman will have an opportunity to present his report.

AG100(10/20/20)

**RESOLUTION** by Member Ross that this Agricultural Service Board accepts the October 20, 2020 Agricultural Fieldman's Report for information as presented. **CARRIED.**

Information &  
Correspondence

The Board is presented with correspondence for review.

AG101(10/20/20)

**RESOLUTION** by Chair Harcourt that this Agricultural Service Board receives the Information and Correspondence of October 20, 2020 as presented. **CARRIED.**

ADJOURNMENT

Chair Harcourt adjourned the meeting at 1:10 p.m.

\_\_\_\_\_  
CHAIR

\_\_\_\_\_  
AGRICULTURAL FIELDMAN

# Clear Hills County

## Request For Decision (RFD)

Meeting:	Agricultural Service Board
Meeting Date:	November 17, 2020
Originated By:	Greg Coon, Agricultural Fieldman
Title:	<b>ACTIVITY REPORT</b>
File:	63-10-02

### DESCRIPTION:

The board is presented with the Agricultural Service Board Activity Report.

### BACKGROUND:

The Activity report is helpful to administration and the board for tracking the status of resolutions and directions from the board. Items will stay on the report until they are completed. Items that are shaded indicate that they are completed and will be removed from the list once presented at the current Agricultural Service Board meeting.

### ATTACHMENTS:

- Agricultural Service Board Activity Report

### RECOMMENDED ACTION:

RESOLUTION by \_\_\_\_\_ that this Agricultural Service Board (ASB) accepts the November 17, 2020 ASB Activity Report as presented.

Initials show support - Reviewed by: Manager: *ABJ* AgFieldman: *GC*



## Senior Management Team Agricultural Service Board

### Activity Report for November, 2020 Page 1 of 1

Budget Items:

CAO = Chief Administrative Officer

DO= Development Officer

EA = Executive Assistant

Completed Items:

CSM = Corporate Services Manager

AF = Ag. Fieldman

CDM = Community Development Manager

MOTION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DEPT	STATUS
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REGULAR AGRICULTURAL SERVICE BOARD MEETINGS				
<b>February 18, 2020</b>				
AG37	(02/18/20)	RESOLUTION by Member Watchorn that this Agricultural Service Board direct administration to book the annual delegation with Council on April 14, 2020.		Postponed - Phase 3 of Relaunch or later
<b>March 17, 2020</b>				
AG47	(03/17/20)	RESOLUTION by Member Ross that this Agricultural Service Board apply for funds under the Resource Management Stream and pursue partnership with M.D. Fairview, M.D. Peace, Birch Hills County, Saddle Hills County and MD of Spirit River, and entering into a contract with Peace Country Beef and Forage Association for program delivery, similar the partnership and contract that were in place when this funding was named the Environmental Stream.		Waiting on Province to announced if approved and how much
AG81	(09/15/20)	RESOLUTION by Member Ross that this Agricultural Service Board direct administration plan to hold the 2021 Trade Show and bring back further information in December for further discussion.		Council tabled to January
AG88	(10/20/20)	RESOLUTION by Member Candy that this Agricultural Service Board direct administration to draft a Bylaw for the purpose of allowing Clear Hills County to enter private property to scout for Fusarium Graminearum and provide information and awareness to producers.		Nov 17 ASB meeting
AG89	(10/20/20)	RESOLUTION by Deputy Chair Ruecker that this Agricultural Service Board recommend Council increase the rental rates on the following items: Land Leveler from \$130 to \$150 Manure Spreader from \$150 to \$200.		Nov 24 Council Meeting
AG97	(10/20/20)	RESOLUTION by Member Ross that this Agricultural Service Board recommend Council approve the Agricultural Service Board 2021 Operating Budget as presented.		Nov 24 Council Meeting
AG98	(10/20/20)	RESOLUTION by Member Watchorn that this Agricultural Service Board recommend Council include \$30,000 in the 2021 Multi-year Capital Plan for the replacement Grain Bag Extractor (purchase of a new Grain Bag Extractor minus the trade in value of the current extractor) and fund the purchase from the Agricultural Services Reserve.		Nov 24 Council Meeting
AG99	(10/20/20)	RESOLUTION by Deputy Chair Ruecker that this Agricultural Service Board recommend Council move the \$25,000 for a replacement rental unit water pump from 2021 to 2025 in the Multi Year Capital Plan.		Nov 24 Council Meeting
<b>Items in Waiting</b>				





## Senior Management Team Agricultural Service Board

### Activity Report for November, 2020 Page 2 of 1

Budget Items: ☐

CAO = Chief Administrative Officer

DO= Development Officer

EA = Executive Assistant

Completed Items: ☐

CSM = Corporate Services Manager

AF = Ag. Fieldman

CDM = Community Development Manager

MOTION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DEPT	STATUS
AG133	(12/12/16)	RESOLUTION by Member Watchorn that this Agricultural Service Board table the discussion around the CombCut Selective Mower and bring back information once the University of Saskatchewan field trial study is complete.		November 17 <sup>th</sup> RFD
AG21	(02/13/17)	RESOLUTION by Deputy Chair Ruecker that this Agricultural Service Board table motion AG109(10/17/16) regarding Glyphosate Tolerant Wheat until new information is available.		November 17 <sup>th</sup> RFD
AG11	(01/29/20)	RESOLUTION by Member Ross that this Agricultural Service Board limit the attendance to the Provincial Agricultural Service Board Conference to three Agricultural Service Board Members when the Conference is being held outside the Peace Region.		January 2021



# Clear Hills County

## Request For Decision (RFD)

Meeting:	<b>Agricultural Service Board Meeting</b>
Meeting Date:	November 17, 2020
Originated By:	Greg Coon, Agricultural Fieldman
Title:	<b>BOARD REPORTS</b>
File No:	63-10-02

### DESCRIPTION:



At this time the Board members will have an opportunity to present their reports on meetings attended and other agricultural related topics.

### BACKGROUND / PROPOSAL:

### ATTACHMENTS:

### RECOMMENDED ACTION:

RESOLUTION by \_\_\_\_\_ that this Agricultural Service Board accepts the Board members' written or verbal reports of November 17, 2020 for information.

Initials show support - Reviewed by: Manager:  AgFieldman: 

# Clear Hills County

## Request For Decision (RFD)

Meeting:	Agricultural Service Board
Meeting Date:	November 17, 2020
Originated By:	Greg Coon, Agricultural Fieldman
Title:	<b>PEACE REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICE BOARD CONFERENCE FOLLOW-UP</b>
File:	63-30-10

### DESCRIPTION:

The Board is requested to provide feedback and identify any follow-up items from the Peace Region Regional Agricultural Service Board Conference that was held on October 22, 2020.

### BACKGROUND:

The County is waiting to receive final meeting minutes and we will provide copies at the meeting.

### ATTACHMENTS:

### RECOMMENDED ACTION:

RESOLUTION by that this Agricultural Service Board accept for information the discussion around the 2020 Peace Regional Agricultural Service Board Conference that was held on October 22, 2020.

Initials show support - Reviewed by: Manager:

*ABj*

AgFieldman:

*GC*

# Clear Hills County

## Request For Decision (RFD)

Meeting:	Agricultural Service Board
Meeting Date:	November 17, 2020
Originated By:	Greg Coon, Agricultural Fieldman
Title:	<b>FUSARIUM GRAMINEARUM DRAFT BYLAW</b>
File:	63-30-10

### DESCRIPTION:

The Board is presented with a draft Fusarium Graminearum bylaw for their review and discussion.

### BACKGROUND:

AG88(10/20/20) RESOLUTION by Member Candy that this Agricultural Service Board direct administration to draft a Bylaw for the purpose of allowing Clear Hills County to enter private property to scout for Fusarium Graminearum and provide information and awareness to producers. CARRIED.

### ATTACHMENTS:

1. Draft Fusarium Bylaw

### OPTIONS:

1. Recommend Council adopt the Fusarium Gramienarum Bylaw.
2. Direct administration to amend the draft Bylaw
3. Accept for information

### RECOMMENDED ACTION:

RESOLUTION by that this Agricultural Service Board...

Initials show support - Reviewed by: Manager:

*Abj*

AgFieldman:

*GC*

## BYLAW NO. XX-XXXX

Being a bylaw of Clear Hills County, in the Province of Alberta, for protecting the agricultural productivity of lands within Clear Hills 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 Clear Hills County;

WHEREAS, Clear Hills County has deemed it expedient and in the public interest to ensure that *Fusarium Graminearum* is scouted for so that producers can be made aware when it is present and how the establishment and spread of the pest can impact the economic viability of their cereal crops;

Now therefore, hereby enact as follows:

### 1.0 DEFINITIONS

- (a) "Fusarium Graminearum" means a fungal disease of cereals, including wheat, barley, oats, rye, and triticale;
- (b) "Inspector" means the Agricultural Fieldman appointed by Clear Hills County or such other person(s) appointed as a pest inspector under the Agricultural Pest Act by Clear Hills 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 Clear Hills 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 Clear Hills County;
- (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;

## **BYLAW NO. XX-XXXX**

- (ii) A Person who is recorded as the owner of the property on the assessment roll of Clear Hills 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 adversely impact agriculture in Clear Hills County

### **2.0 AUTHORITY OF INSPECTORS**

2.1 Within the boundaries of Clear Hills 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 *Fusarium Graminearum*;
  - (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 *Fusarium Graminearum*;
- (c) To take such other reasonable steps as may be required to uncover and identify the presence of *Fusarium Graminearum*
- (d) To educate producers and retailers on the benefits of keeping Clear Hills County free of *Fusarium Graminearum*.

### **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, or take possession of suspect samples or otherwise carrying out any duty under this Bylaw.

**BYLAW NO. XX-XXXX**

5.2 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

# Clear Hills County

## Request For Decision (RFD)

Meeting:	Agricultural Service Board
Meeting Date:	November 17, 2020
Originated By:	Greg Coon, Agricultural Fieldman
Title:	<b>GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT WHEAT</b>
File:	63-30-10

### DESCRIPTION:

The Board is presented with information from the Federal Government regarding Genetically Modified Wheat found in southern Alberta in 2018.

### BACKGROUND:

AG21(02/13/17)      RESOLUTION by Deputy Chair Ruecker that this Agricultural Service Board table motion AG109(10/17/16) regarding Glyphosate Tolerant Wheat until new information is available.      CARRIED.

### ATTACHMENTS:

1. Govt of Canada GM Wheat Timeline
2. Safeguarding Canadian Wheat Infosheet

### RECOMMENDED ACTION:

RESOLUTION by that this Agricultural Service Board accept for information the discussion around Glyphosate Tolerant Wheat.

Initials show support - Reviewed by: Manager:



AgFieldman:







Government  
of Canada

Gouvernement  
du Canada

[Canada.ca](#) > [Canadian Food Inspection Agency](#) > [Plant varieties](#)

> [Plants with novel traits](#) > [General public](#) > [Wheat detection 2018](#)

# Timeline: Detection of genetically modified herbicide tolerant wheat in Alberta (2018)

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## Timeline of key activities: January 31 to July 20, 2018

### January

**January 31:** The Province of Alberta informs the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) about finding a few herbicide-tolerant wheat plants in southern Alberta.

### February

**February 12:** The [CFIA \(Canadian Food Inspection Agency\)](#) laboratory receives samples of wheat seed from the Province of Alberta and begins testing.

**February 15:** The [CFIA \(Canadian Food Inspection Agency\)](#) confirms that Alberta's samples are genetically modified (GM) and herbicide-tolerant.

**February 16-20:** The CFIA runs further tests and, based on the presence of certain DNA sequences, determines that there are two companies that could have been the developer of this GM wheat.

**February 19:** The CFIA (Canadian Food Inspection Agency) informs Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) and Health Canada (HC). Risk and safety assessments of the wheat begin for human health, the health of animals and the environment.

**February 22:** The CFIA (Canadian Food Inspection Agency) contacts both companies, including Monsanto, to obtain samples from possible wheat lines.

## March

**March 9:** The CFIA (Canadian Food Inspection Agency) receives the first samples from the companies that were contacted.

**March 13:** The CFIA (Canadian Food Inspection Agency) rules out one company after testing its samples and determining that it is not a match for this GM (genetically modified) wheat.

**March 23:** Testing by the CFIA (Canadian Food Inspection Agency) and Canadian Grain Commission (CGC) confirms that this GM (genetically modified) wheat does not match any of the 450 registered wheat seed varieties sold in Canada.

**March 28:** The CFIA (Canadian Food Inspection Agency) confirms that the herbicide-tolerant wheat was not a match with previous incidents in the U.S.A. (United States of America)

## April

**April 6:** The CFIA (Canadian Food Inspection Agency) concludes development and validation of a testing method to detect this GM (genetically modified) wheat.

**April 6:** The CFIA (Canadian Food Inspection Agency) receives samples from Monsanto to test the other possible wheat lines.

**April 8:** Testing by the CFIA (Canadian Food Inspection Agency) confirms that the wheat contained genetic elements that match an event provided by Monsanto. This event (MON71200) is not approved in any registered wheat variety.

**April 9:** The CFIA (Canadian Food Inspection Agency) receives and begins testing CGC (Canadian Grain Commission)'s wheat samples from their 2017 Harvest Sample Program.

**April 20:** The landowner is informed of the finding. The CFIA (Canadian Food Inspection Agency) collects information to identify possible scope and presence of this GM (genetically modified) wheat.

**April 20-25:** Seed and grain samples from the landowner's farm are collected and sent to CFIA (Canadian Food Inspection Agency) lab to test for this GM (genetically modified) wheat.

**April 26:** The CFIA (Canadian Food Inspection Agency) confirms that no GM (genetically modified) wheat was detected from CGC (Canadian Grain Commission)'s samples.

## May

**May 1:** Results of all seed and grain samples taken on farm are negative for this GM (genetically modified) wheat.

**May 8:** Wheat heads from field surrounding the access road are dry enough for the CFIA (Canadian Food Inspection Agency) to collect and test.

**May 9:** HC and CFIA complete risk and safety assessments of this wheat and confirm this trait does not pose a risk to public health, health of animals or the environment.

**May 23:** Laboratory testing of wheat heads is completed. Only four wheat head samples found immediately beside the access road were positive for this GM wheat. All other samples were negative.

**May 24:** With testing completed, the CFIA analyzes all results to determine whether any reasonable avenues remain to be explored. Transition from inspection activities to monitoring activities begins.

## June

**June 14:** CFIA officials hold a technical briefing for media to announce the GM wheat finding and actions taken by the Agency. An Incident Report is posted on the CFIA's dedicated GM wheat web page.

**June 15:** Japan temporarily suspends Canadian wheat imports. CFIA works with Japan to organize a visit by Japanese technical experts for the following week.

**June 18:** South Korea announces temporary suspension of Canadian wheat imports.

**June 19-21:** Japanese officials visit Canada and meet with officials from the CFIA, AAFC and the CGC to discuss testing, scientific evidence and to visit facilities.

**June 20:** The CFIA conducts in-field monitoring at the site of the incident following a glyphosate spray. No living wheat plants are found anywhere other than along the access road where the original isolated wheat was discovered.

**June 22:** CFIA officials confirm that the unknown wheat detected in Alberta is not durum wheat. Durum wheat is primarily used in pasta and couscous, and represents a large share of Canadian exports in some countries (e.g. Italy, Morocco, Algeria).

The CFIA Genotyping/Botany lab completes validating the testing methodology that was provided by Monsanto to detect GM wheat event MON71200. This means CFIA lab is able to replicate Monsanto's testing methodology to successfully test for the specific GM wheat variety.

The CGC routinely monitors shipments for quality assurance purposes and announces it will use the CFIA test methodology to test each cargo shipment to monitor for the presence of the GM wheat variety and report any potential findings of GM wheat to the CFIA.

**June 26:** South Korea announces it is lifting its temporary suspension of Canadian wheat.

## July

**July 20:** Japan announces it is lifting its temporary suspension of Canadian wheat.

**Ongoing:** The CFIA will continue to work with the landowner to monitor the area over the next three years to prevent any GM wheat from persisting. Prevention measures will consist of using herbicides, keeping the land fallow or not growing cereal crops in the coming years, and performing regular inspections of the site to verify that no GM wheat is present.

### Date modified:

2018-11-20

# Safeguarding Canadian Wheat

**The Government of Canada has looked into the finding of a few genetically modified (GM) wheat plants found on an access road in Alberta.**

*The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) recognizes the importance of Canada's wheat industry for domestic food use, international trade, farmers and the public, and is working with federal and provincial government departments, industry and farmers to confirm compliance with regulations, and to protect Canadian wheat.*

*More information and a detailed timeline are available at [inspection.gc.ca/wheatdetection](http://inspection.gc.ca/wheatdetection)*

## CANADA'S WHEAT IS SAFE

- ▶ Canada's wheat farms have established a strong reputation as efficient and reliable suppliers of safe, high-quality products.
- ▶ There is no evidence that this unauthorized wheat has entered the food or feed system or that it is present anywhere else.
- ▶ The wheat found is the first and only finding of its kind in Canada and is not a match for any registered seed variety in Canada.

## WHAT CANADIAN WHEAT PRODUCERS NEED TO KNOW

Based on extensive scientific testing, there is no evidence that this GM wheat is present anywhere other than the isolated site where it was discovered.

### We are working to protect market access

- ▶ The Government of Canada is working closely with our key trading partners to verify that they have the information they need to keep markets open to minimize any impacts that could result from this event.
- ▶ We are taking all necessary actions to help stakeholders make informed decisions.
- ▶ The Canadian Grain Commission will continue to monitor all bulk wheat export shipments. Grain samples have been and continue to be tested to verify that they only contain wheat that conforms to bulk export shipment regulations.
- ▶ We are ready to answer any technical questions and offering to assist partners.

### We have programs to support producers

We provide support for farmers in managing their operations:

- ▶ **Advance Payments Program** – Farmers can access up to \$400,000 per program year in advances based on the value of their agricultural product, with the Government of Canada paying the interest on the first \$100,000.
- ▶ **AgriInvest** – Helps farmers manage cash flow or small income declines.
- ▶ **AgriStability** – Provides support for enrolled farmers experiencing large margin declines.
- ▶ **AgriRecovery** – Facilitates federal/provincial/territorial assessment of disaster events, and when needed, the implementation of initiatives to help farmers cover extraordinary costs.



# Clear Hills County

## Request For Decision (RFD)

Meeting:	Agricultural Service Board
Meeting Date:	November 17, 2020
Originated By:	Greg Coon, Agricultural Fieldman
Title:	<b>COMBCUT FIELD STUDY</b>
File:	63-30-10

### DESCRIPTION:

The Board is presented with results of a field study of the effectiveness of the combcut machine for control of noxious weeds in crop conducted by the University of Saskatchewan.

### BACKGROUND:

AG133(12/12/16) RESOLUTION by Member Watchorn that this Agricultural Service Board table the discussion around adding a CombCut Selective Mower to the rental equipment fleet and bring back information once the 5 year University of Saskatchewan field trial study is complete. CARRIED.

### ATTACHMENTS:

1. Combcut Study
2. U of S Combcut Email

### RECOMMENDED ACTION:

RESOLUTION by that this Agricultural Service Board accept the University of Saskatchewan Combcut Project report for information.

Initials show support - Reviewed by: Manager:

*ABj*

AgFieldman:

*GC*



**1. Project title and ADF file number.**

**Project Title:** In-crop Weed Clipping for Weed Control

**ADF File Number:** 20160291

**2. Name of the Principal Investigator and contact information.**

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**4. Abstract/ Summary:** *An outline on overall project objectives, methods, key findings and conclusions for use in publications and in the Ministry database (Maximum of 500 words or one page in lay language).*

The number of unique herbicide resistant weed / site of action combinations continue to increase in western Canada and around the world. The lack of new herbicides with a unique mechanism of action is leading to the development of alternative cultural and mechanical weed control practices. One of these practices is targeting weed seed production either through crop topping with herbicides or seed destructors attached to combines. Another option for managing weed seed production is clipping weeds above a crop canopy, particularly in short stature crops such as lentil or flax. Recently developed machines such as the Cornucut clipper are designed for this purpose. The objective of this study was determine the optimum timing, frequency, and height of weed clipping to maximize crop yield and minimize weed seed return. Studies were conducted in Lacombe, AB and Saskatoon, SK from 2017 to 2019. Various clipping timings were conducted in both wheat and lentil. The main target weed was wild mustard; however, difficulty in establishing the weed in previous experiments resulted in using canola as a proxy weed. The ability to clip canola in wheat crops was very limited due to insufficient height differentials between the crop and canola. Attempts to selectively clip canola in wheat at heading time resulted in severe damage and yield reductions. Clipping weeds in lentil was much more successful. In 2018-19, a single clipping in lentil conducted 4 weeks after the beginning of canola flowering resulted in a 67% reduction in canola seed production. There were additional benefits in reducing seed production by conducting up to 3 clippings at each timing; however, there was some indication that repeated single clippings at varying timings may be as effective. Although late clipping was generally the best treatment in terms of reducing weed seed production, there was a trend for lentil yield to decline as clipping was delayed. Weed clipping Canada thistle in wheat resulted in a slight reduction in visible regrowth but image analysis of green area did not detect significant effects. The near simultaneous elongation of wheat and thistle made it difficult to clip substantial thistle biomass, limiting the efficacy. Weed clipping above the crop canopy should be considered as a tool in an Integrated Weed Management system, in which the practice is used to reduce seed return from weed escapes from sub-optimal pre- and post-emergence weed control performance.

**5. Extension Messages:** *key outcomes and their importance for producers/industry (3-5 bullet points in lay language).*

- A single clipping of mustard family weeds above a short stature crop such as lentil three to four weeks after the onset of weed flowering can reduce weed seed return by as high as 70%.
- Multiple clippings reduced volunteer canola seed return by as much as 90%.
- There was a trend for lentil yield to decline as weed clipping was delayed from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> week of canola flowering. Multiple clipping timings eliminated this yield drag.
- The best management practice would be to clip the weed once the majority of the weeds have bolted and are above the crop canopy. A second clipping should be done approximately 2 weeks later to clip the weed regrowth.
- Clipping weeds in taller crops such as wheat to reduce weed seed production is generally ineffective as the height differential between the crop and weed is not sufficient to remove weed material without damaging the crop. This could change should a weed grow above a short stand of cereals in a dry year. Under those conditions clipping could be effective.
- Weed clipping in short statured crops should be considered an integrated weed management tool in which weeds that have escaped pre- and post- emergence weed control techniques can be managed to reduce seedling recruitment in subsequent rotational crops.
- A single year of clipping Canada thistle in wheat did not result in a significant reduction in its area of infestation in subsequent years.

## 6. Introduction: *Brief project background and rationale.*

Currently there are 68 unique cases of herbicide resistant weeds in Canada, and we currently rank fourth in the world in cases of unique resistant weed / site of action combinations (Heap, 2020). As a consequence, producers are increasingly faced with rising herbicide costs, reduced weed control, and greater yield losses due to weeds. The introduction of herbicides with unique sites of action has not occurred for approximately 30 years, leaving growers seeking alternative cultural and mechanical methods as ways of managing weeds.

Methods that target weed seed production have emerged as potential ways to manage weeds. Strategies to reduce weed seed dispersal at harvest via chaff collection or pulverization (eg. chaff carts, Harrington Seed Destructor) are currently being researched in the Canadian prairies, and have become established among producers in Australia (Tidemann et al. 2017). Unfortunately, not all weeds are suitable for harvest weed seed management. Weeds such as wild oat that shatter prior to crop maturity are particularly problematic (Burton et al. 2016; Tidemann et al. 2017).

Weed clipping is an in-crop technique that can be used either above the crop or selectively within the crop canopy, which has the potential to reduce seed production of weeds escaping herbicide application, as well as competition between crop and weeds. Weeds that are taller than the crop are selectively cut above the crop canopy using the height differential between crop and weeds as the basis for selectivity. In the early vegetative stages of a cereal crop, it is possible to selectively cut weeds with rigid stems while allowing soft cereal leaves to pass through unharmed using selective clippers such as the Just Common Sense CombCut®. For wild oat, Tidemann et al. (2020) found that clipping soon after wild oat panicle emergence was required to reduce the production of viable oat seeds. They also reported that clipping of wild oat was more effective in short stature crops such as lentil, compared to wheat. In some cases, parts of the wild oat panicle grow above the wheat canopy; however, the clipping implement was unable to remove the entire panicle. In unpublished studies, Johnson and Hultgreen (2002) reported that above-canopy weed clipping in lentil reduced densities of wild oat, wild mustard, and common lambsquarters in the following year by 64, 95 and 85%, respectively. Clipping of Canada thistle in spring wheat over two years resulted in reduced Canada thistle density, biomass, and seed production in Sweden (Verwijst et al. 2017; Tavaziva et al. 2019); however, there has been limited evaluation in western Canada.

The objective of this project is to develop a weed clipping strategy to control broadleaf weeds that are not controlled or poorly controlled by herbicides. To accomplish this we are determining the optimum timing, frequency, and height of weed clipping to maximize crop yield and minimize weed growth, seed return, and patch spread.

The hypotheses guiding this work are that 1) it will be possible to reduce growth, seed production, and future populations of weeds escaping herbicide application by weed clipping, and 2) clipping of herbicide resistant weed escapes early during crop growth may increase crop yield by reducing competition with the crop during the critical period of weed control.

## 7. Objectives and the progress towards meeting each objective.

Objectives (Please list the original objectives and/or revised objectives if Ministry-approved revisions have been made to original objective. A justification is needed for any deviation from original objectives)	Progress (e.g. completed/not completed)
Objective 1: Determine the optimum timing, frequency, and height of weed clipping to maximize crop yield and minimize weed growth and seed production in wheat (in- and above canopy clipping) and lentil (above-canopy clipping) (Experiments 1 and 2).	Completed.
Objective 2: Study the effect of weed clipping on survival and spread of Canada thistle patches (Experiment 4).	Completed.

Objective 3: Validate the efficacy of weed clipping strategy for control of wild mustard and wild oat on weedy land (Experiment 3).	Completed.
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Please add additional lines as required.

**8. Methodology:** *Specify project activities undertaken during entire project period. Include approaches, experimental design, methodology, materials, sites, etc.*

#### Experiments 1 & 2 (Objective 1)

##### 2017-18 Studies

Field experiments in Lacombe, AB, and Saskatoon, SK, were conducted to determine the optimum timing, frequency, and height of weed clipping using imidazolinone-tolerant lentil and wheat as the crops. Treatments in both Lacombe and Saskatoon were arranged in a randomized complete block design with 4 replications. In 2017 experiments, Xceed canola quality mustard was seeded as the simulated weed to allow other weeds to be controlled with imidazolinone herbicides and to ensure uniform weed distribution. However, in Lacombe Xceed establishment was poor and the majority of the weed population was represented by volunteer canola. In 2018, Xceed was replaced with imidazolinone tolerant (Clearfield) canola as the target weed to improve uniformity of establishment. All clipping treatments in lentil were conducted above the crop canopy to avoid crop damage, but included multiple timings of clipping (Weeks 1-5 of canola flowering), and conducted at different frequencies ranging from 1x-5x. Factors tested in wheat included clipping timing/frequency (in the first or second week of canola flowering, performed either 1x or 2x) and clipping height (within canopy, above canopy). Both experiments included weedy and weed-free controls.

Harvest occurred in early September in Lacombe, and late August in Saskatoon. Analyses were completed using ANOVA, linear and quadratic regression.

#### Experiment 4 (Objective 3)

##### Thistle clipping

A clipping experiment was initiated in 2017 on organic land that had existing thistle patches. The area was seeded to wheat. Following seeding and crop emergence the location of Canada thistle patches was noted and each of the six patches was divided in two in a north-south direction, with one side of each patch randomly assigned as either clipped or not clipped. Clipping was initiated when the thistle had grown tall enough to extend above the wheat canopy (June 14, 2016). The clipping was continued weekly until wheat reached the stem elongation stage (4 weeks) and was taller than the thistle.

The following year no clipping treatment were applied and the entire area was seeded to a fab bean green manure crop. The faba bean crop was terminated with tillage.

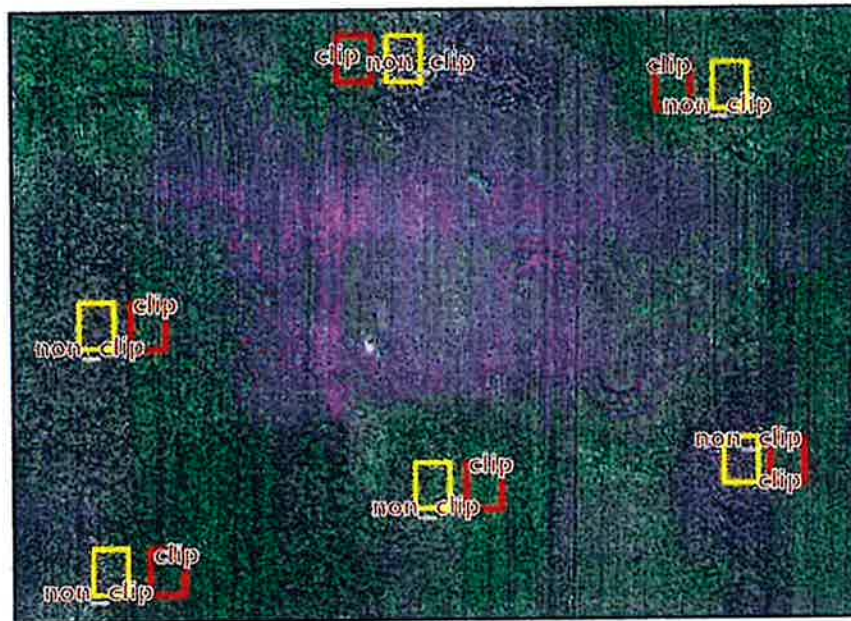
**Image acquisition:** Aerial imaging was conducted in 2016 (3 flights), 2017 (2 flights) and 2018 (1 flight). The imaging was conducted after the application of clipping treatments. The imaging dates were June 14, July 8, and July 26 in 2016, June 16 and September 27 in 2017, and May 28 in 2018. Image Acquisition was done using Draganflyer commander and DJI M600 Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV). The UAVs were equipped with modified NirGB (2016 and 2017) and Rededge multispectral sensors (2018). The UAVs were programmed to fly autonomously at an altitude of 30m while capturing sequential image following a frontal and side overlap of 70%. The imaging was timed to capture the thistle development at different growth stages after the clipping treatments.

#### **Image Processing and analysis:**

The image processing was conducted using Pix4D mapper. The overlapping images were subjected to geometric and radiometric calibrations and stitched together to generate orthomosaics for each date. The orthomosaics were then analyzed using ArcGIS Pro software. The study area was divided into clipped (red rectangles) and non-clipped areas (yellow rectangles). (Figure 1). Digital green leaf area was used as proxy for the thistle biomass in the study.



The green leaf area was calculated for 6 paired clipped and non-clipped areas. Excess green vegetation index calculation and pixel thresholding was conducted to obtain the green leaf area. The digital green leaf area of clipped and non-clipped were compared at different time points



**Figure 1.** Selected areas of clipped and unclipped thistle patches for image analysis.



**Figure 2.** Magnified image of clipped vs unclipped treatment. Unclipped thistle is at flowering stage.

### Experiment 3 (Objective 4)

#### 2019 Studies

##### Wheat

Follow-up validation studies were conducted in wheat at both Lacombe and Saskatoon in 2019. Due to difficulties in 2017 and 2018 in being able to clip weeds in wheat, a different experimental design was employed. Clearfield canola was seeded on the soil surface two weeks prior to seeding wheat and the same day as seeding wheat. Clipping treatments were applied to the canola at the following timings:

- 1) Non-treated control
- 2) clip 1 week after 50% canola bolting
- 3) clip 2 weeks after 50% canola bolting
- 4) clip at both 1 and 2 weeks after 50% canola bolting
- 5) weed-free control.

The experimental design was a split-plot with the canola seeding date treatments (10 days prior, same day) assigned as main plots and clipping treatments assigned to the sub-plot in a RCBD design.

Data collection included wheat yield and canola dockage. ANOVA was used to analyze the data.

##### Lentil

A validation lentil study was conducted at Saskatoon only in 2019. The objective was to validate that clipping at Week 2 and 4 following the onset of canola flowering was an effective timing. Clearfield canola was spread on the experimental area just prior to the seeding of Maxim lentil. Clipping treatments were applied to volunteer canola at the following stages:

- 1) Week 1 – Canola BBCH scale 61 to 62 (10 to 20% of flowers on main raceme open). Conducted Aug. 1, 2019.
- 2) Week 2 – Conducted August 7, 2020.
- 3) Week 3 – Conducted August 15, 2020.
- 4) Week 4 – Conducted August 22, 2020.
- 5) Week 1 and 3
- 6) Week 2 and 4
- 7) Weekly clips
- 8) Unclipped check

**Results and discussion:** *Describe results accomplished during the entire project period under each objective listed under section 6. The results need to be accompanied with tables, graphs and/or other illustrations. Provide discussion necessary to the full understanding of the results. Where applicable, results should be discussed in the context of existing knowledge and relevant literature. Detail any major concerns or project setbacks.*

### Experiments 1 & 2 (Objective 1)

#### 2017-18 Results

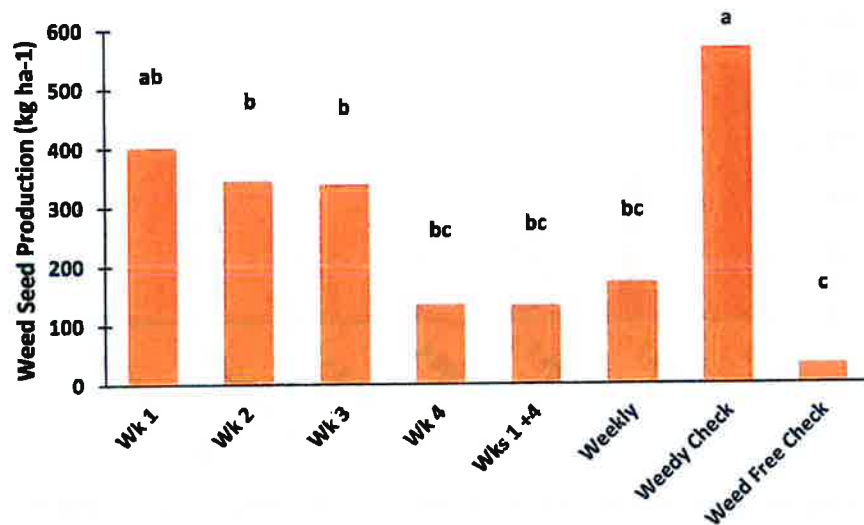
##### Lentil

##### Weed Seed Production

In lentil, the clipping timing and frequency treatments differed slightly in the different site-years primarily due to space restrictions at the Lacombe site. In all site-years, single clipping timings were tested in weeks 1-4 of weed

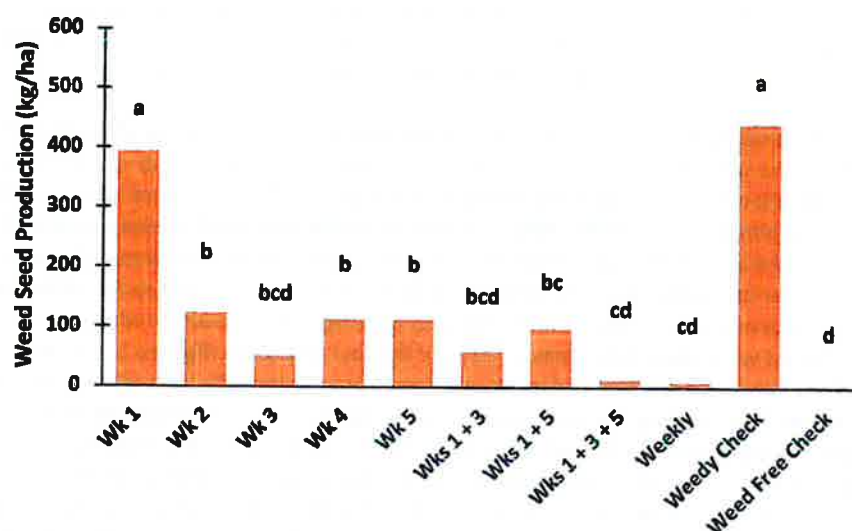
flowering, in addition to clipping twice, in the first and last week of weed flowering. At all sites, except Lacombe in 2018, a weekly clipping treatment was tested (4x or 5x), and in Saskatoon in both years additional treatments testing later clipping (week 5) and multiple clipping frequencies (2x, 3x, 5x) were included.

Despite differences in the treatment lists there were several similarities in the responses of weed seed production to clipping treatments across the site-years. First, at three of the four site-years nearly all clipping treatments reduced weed seed production compared with the weedy check (Figures 1,2,4). The weed seed reduction across the effective clipping treatments averaged 52%, 84%, and 76%, at Lacombe in 2017, Saskatoon in 2017, and Saskatoon in 2018, respectively. The only treatment that did not decrease weed seed production in any site-year was clipping once during the first week of canola flowering (Figures 1-4). This is due to early-clipped plants having sufficient time to re-grow, produce new flowers and pods, and develop mature seed. In contrast, later clipping timings produced significant weed seed reductions in three of the four site-years (Figures 1,2,4), and at the remaining site-year, Lacombe in 2018, a trend of lower weed seed production with later clipping was evident (Figure 3). A final, common trend among site-years was that clipping multiple times produced larger weed seed reductions than single clippings (Figures 1-4). At Lacombe in 2017, the reduction with clipping either in weeks 1 + 4 of canola flowering, or weekly, resulted in similar canola seed production to the weed-free check (Figure 1). In Saskatoon in 2017, the weeks 1 + 3, weeks 1 + 3 + 5, and weekly clipping treatments had equally low seed production compared to the weed-free check (Figure 2). In Saskatoon in 2018 all multiple clipping treatments except 2x in weeks 1 + 3 resulted in similar weed seed production to the weed free check (Figure 4). Notably, clipping 2x in weeks 2 + 4 resulted in weed seed production as low as clipping 3x, but the treatment was tested in only a single site-year (Figure 4).

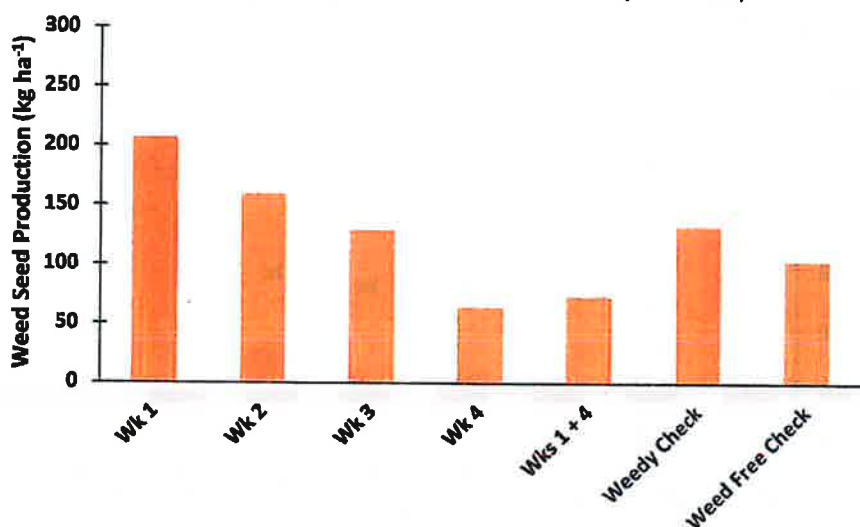


**Figure 1:** Effect of clipping timing and frequency on canola seed yield in Lacombe, Alberta in 2017. Treatments with different letters are significantly different from each other ( $P < 0.01$ ).

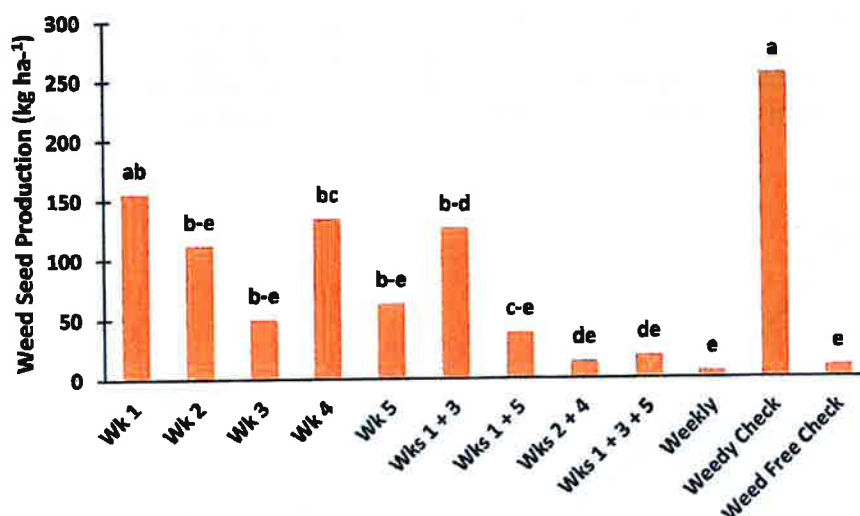




**Figure 2:** Effect of clipping timing and frequency on canola seed yield in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan in 2017. Treatments with different letters are significantly different from each other ( $P < 0.0001$ ).

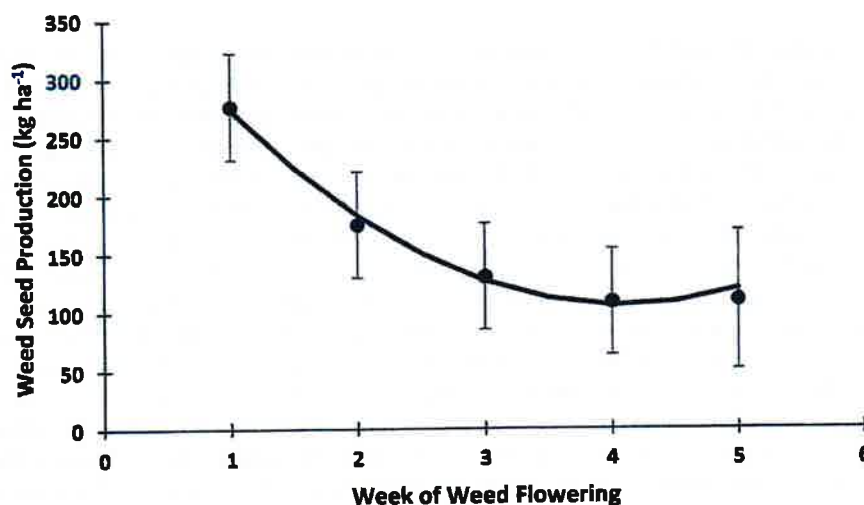


**Figure 3:** Effect of clipping timing and frequency on canola seed yield in Lacombe, Alberta in 2018 ( $P > 0.05$ ).



**Figure 4:** Effect of clipping timing and frequency on canola seed yield in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan in 2017. Treatments with different letters are significantly different from each other ( $P < 0.01$ ).

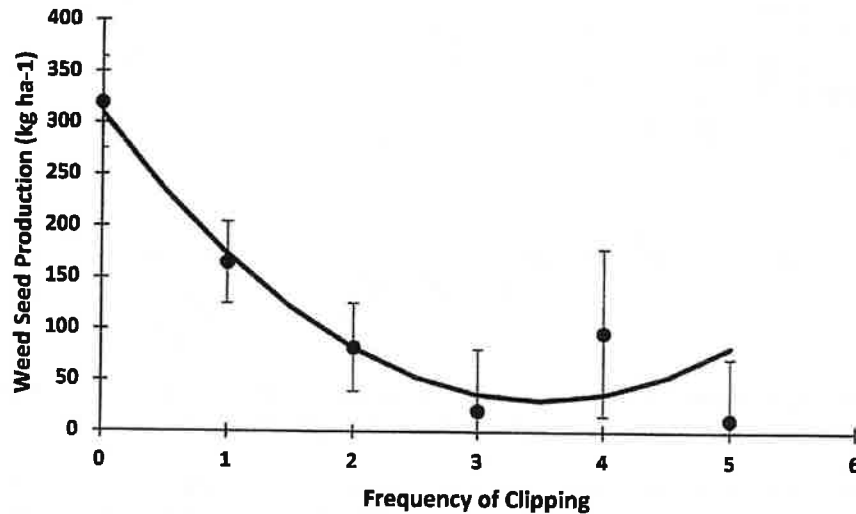
To explore the common trend of decreased weed seed production with later clipping timing, the data for single clipping timings were combined across the four site-years. For single clipping timings there was a quadratic decrease of weed seed production as clipping was delayed (Figure 5;  $P < 0.01$ ). Based on this information the lowest weed seed production occurred when weeds were clipped in week 4 (Figure 5). With that delayed clipping in week 4 of weed flowering, the seed production equaled approximately  $106 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$  averaged across the four site-years, which represented a decrease of approximately 67% compared with unclipped.



**Figure 5:** Effect of timing of single clipping treatments on canola seed yield at four site-years in Lacombe, AB and Saskatoon, SK, in 2017 and 2018 ( $P < 0.05$ ).

While clipping in week 4 was the most effective single timing, clipping more than once drove canola seed production more consistently lower than single timings (Figure 6). Canola seed production decreased in a quadratic manner as the frequency of clipping increased, averaging  $38 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$  with three or more clippings (Figure 6).

However, clipping three times was sufficient to minimize weed seed production, as weed seed production was similar for 3, 4, and 5 clippings (Figure 6). On average clipping once, twice, and three times reduced canola seed production by 44, 74, and 90%, respectively (Figure 6). Multiple clippings also had the agronomic advantage of the clipper cutting through regrowth more easily than the tough canola stems present at later dates when delayed single timings were used.



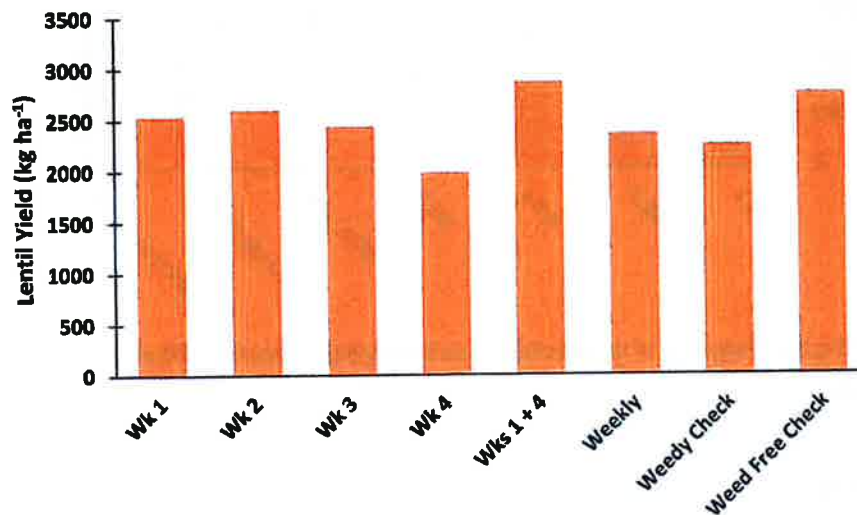
**Figure 6:** Effect of clipping frequency on canola seed yield at four site-years in Lacombe, AB and Saskatoon, SK, in 2017 and 2018 ( $P < 0.01$ ).

#### Crop Yield

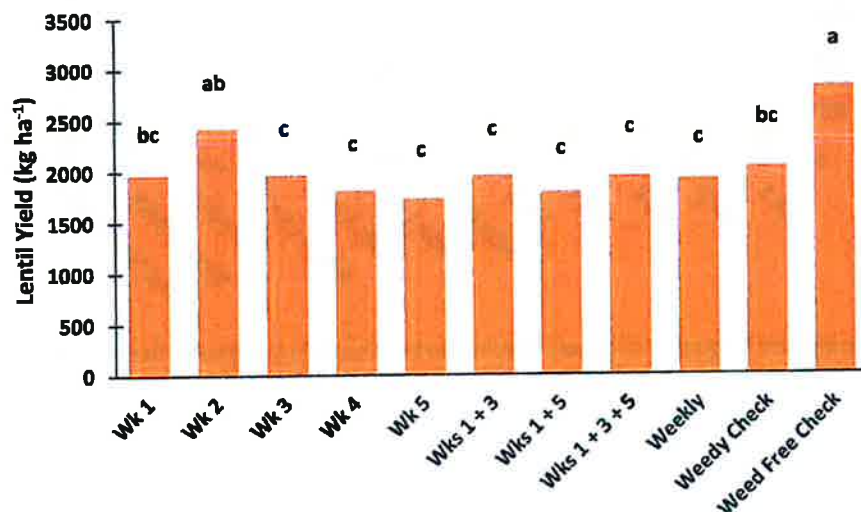
There was very little evidence that weed clipping treatments increased lentil yield. At Lacombe in 2017 and Saskatoon in 2018, all treatments yielded similarly regardless of clipping treatment (Figures 7-10). At Saskatoon in 2017 and Lacombe in 2018 the primary yield difference was between weedy and weed-free treatments; nearly all treatments that included weeds had significantly lower yield than the weed-free control, indicating that the presence of weeds caused yield loss (Figures 8 and 9). The exception to this pattern was the week 2 clipping treatment at Saskatoon in 2017, which yielded similarly to both weedy and weed-free controls (Figure 8). The finding that weed clipping did not prevent yield loss due to weed competition is perhaps not surprising, given that it is necessary to wait for weeds to elongate above the lentil canopy before they can be clipped. The first date of clipping could commence occurred approximately 7 weeks after seeding in Lacombe, and 6 weeks after seeding in Saskatoon. Assuming that the lentil crop emerged approximately 2 weeks after seeding, competition between the crop and canola occurred up to 35 days after emergence in Lacombe, and up to 30 days after emergence in Saskatoon, in treatments clipped in week 1 of canola flowering. The critical period for weed control (CPWC) is the period of time during which weeds must be controlled to prevent unacceptable yield loss (Knezevic et al., 2002). The CPWC in lentil occurs between approximately 22 and 57 days after crop emergence, or between the 5- and 10-node stages (Fedoruk et al., 2011; Smitchger et al., 2012). Given this information it appears that some yield loss is likely to occur prior to the commencement of weed clipping in lentil. However, it is still possible that weed clipping may reduce the magnitude of yield loss in some years, since the CPWC can last approximately two weeks beyond the first clipping date, and since yield loss can continue to increase even beyond the CPWC as the duration of competition between crop and weeds increases.

While there was no consistent yield benefit of weed clipping on lentil yield, there was evidence that delaying clipping increased the magnitude of crop yield loss (Figure 11;  $P = 0.05$ ). Delaying clipping by one week increased yield loss by 99 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>; therefore clipping in week 4 of weed flowering, the optimal single timing to limit weed

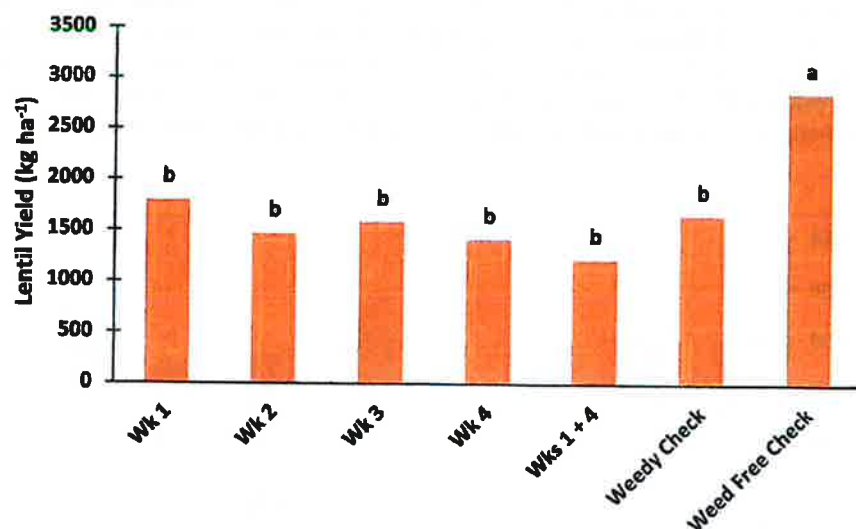
seed production, would result in a crop yield loss of nearly 400 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> (Figure 11). Increased yield loss with delayed clipping was consistent with the explanation that prolonged competition results in greater crop yield loss. While clipping late resulted in greater yield loss, however, clipping multiple times did not result in any additional yield loss compared with no clipping ( $P \geq 0.40$ ; Figure 12). Therefore, clipping two or three times not only produced greater weed seed reductions, but also resulted in higher crop yield than a single, late clipping.



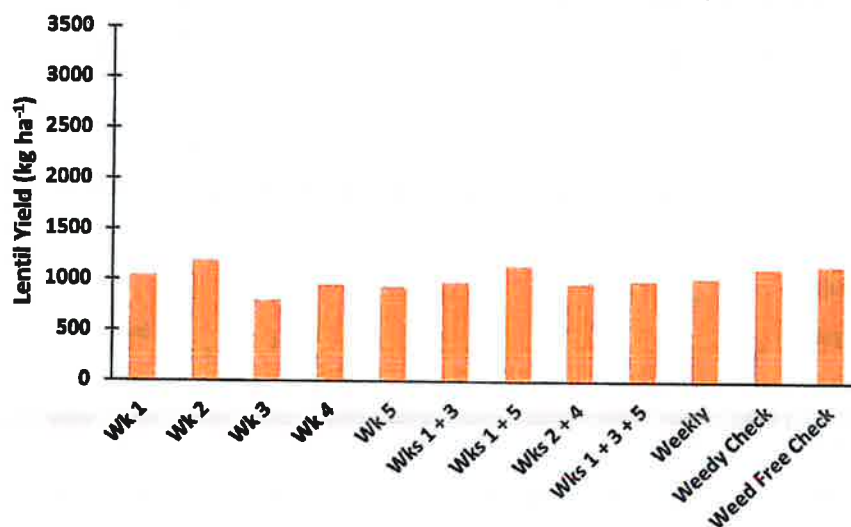
**Figure 7:** Effect of timing and frequency of canola clipping on lentil yield in Lacombe, Alberta in 2017. ( $P > 0.10$ ).



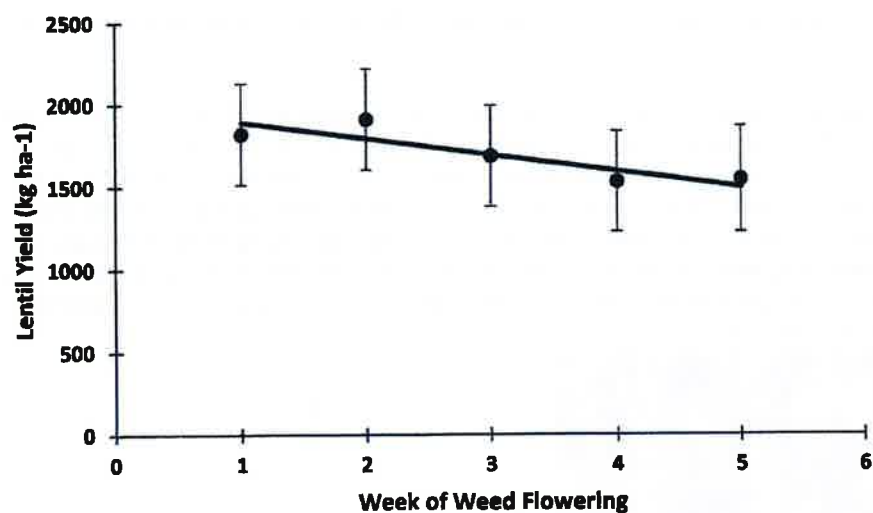
**Figure 8:** Effect of timing and frequency of canola clipping on lentil yield in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan in 2017. Treatments with different letters are significantly different from each other ( $P < 0.0001$ ).



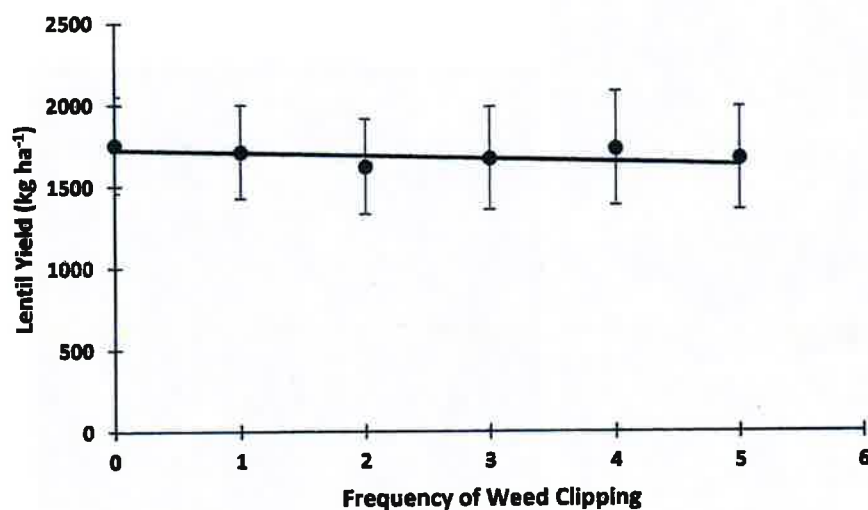
**Figure 9:** Effect of timing and frequency of canola clipping on lentil yield in Lacombe, Alberta in 2018. ( $P < 0.01$ ).



**Figure 10:** Effect of timing and frequency of canola clipping on lentil yield in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan in 2018 ( $P > 0.10$ ).



**Figure 11:** Effect of timing of single clipping treatments on lentil yield at four site-years in Lacombe, AB and Saskatoon, SK, in 2017 and 2018 ( $P = 0.05$ ).



**Figure 12:** Effect frequency of weed clipping on lentil yield at four site-years in Lacombe, AB and Saskatoon, SK, in 2017 and 2018 ( $P > 0.10$ ).

#### Objective 1 (Experiment 2)

#### **Wheat**

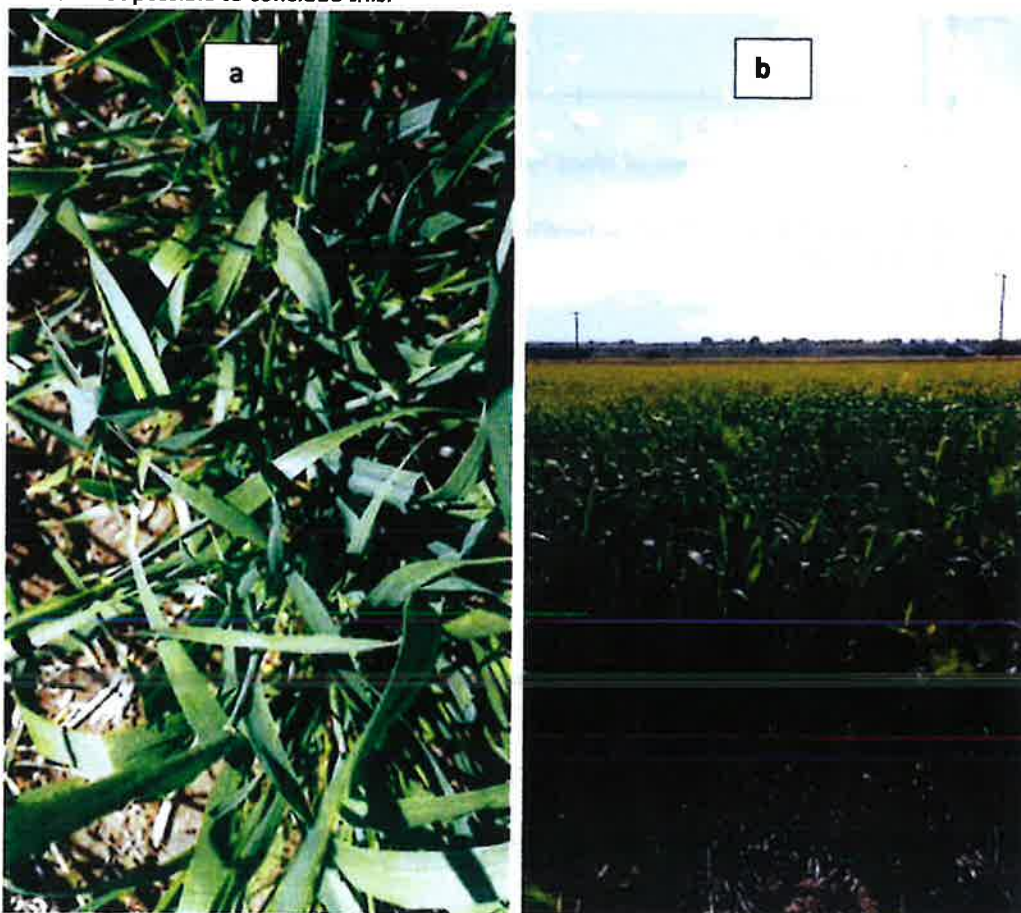
##### Weed Seed Production

Wheat was seeded at both locations in 2017 and 2018, but it was not possible to perform the majority of planned clipping treatments in any site-year. In 2017 it was possible to perform clipping treatments, but fewer of them than in lentil. In 2018, similarities in the pace of development and maximum height of wheat and volunteer canola under low moisture conditions prevented any treatments from being performed. When wheat reaches the jointing stage the stems become rigid, and it becomes necessary to raise the clipper above the canopy to avoid cutting wheat stems (Figure 13a). However, since the height differential between wheat and volunteer canola



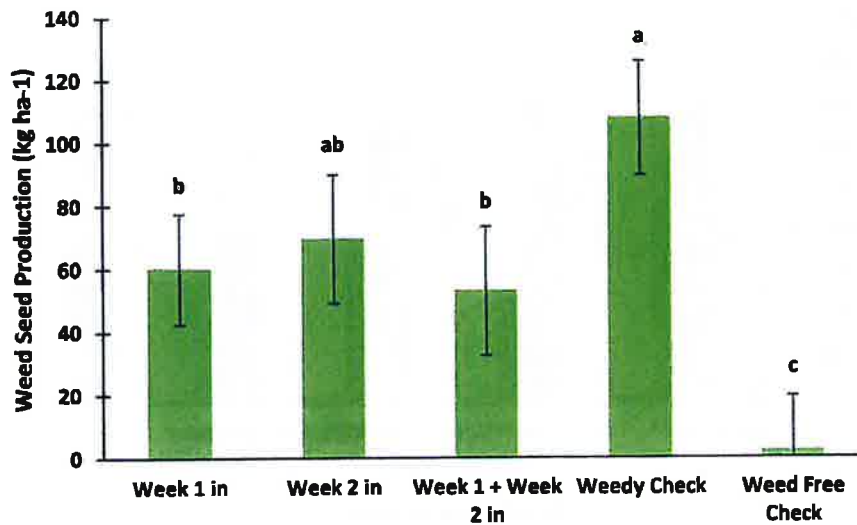
quickly declines after the wheat becomes reproductive (Figure 13b) the window where weeds can be clipped is relatively narrow.

In 2017 it was possible to clip canola within the wheat canopy for approximately two weeks at both sites (Figure 14). During that time, the treatments that were clipped once in week 1, or twice in weeks 1 + 2 of canola flowering reduced weed seed yield by an average of 48% compared with the unclipped control (Figure 14). Unlike in lentil, in wheat it was not possible to reduce weed seed production to the same extent as the weed-free check (Figure 14). However, numerically the average seed production of the most effective clipping treatments was similar to that in lentil, at approximately 56 kg *Brassica* seed ha<sup>-1</sup>. This could be due to differences in the abilities of lentil and wheat to suppress growth and seed production of *Brassicas*, however since the two crops were not seeded in the same trial it is not possible to conclude this.



**Figure 13:** a) wheat stems sheared by in-canopy clipping during the jointing stage, and b) wheat and canola plants of similar height at the booting stage of wheat or later.



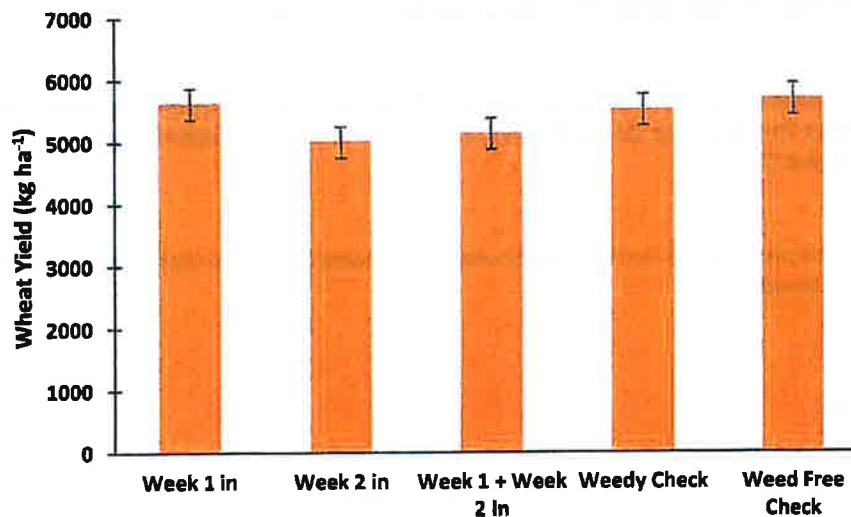


**Figure 14:** Effect of clipping timing and frequency on *Brassica spp.* seed production in wheat. Treatments with different letters are significantly different from each other ( $P \leq 0.10$ ).

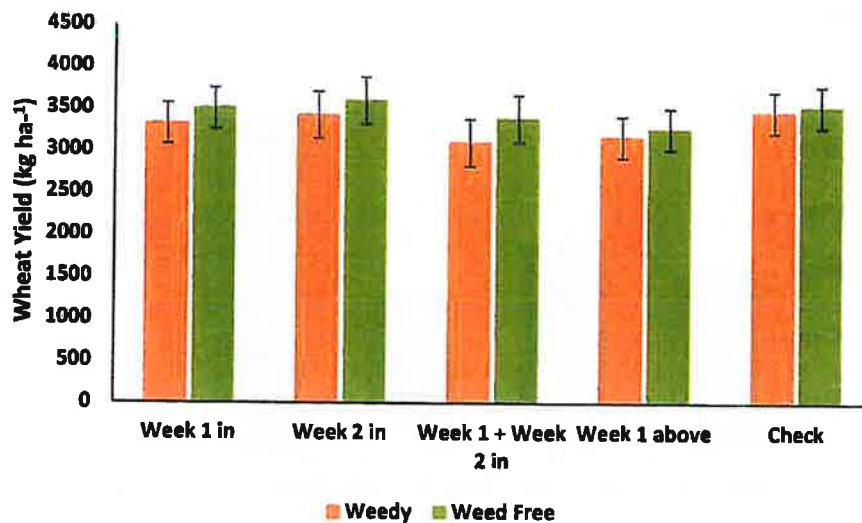
#### Crop Yield

As for lentil, wheat yielded similarly whether competing canola was clipped or not (Figures 15 and 16). Unlike in lentil, the presence of canola did not cause any yield loss in wheat at either the Lacombe or Saskatoon site (Figures 15 and 16). This could reflect the fact that wheat is a relatively competitive crop compared with to lentil.

In Saskatoon both weedy and weed-free plots were clipped at each timing to indicate whether in-canopy clipping directly had a negative effect on wheat yield (Figure 16). The lack of a significant yield reduction in either weedy or weed-free plots was both surprising and encouraging, given that some wheat plants showed visible injury when the clipper was used in-canopy during the second week of weed flowering (Figure 13a; Figure 16). In 2018, weedy and weed-free plots were seeded to collect more data on this, but since it was not possible to perform clipping treatments it was not possible to draw definitive conclusions. The experiment was also repeated in 2019 (results shown later).



**Figure 15:** Effect of timing and frequency of canola clipping on wheat yield in Lacombe, Alberta in 2017 ( $P > 0.10$ ).



**Figure 16:** Effect of timing and frequency of *Brassica spp.* clipping in weedy or weed-free plots on wheat yield in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan in 2017 ( $P > 0.10$ ).

#### Experiment 3 (Objective 4)

#### 2019 Results

#### Wheat

Despite attempts to have the canola emerge prior to the wheat crop with the hope of being able to selectively clip the canola above the wheat canopy, the extremely dry spring experienced at both locations precluded this from happening. The wheat emerged prior to the canola for both seeding dates and canola emergence was delayed until late June. Clipping treatments were delayed until the height of the canola was above the wheat height (Figure 17). The height differential between the wheat and canola was very small so it was decided to clip at the base of the wheat head to determine if there was any selectivity between the wheat and canola. A second clipping was conducted 1 week after the first timing. Thus, the actual treatments were:

- 1) No clipping;
- 2) Timing 1: Canola at maximum height (July 29 and Aug. 1, 2019 at Lacombe and Saskatoon, respectively)
- 3) Timing 2: 2 weeks after Timing 1 (Aug. 13 and Aug. 15, 2019 at Lacombe and Saskatoon, respectively)
- 4) Clip at both Timing 1 and Timing 2.
- 5) Weed free check

Since there was no difference in canola emergence between the seeding dates, the clipping results from the two seeding dates were combined.



**Figure 17:** Canola and wheat stage at time of first clipping treatment. Lacombe, AB. 2019.

Significant crop injury occurred with the clipping treatments (Figure 18a); however, a significant amount of canola flowers were also removed (Figure 18b). Wheat heads that were not physically removed by the cutterbar were still injured as evidenced by severe bleaching a few weeks after treatment (Figure 19).



a)





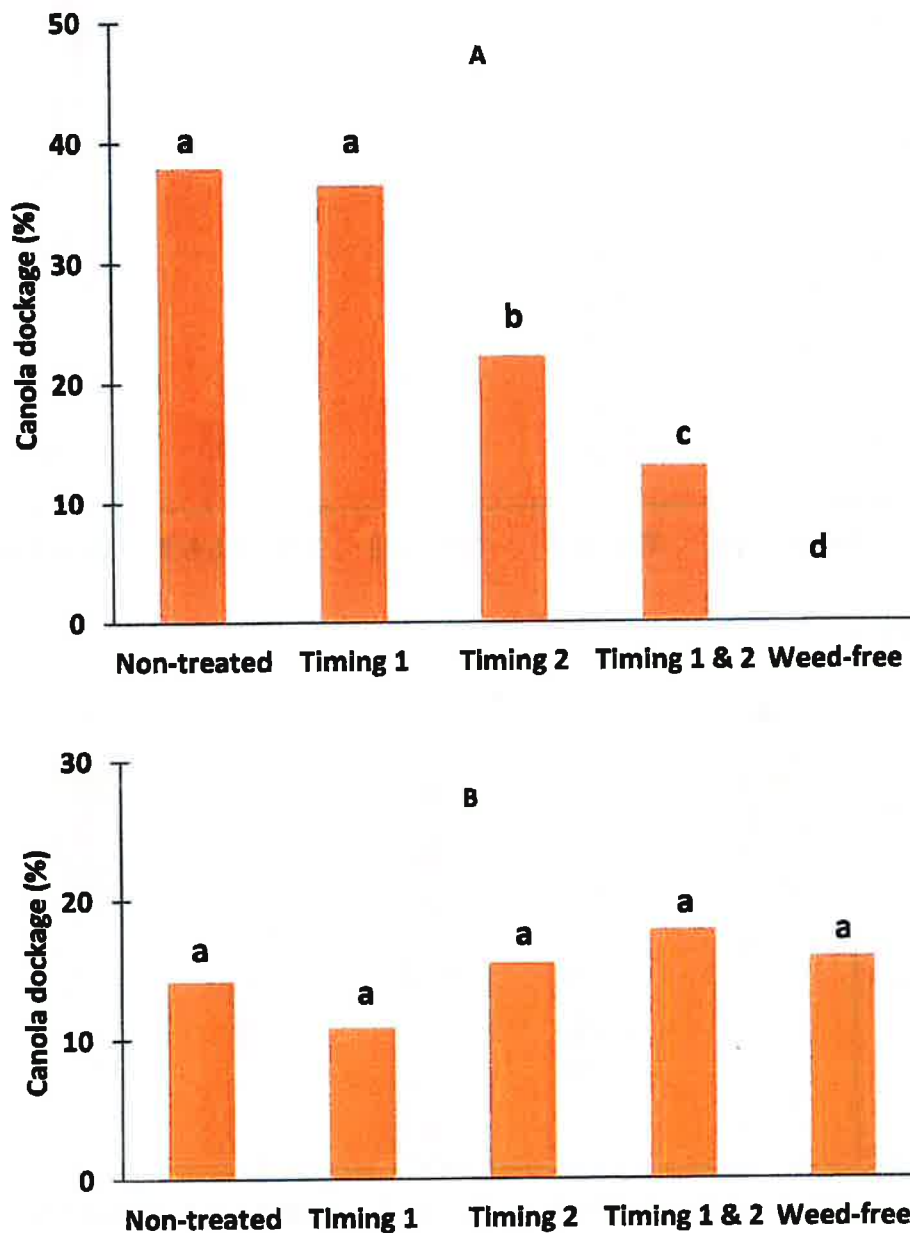
b)

**Figure 18:** a) Wheat heads on Combcut cutterbar after conducting first clipping treatment. Lacombe, 2019 and b) effect of first clipping treatment on canola flowering. Saskatoon, 2019.

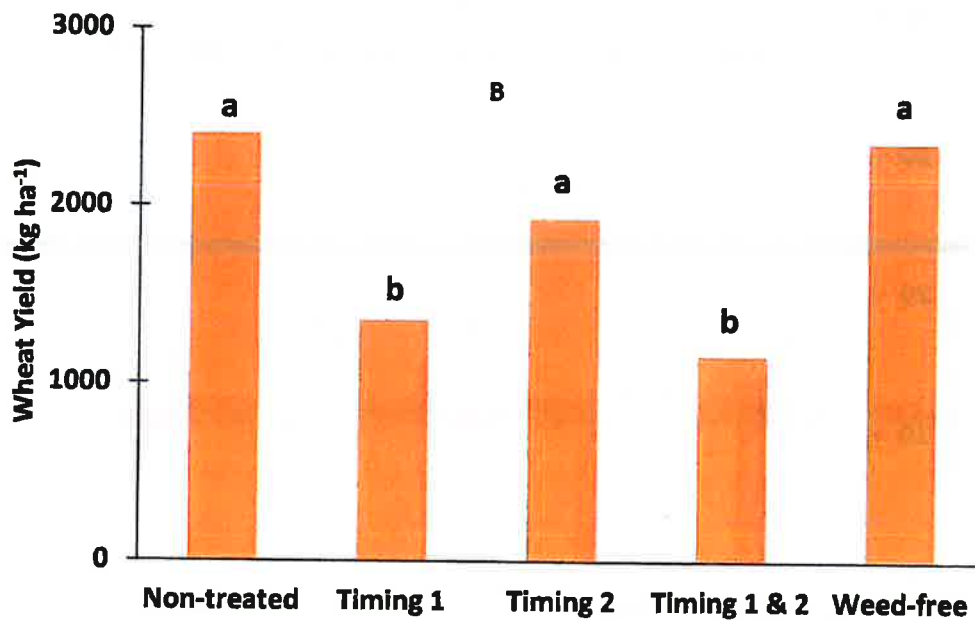
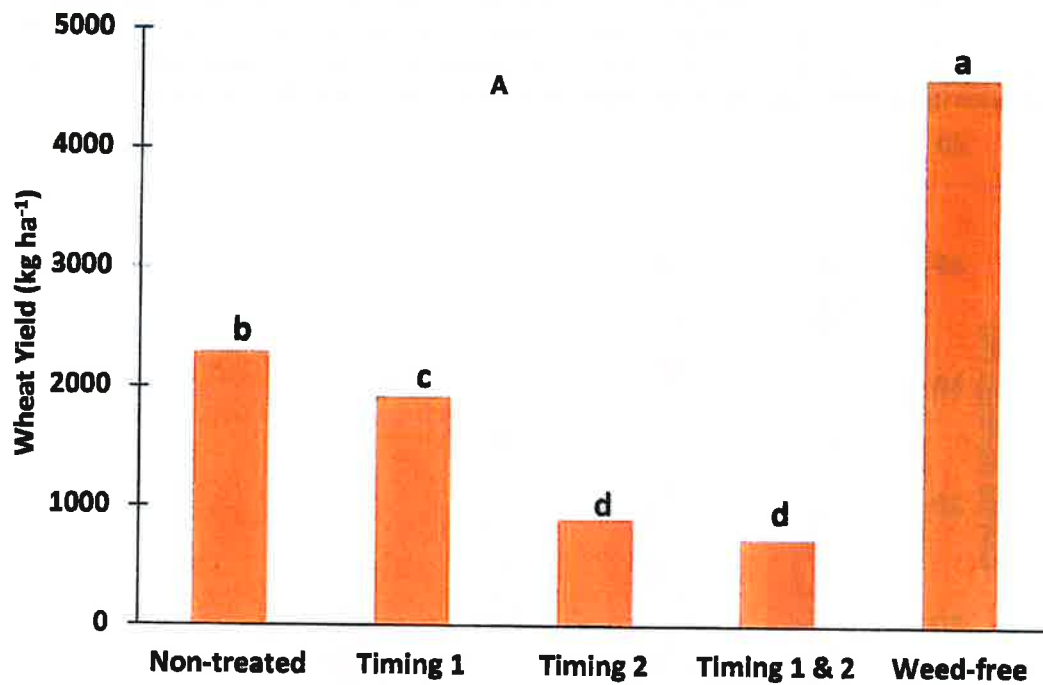


**Figure 19:** Bleached wheat heads due to damage from clipping implement. Saskatoon, 2019.

At Lacombe in 2019, clipping resulted in 65% lower canola dockage with treatments that included Timing 2 (Figure 20a). Clipping timing had no effect on canola dockage in Saskatoon (Figure 20b). Unfortunately, the reduction in canola dockage in Lacombe also result in severe wheat yield reductions. The best clipping treatments reduced wheat yield by as much as 70 and 80% compared to the weedy and weed-free checks respectively (Figure 21a). Clipping treatments in Saskatoon reduced wheat yield by as much as 50% compared to the checks.



**Figure 20:** Effect of clipping timing on canola dockage (%) in spring wheat. A) Lacombe 2019; B) Saskatoon, 2019. Means with the same letter do not statistically differ.

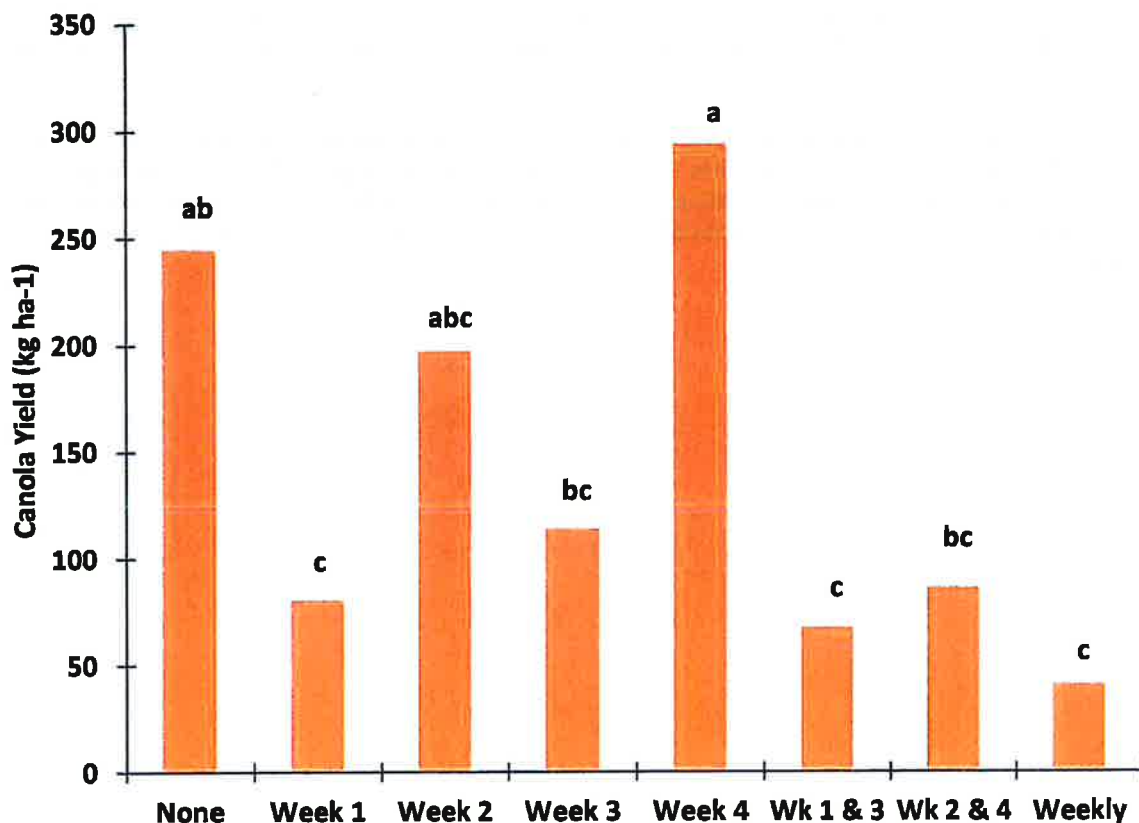


**Figure 21:** Effect of clipping timing on wheat yield. A. Lacombe, 2019. B. Saskatoon 2019. Means with the same letter do not statistically differ.

## Lentil

Most clipping treatments resulted in a reduction of volunteer canola seed production (Figure 22). Growing conditions in 2019 were extraordinary, with extreme drought early in the growing season. This prevented emergence of canola until late June. Contrary to previous years, the earliest clipping resulted in low canola seed densities, indicating that the environment was such that there was limited regrowth in 2019. Later clippings were not as effective as early clippings. This may be due to the coarseness of the stems and the inability of the Combcut to adequately cut through the stems. Similar to previous years, the trend for multiple cuttings to reduce weed seed production was evident, even though there was no statistical difference compared to the early cutting date.

Clipping timing had no effect on lentil seed yield (data not shown).



**Figure 22:** Effect of clipping timing on volunteer canola seed yield. Saskatoon 2019. Means with the same letter do not statistically differ.

#### **Experiment 4 (Objective 3)**

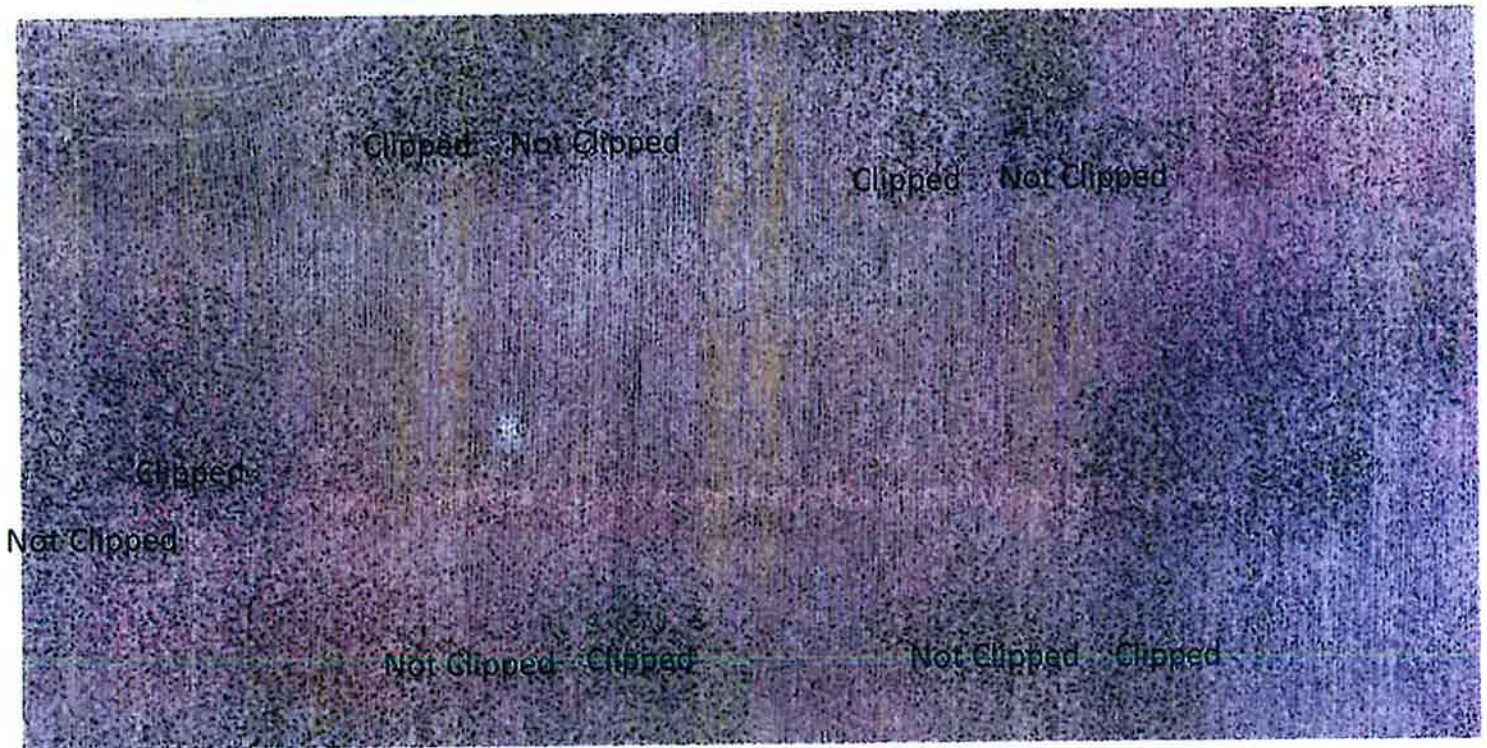
At the first clipping treatment (June 14, 2016), there was little visual difference between treatments as the thistles had not grown tall enough for the Comb-cut machine to effectively cut (Figure 23a and Figure 24). Clipping of appeared to reduce the visual growth and flowering of Canada thistle in the treatment year of the study (Figure 23b-c) as the amount of thistle material that grew above the wheat canopy in the clipped treatments was limited. The faba-bean green manure crop that was planted into the experimental area the following year made it difficult to visually access if the clipped half of the plots had less thistle regrowth (Figures 24d-f). Nevertheless, there appears to be slightly less thistle regrowth in the clipped portion of the thistle patches (Figure 24e). Following the tillage termination of the faba bean green manure, there was slightly less visible Canada thistle regrowth in the areas of the patches that had been clipped (Figure 24f). Another tillage treatment was conducted at this time, so no further imaging took place in 2017. The following spring (2018, two years following clipping treatments) there appeared to be a slight difference in spring regrowth of thistles (Figure 24g). However, there were other spatial effects on the thistle patches, probably caused by the tillage management of the faba-bean green manure crop. The entire area was tilled in late May and sown into wheat. Virtually all thistles were killed with this late spring tillage regardless of clipping regime and there was no visible regrowth of thistles in the wheat in 2018 (image not shown).

The Comb-Cut implement is marketed as having the ability to comb through a grass canopy and cut the more erect and stiffer thistle stem. While it was possible to “comb” through the wheat canopy in the early earlier stages (June 14), as soon as the wheat stem began elongating (Figure 23) it was only possible to clip above the wheat canopy to prevent wheat stems and spikes from being cut off. Similar results were noted in the Brassica wheat clipping experiments.



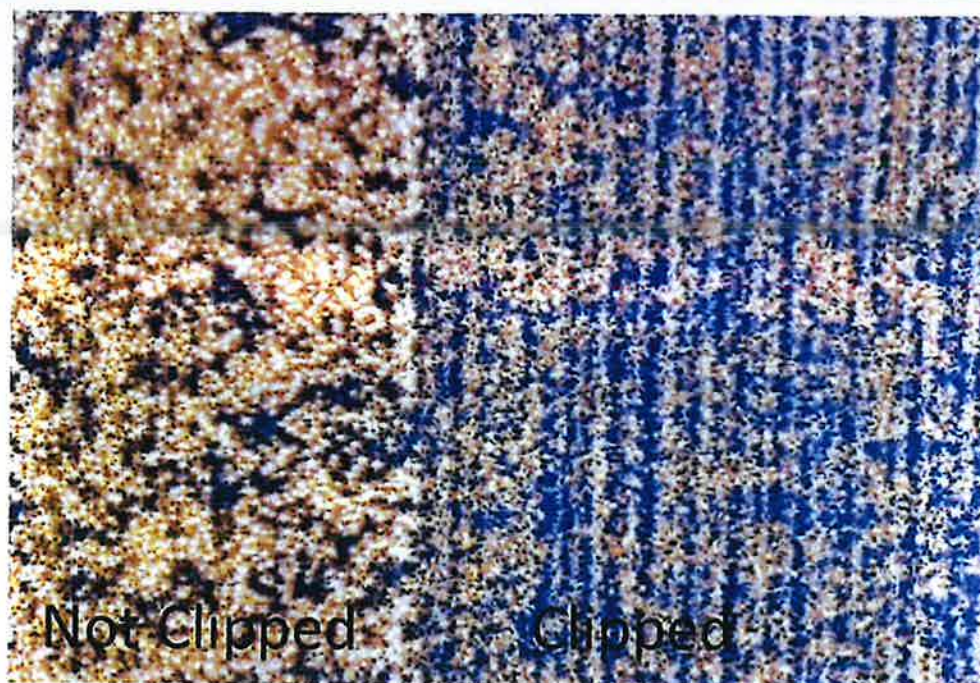
**Figures 23a-g (follow figure caption):** Aerial colour and false colour (Near infrared, Green, Blue) image of Canada thistle study area on the specific dates over three growing seasons. One half of each of the five Canada thistle plot was clipped weekly for four weeks in the first year. Smaller images the same detail of the study area.

## a) June 14<sup>th</sup> 2016 (R,G,B Year1 - 1 after 1<sup>st</sup> clipping)



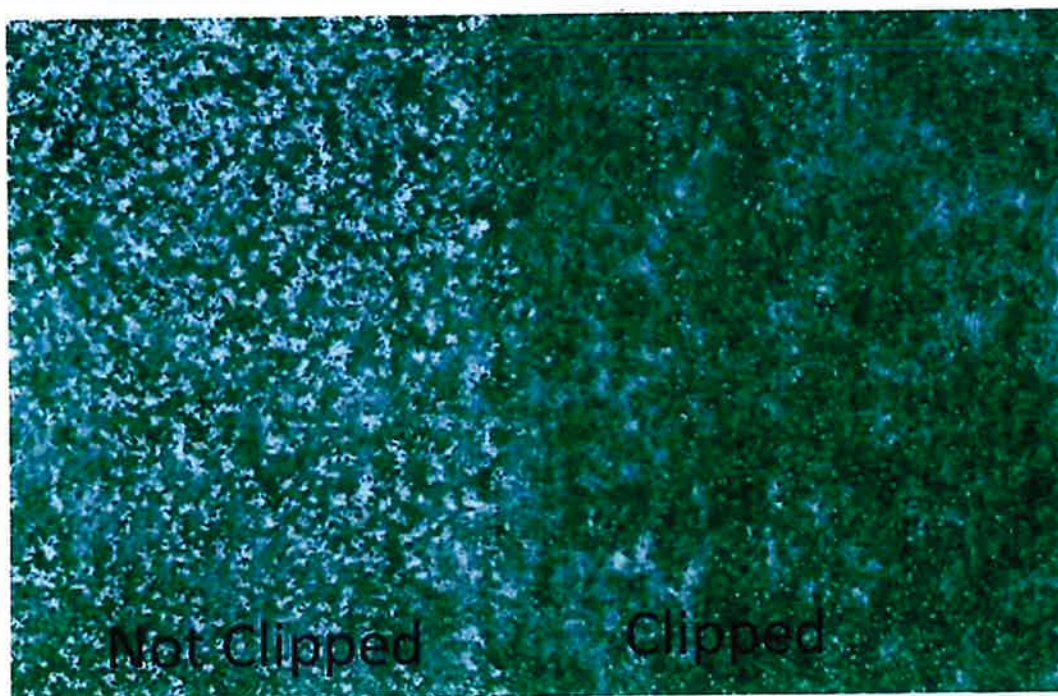
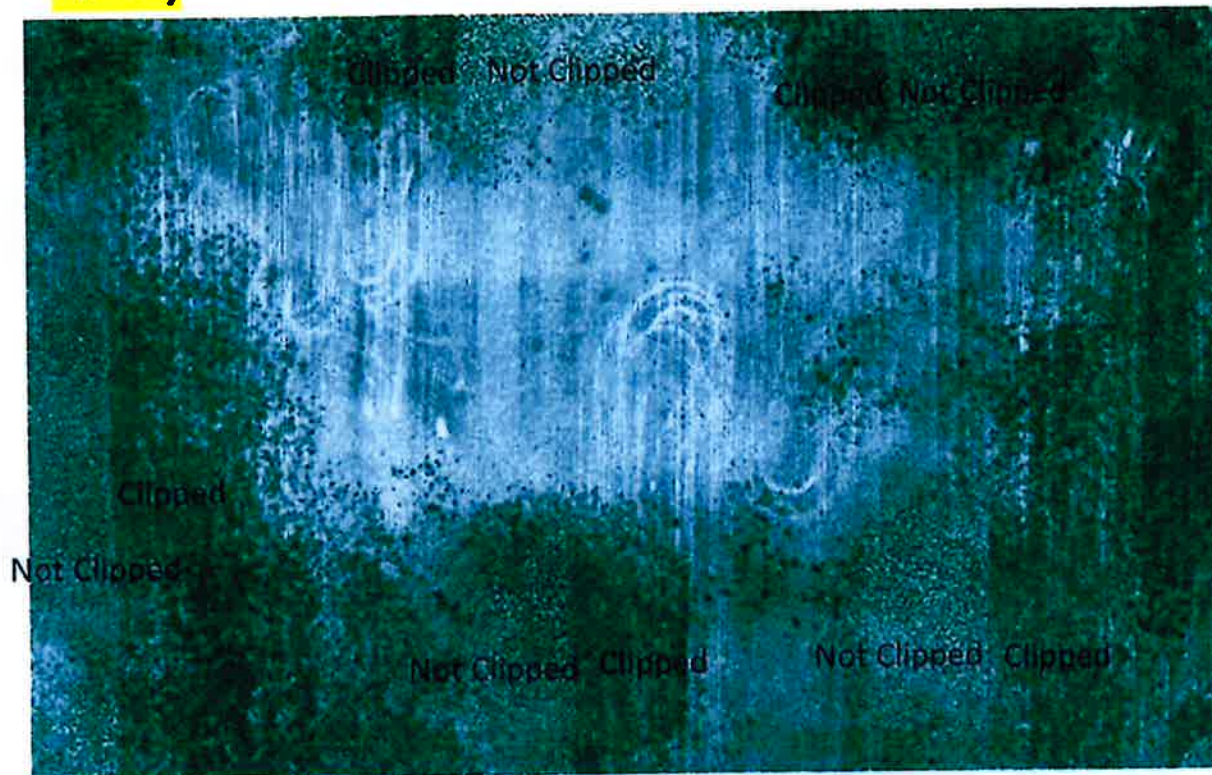


**b) July 8<sup>th</sup> 2016 (NIR,G,B) Year 1 - after final clipping)**



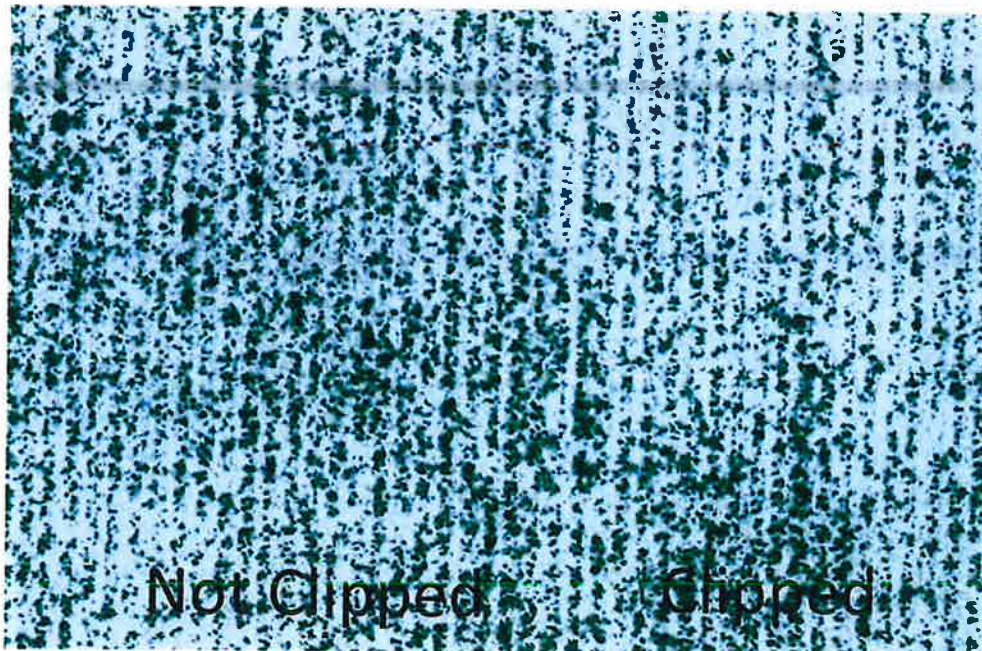
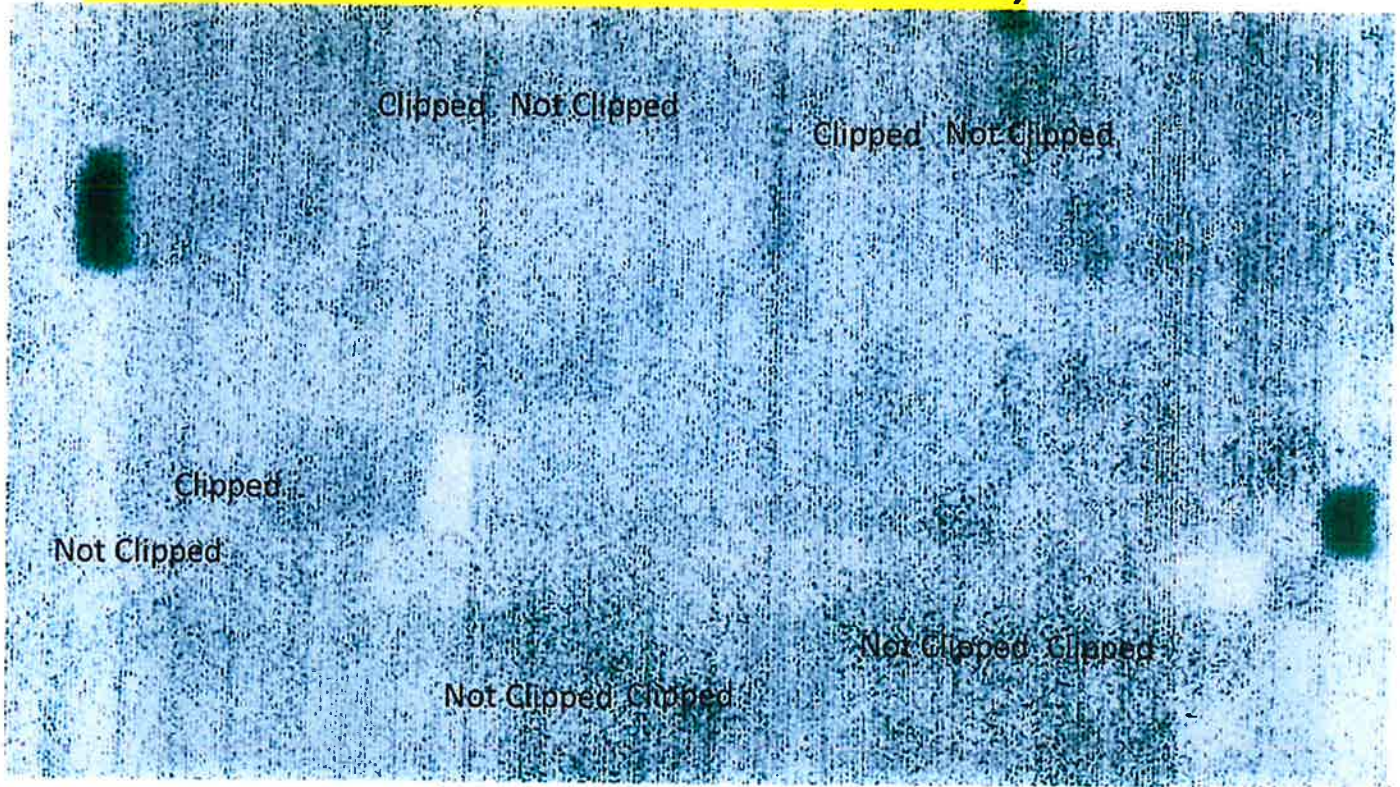


**c) July 28<sup>th</sup> 2016 (Note thistles flowering in not clipped areas)**



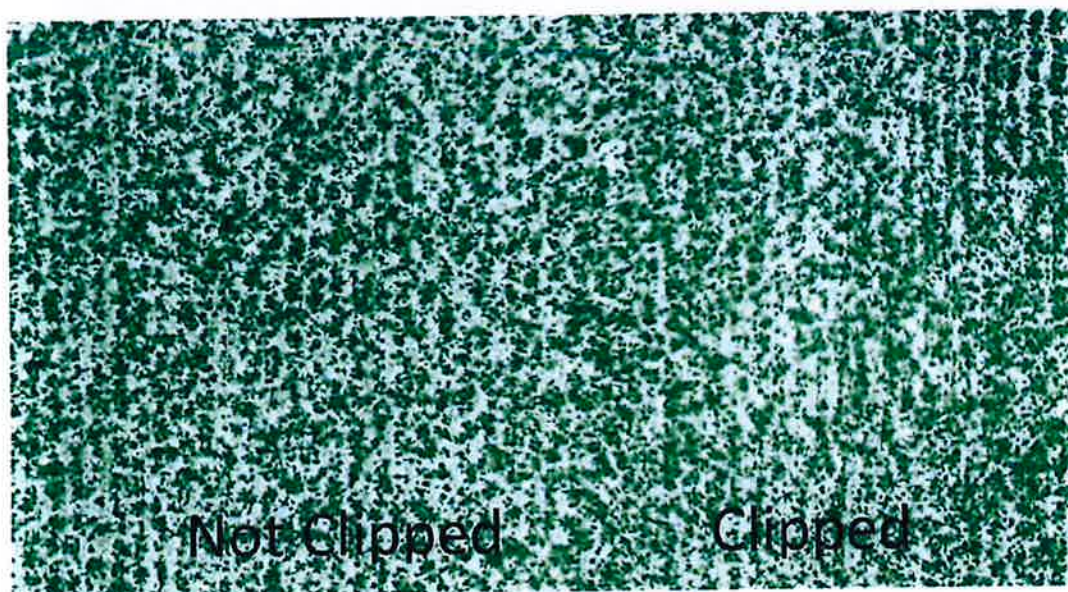


**d) June 5<sup>th</sup> 2017 (Year 2 early season regrowth in faba bean green manure – no addition treatment)**



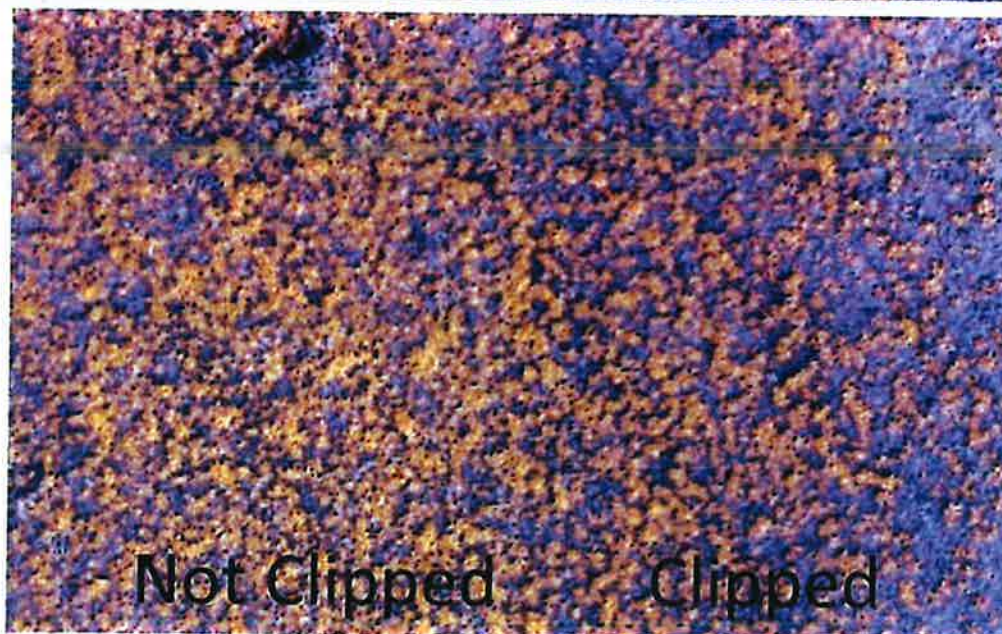
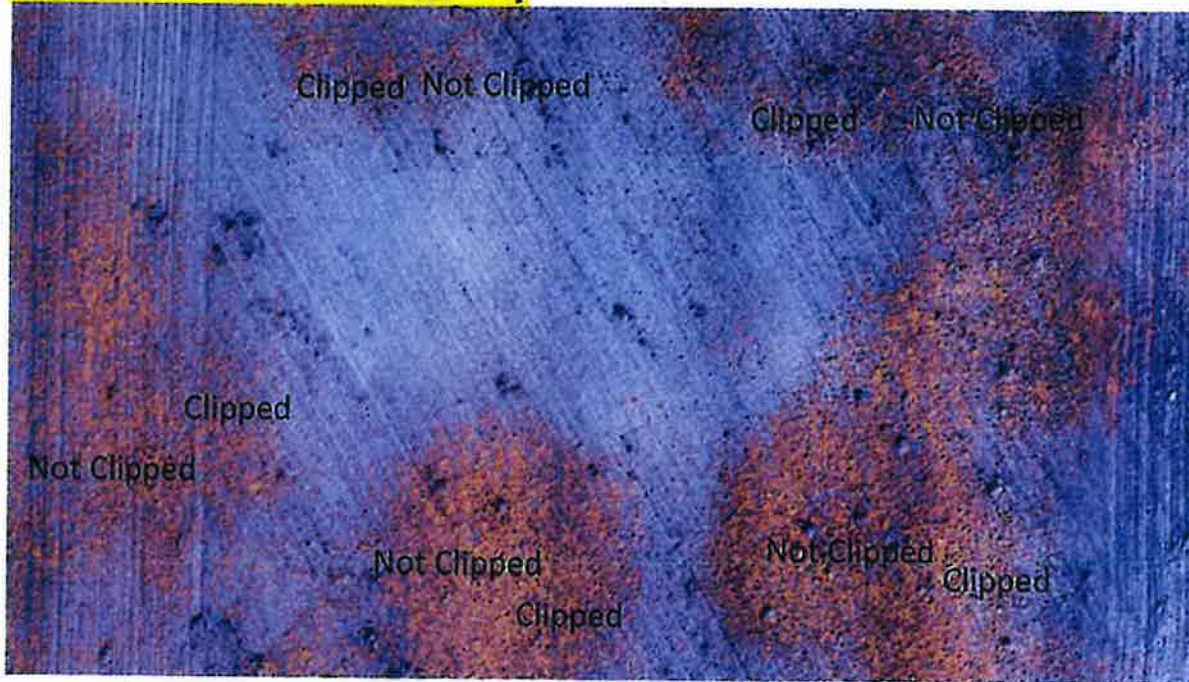


**e) June 16<sup>th</sup> 2017 (Year 2 mid season regrowth in faba bean green manure– no addition treatments)**



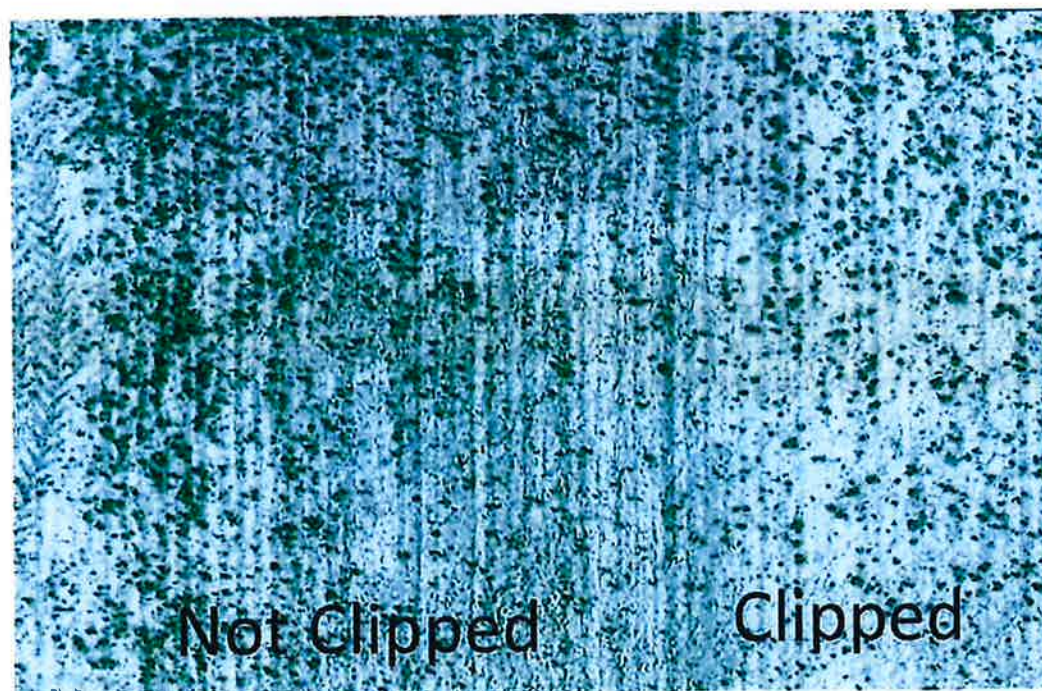
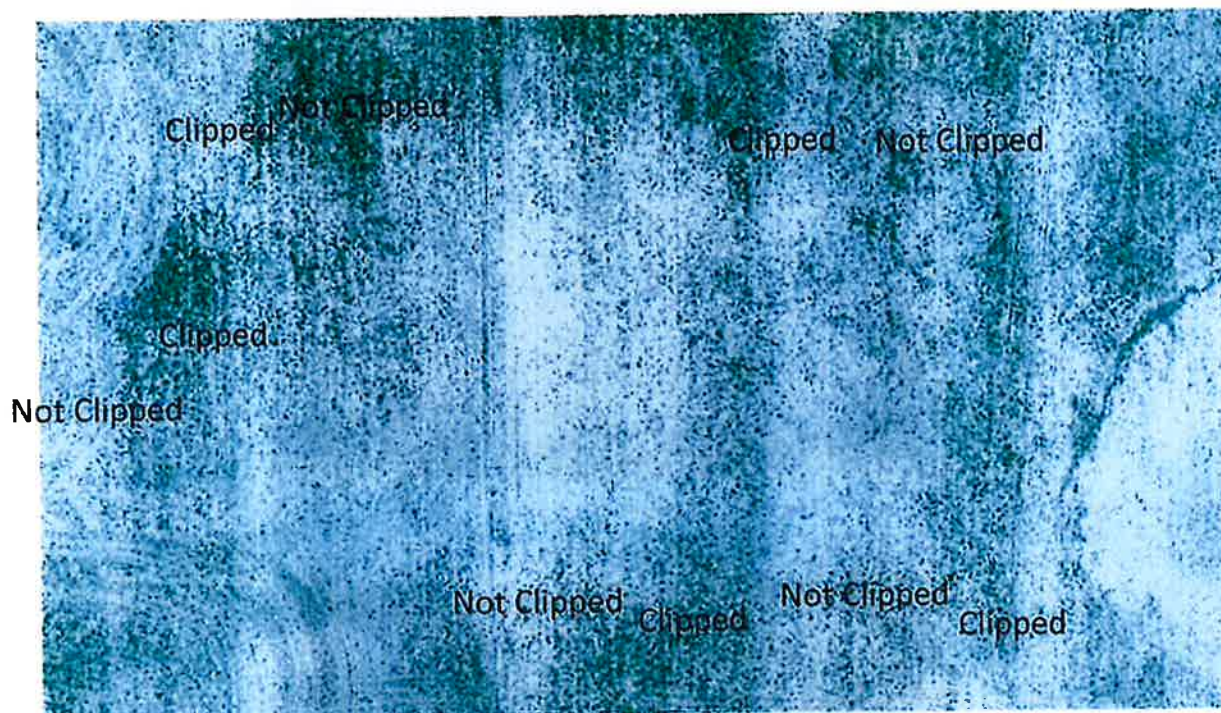


**f) Sept 27<sup>th</sup> 2017 (Year 2 end of season regrowth following July tillage termination of green manure crop – no addition treatment)**

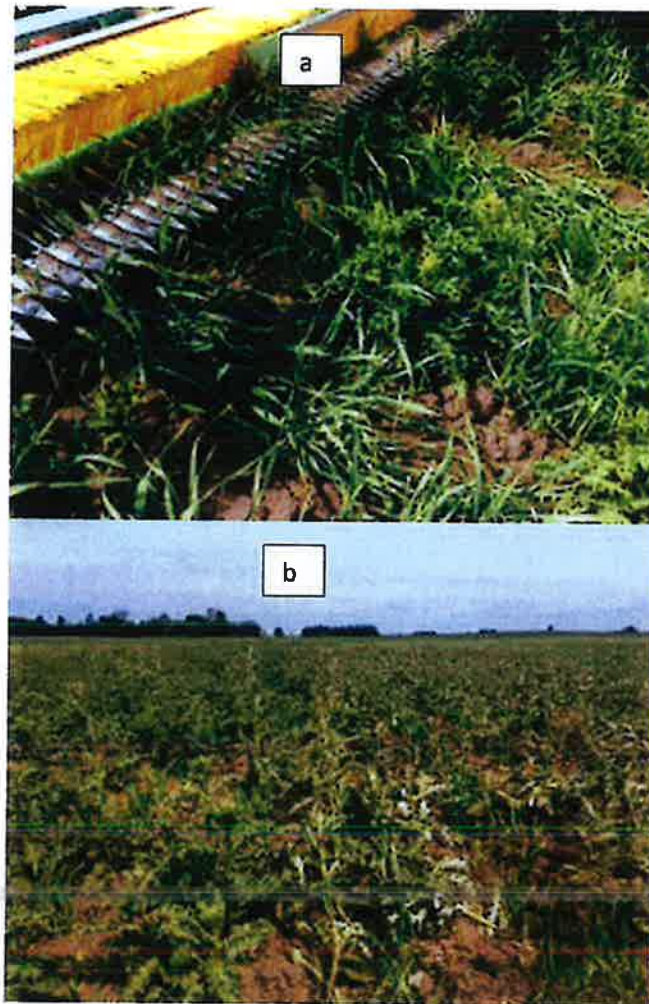




**g) May 28<sup>th</sup> 2018 (Year 3 spring regrowth (2 years after clipping treatment))**





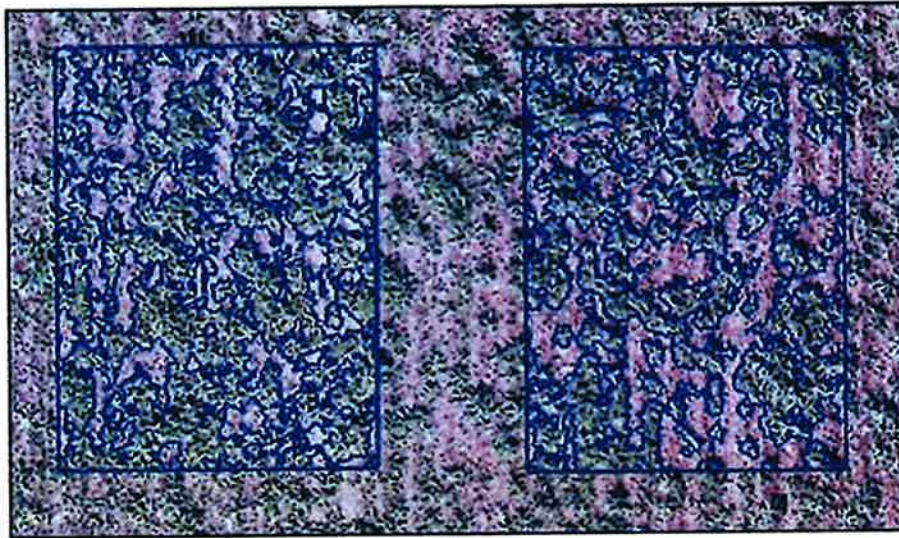


**Figure 24:** Upper: Comb-cut clipping treatment being applied to Canada thistle growing in wheat on June 21, 2016 (a). Note that the wheat is beginning to elongate at this time, limiting the height that the Comb-cut blades can clip the thistle. Lower (b): Unclipped (left) and clipped (right) treatments at the same treatment timing, clipped off thistle leaves show as whitish (leaf underside).



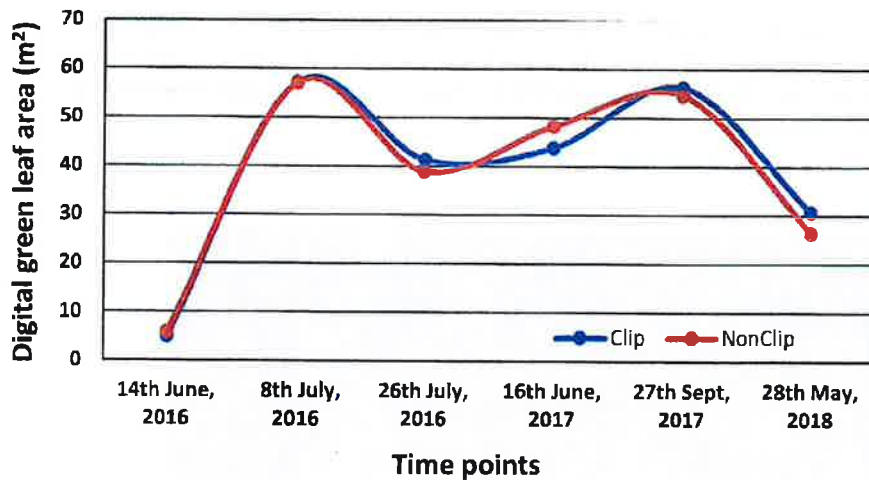
## Imaging Results

Digital green leaf area was used as proxy for the thistle biomass in the study. The green leaf area was calculated for 6 paired clipped and non-clipped areas (Figure 1, Methodology). The green leaf area, obtained by using the excess green vegetation index calculation and pixel thresholding, is shown in Figure 25. This methodology effectively identified the area of Canada thistle infestation.



**Figure 25.** Image showing green leaf area estimation of Canada thistle.

The digital green leaf area did not differ significantly between the clipped and unclipped treatments at any of the evaluation timings (Figure 26). Both treatments exhibited similar growth patterns over the course of the study period. The expected reduction in the thistle biomass production or emergence in the clipped treatments was not observed. Interestingly, the image analysis found clipped treatments tended to have greater green leaf area at certain time points. Although there appeared to be visible differences between the treatments from the digital images (Figures 23 a-g), image analysis failed to differentiate the effect of the clipped treatment on thistle green leaf area. Since the study was conducted on natural weed patches, differences in the thistle densities among the different locations in the field may have contributed to the insufficient differentiation between the treatments.



**Figure 25.** Green leaf area between clipped and unclipped at different time points, June 2016 to May 2018.

It is important to note that the clipping treatments in this experiment were only conducted in a single season. Frequent mowing has been shown to be an effective strategy to control Canada thistle when conducted over multiple years (Derscheid et al. 1961; Wilson and Kachman 1999). Selective clipping of Canada thistle in wheat was more effective in reducing Canada thistle shoot density and biomass when conducted over two seasons (Tavaziva et al. 2019). The authors reported similar issues that we encountered with being able to selectively clip sufficient Canada thistle top growth before wheat stem elongation. To further evaluate the effect of repeated application of clipping, a multi-year study was initiated in 2018 through the Organic Science Cluster III. Visual effect of two years of clipping is illustrated in Figure 26. The imaging methodology developed in this study will be used to determine the effect of repeated clipping on Canada thistle green area.

The clipping treatments may be effective in reducing Canada thistle seed production as flowering was significantly delayed (Figure 23c). Although seed production was not measured in this study, Verwijst et al. (2017) reported a thousand-fold reduction in Canada thistle seed production from selective clipping.



Figure 26: Effect of two years of Combcut clipping on Canada thistle (right) compared to unclipped (left). Goodale Research Farm. 2018-2020.

**Conclusions and Recommendations:** Highlight significant conclusions based on the findings of this project, with emphasis on the project objectives specified above. Provide recommendations for the application and adoption of the project findings.

When it was possible to perform clipping treatments, nearly any weed clipping reduced weed seed production. However, the similar elongation patterns and heights of wheat and target weeds limits the ability to conduct timely clipping treatments in wheat. In 2019, we observed that we were unable to selectively remove weed growth once the wheat has headed, as significant injury and yield losses occurred. Clipping for managing weed seed production in taller crops such as wheat should not be recommended as the height differential is not generally not sufficient to effectively clip the weeds.

Clipping results in lentil was generally favorable. In studies conducted in 2017 and 2018, the ability to selectively reduce weed seed production in lentil with a single clipping occurred during the fourth week of canola flowering. Seed production was reduced by 67% at this timing; however, delaying clipping beyond the fourth week resulted in shattering and dispersal of viable weed seeds. Results in 2019 in Saskatoon were contradictory with early clipping having the greatest effect. The reason for the differences is not clear; however, 2019 was an extraordinary year with extreme early drought and delayed emergence of canola until late June.

In lentil, there was a conflict between timing clipping to minimize weed seed production and timing clipping to maximize crop yield. Delaying clipping to minimize weed seed production came with a crop yield loss penalty of 99 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> per week of delay. In contrast, if clipping was conducted in the first week of weed flowering to minimize crop yield loss, weed seed production would be reduced by only 14%. The yield drag was overcome by performing multiple clippings. Performing multiple clippings resulted in the lowest weed seed production and highest crop yield. Clipping 2x and 3x resulted in 74 and 90% reductions in weed seeds produced in lentil, and there was no crop yield penalty if weeds were clipped multiple times. Multiple clippings in 2019 generally resulted in the lowest canola seed production as well.



There was no measurable effect from a single year of clipping on Canada thistle green area as determined by UAV image analysis. Initial visual evaluation of the images suggested a slight reduction in Canada thistle regrowth over time; however, this was not supported by green area analysis. Part of the issue was that the Comb-cut implement was only able to “comb” through the wheat canopy at the first clipping date at which time the thistle was still growing prostrate. Canada thistle shoots need to have developed enough physical rigidity to allow them to be cut, and the time window to clip efficaciously will be environmentally dependent. The ability to use digital imagery to delineate Canada thistle area was successful, and will be used in follow-up studies.

**9. Is there a need to conduct follow up research?** Detail any further research, development and/or communication needs arising from this project.

A follow-up research proposal was developed and submitted to funding agencies in late 2019. The proposal is to investigate whether clipping can be used as a complementary treatment for pre-harvest weed control with herbicides. The hypothesis being tested is that a properly timed clipping treatment will delay weed seed production, allowing a pre-harvest herbicide applied at the proper crop growth stage to control weed seed production. Project funding has been approved; however, the commencement of the experiments will be delayed until 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Further field validation through an ADOPT project would be desirable and recommended. The project could be conducted on farmer's fields, with a minimal number of timings and treatments. The efficacy of the treatments could be assessed by counting recruited weed seedlings the following spring.

The effect of repeated clipping on Canada thistle is being evaluated in a multi-year Organic Science Cluster III study that was initiated in 2018. Results after three years look promising. The ability to use digital imaging to evaluate the effect of treatments on Canada thistle density will be further evaluated in this ongoing study.

**10. Patents/ IP generated/ commercialized products:** List any products developed from this research.

None.

**11. List technology transfer activities:** Include presentations to conferences, producer groups or articles published in science journals or other magazines.

1. L. Syrov, “Reducing Weed Seed Production, Viability, and Dispersal with In-Season Tools”. Saskatchewan Pulse Growers Pulse and Soybean Agronomy Update, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, November 7, 2017.
2. L. Syrov, “Managing Weed Seed Production in Lentil with Above-Canopy Clipping”. Canadian Weed Science Society Annual Meeting, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, November 21, 2017.
3. L. Syrov, “Herbicides 2.0: Making the Most of the Available Tools”. 2018 Independent Consulting Agronomists Network (ICAN) Conference, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, February 7, 2018.
4. L. Syrov, “Weed Management in Pulses”, Organic Alberta Sustainability and Profits Conference, Red Deer, Alberta, February 10, 2018.
5. L. Syrov, “Breaking the Seed Bank: Strategies to Interrupt Weed Seed Set and Dispersal”. Prairie Grain Development Committee Annual Meeting, Banff, Alberta, February 28, 2018.

6. O. Alba, "Organic Weed Management in Pulse Crops". SaskOrganics Under our Feet Soil Health Conference, Trade Show, and AGM, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, March 23, 2018.
7. Johnson, E. N., Shirliffe, S. J., Alba, O., Syrov, L., Gan, Y., Willenborg, C. J., Redlick, C., Fedoruk, L., Kaspar, and Baird, J. M. 2018. Enhanced organic weed control using agronomic and mechanical methods. Organic Connections Conference and Trade Show. Organic Connections. Saskatoon, SK. Nov. 2, 2018. (Invited Speaker).
8. Johnson, E. N., Syrov, L., Shirliffe, S., and Willenborg, C. J. 2019. Control of weeds in pulse crops in Western Canada - herbicidal and non-herbicidal solutions. WeedSmart Australia. Feb. 5, 2019. (Invited speaker / Webinar) <https://weedsmart.org.au/webinars/controlling-weeds-in-pulse-crops-in-western-canada/>.
9. Johnson, E. N., Alba, O., Syrov, A., Weber, J., Tidemann, B., and Shirliffe, S. J. 2019. Progress in non-chemical weed management in pulse crops in western Canada. Proceedings of the 3rd Australian Pulse Conference. Horsham, Vic, Australia. Oct. 15-17, 2019. (Poster presentation).
10. Alba, O. and Shirliffe, S.J. Organic weed management in Pulse Crops. (oral presentation & abstract). 58th Meeting of the Weed Science Society of America. 2018 Arlington, Virginia January 29 to February 1, 2018.
11. Syrov, L. D., , Johnson, E.N., Willenborg C. J. Shirliffe, S.J. 2018. Targeting Seed Production of Herbicide Resistant Wild Mustard in Lentil with Weed Wiper Herbicide Application. (oral presentation & abstract). 58th Meeting of the Weed Science Society of America. 2018 Arlington, Virginia January 29 to February 1, 2018.
12. Steven Shirliffe, Alexander Alba, Angelena Syrov, Katherine Stanley, Breanne Tidemann, and Eric N. Johnson. Advances in Agronomic and Mechanical Weed Control Methods. Canadian Weed Science Society Annual Meeting. Nov 20, 2018.
13. Steven Shirliffe, Alexander Alba, Angelena Syrov, Katherine Stanley, Breanne Tidemann, and Eric N. Johnson. Beating the System: Using Non-Herbicidal Methods to Control Herbicide Resistant Weeds. Crop Connect Conference 2019. Feb 13, 2019. Winnipeg, MB.
14. Shirliffe 2018. Weed Control in Lentils. Crop Sphere. January 9, 2018. Saskatoon SK. ~180 attended. Invited presentation.
15. Shirliffe 2018. Weed Control with Agronomy. Swift Current, March 15, 2018. Saskatchewan Ag and Food Update. ~80 attended. Invited Presentation.
16. Shirliffe, 2017 Organics: Farm Production & Management Overview, Organic Grains and Field Crops Conference, April 8th, 2017 La Crete Heritage Centre, AB. ~230 attended.
17. Shirliffe, 2017 Organic Weed Management Level 2, Organic Grains and Field Crops Conference, April 8th, 2017 La Crete Heritage Centre, AB. ~230 attended.

18. Shirliffe 2017. Enhanced Weed Control using Agronomic and Mechanical Methods. Pulse and Soybean Agronomy Workshop. Nov 7, 2017. Saskatoon SK. ~400 attended. Invited presentation.

19. Field Day Presentation of Agronomy Plots. July 27 2017. Kernen Crop Research Farm Field Day.

**12. List any industry contributions or support received.**

**13. Acknowledgements.** Include actions taken to acknowledge support by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Canada-Saskatchewan Growing Forward 2 bilateral agreement (for projects approved during 2013-2017) or Canadian Agriculture Partnership (For projects approved beyond 2017).

The Ministry of Agriculture and the Canadian Agriculture Partnership were acknowledged in all presentations and technology transfer events in which this data was presented.

**14. Appendices:** Include any additional materials supporting the previous sections, e.g. detailed data tables, maps, graphs, specifications, literature cited.



## Greg Coon

---

**From:** Shirtliffe, Steve <steve.shirtliffe@usask.ca>  
**Sent:** November 9, 2020 9:33 AM  
**To:** Greg Coon  
**Subject:** Re: combcut trials  
**Attachments:** ADF\_Final\_Report\_In\_Crop\_Weed\_Clippling\_20160291\_Nov5.docx

Greg

We just finished the revisions to the final report last week! I have attached it for you perusal. Bottom line – works well in short crops like lentils and probably flax but not as well in cereals.

Steve

---

**From:** Greg Coon <Greg@clearhillscounty.ab.ca>  
**Date:** Monday, November 9, 2020 at 10:28 AM  
**To:** "Shirtliffe, Steve" <steve.shirtliffe@usask.ca>  
**Subject:** combcut trials

**CAUTION:** External to USask. Verify sender and use caution with links and attachments. Forward suspicious emails to [phishing@usask.ca](mailto:phishing@usask.ca)

Good Morning Steve,  
I am the agricultural fieldman for Clear Hills County in northern Alberta.  
I had corresponded with the University back in 2016 regarding a field trial study you were doing with the combcut weed cutting machine.  
I am inquiring to find out if the University has completed these trials and if results were available?  
I look forward to hearing from you.

**Greg Coon**  
Agricultural Fieldman  
Clear Hills County

Phone: 780-685-3925  
Cell: 780-772-1776

# Clear Hills County

## Request For Decision (RFD)

Meeting:	Agricultural Service Board
Meeting Date:	November 17, 2020
Originated By:	Greg Coon, Agricultural Fieldman
Title:	<b>EVENTS</b>
File:	63-10-02

### DESCRIPTION:

The Board is presented with events for their consideration.

### BACKGROUND:

- Peace Country Beef and Forage Association Calving Clinic being held on December 10, 2020 in Fairview, Alberta.

### ATTACHMENTS:

- Cost estimate per event
- Calving Clinic Information
- October/November/December

### RECOMMENDED ACTION:

RESOLUTION by... that this Agricultural Service Board...

Initials show support - Reviewed by: Manager:

*AG*

AgFieldman:

*GC*

# November 2020

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10 Council Mtg.	11 Remembrance Day	12	13	14
15	16 ASB Mtg.	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24 Council Mtg.	25	26	27	28
29	30					

## Legend:

BH – Brian Harcourt

BR – Baldur Ruecker

MR – MacKay Ross

GC – Garry Candy

JW – Julie Watchorn

DJ – David Janzen

All – All available members

# December 2020

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8 Council Mtg.	9	10 Calving Cows Workshop Fairview	11	12
13	14	15 ASB Mtg.	16	17	18	19
20	21	22 Council Mtg.	23	24 Christmas Eve County Office Closed	25 Christmas Day	26 Boxing Day
27	28	29	30	31 New Years Eve		

## Legend:

BH – Brian Harcourt  
 BR – Baldur Ruecker  
 MR – MacKay Ross  
 GC – Garry Candy  
 JW – Julie Watchorn  
 DJ – David Janzen  
 All – All available members

# January 2021

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
					1 Happy New Years!	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12 Council Mtg.	13	14	15	16
17	18 ASB Provincial Conference	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26 Council Mtg.	27	28	29	30

## **Legend:**

BH – Brian Harcourt  
 BR – Baldur Ruecker  
 MR – MacKay Ross  
 GC – Garry Candy  
 JW – Julie Watchorn  
 DJ – David Janzen  
 All – All available members

Upcoming Events      Cost estimate per day per individual

Event	Location	Dates	# of days	Registration	Kms roundtrip from Worsley	Mileage	Room	Meals	Personal Allowance	Per Diem	Total Cost per person per day
Calving Clinic	Fairview, Alberta	December 10, 2020	1	\$20.00	168	\$97.44	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$192.84	\$310.28
											\$310.28

Honorarium Budget:    \$ 26,400.00  
Remaining:                \$ 13,089.00

Travel & Sub. Budget:    \$ 25,000.00  
Remaining:                \$ 11,060.00



### Workshop 3

Date: Thursday, December 10th

Time: 12 - 4 pm

Location: Fairview - Venue TBD

Cost: \$20/Member, \$40/Non-Member Pair

\$25/Non-Member, \$45/Non-Member Pair

Event Contact: Johanna - 780-523-4033 or

Health and safety guidelines will be enforced

Attendance is limited

Masks will be mandatory and provided at the door

# Clear Hills County

## Request For Decision (RFD)

Meeting:	Agricultural Service Board
Meeting Date:	November 17, 2020
Originated By:	Greg Coon, Agricultural Fieldman
Title:	<b>January 2021 ASB Meeting</b>
File:	63-10-02

### DESCRIPTION:

The January Agricultural Service Board meeting date conflicts with the Provincial ASB Conference, and the board is requested to select a different meeting date.

### BACKGROUND:

- Provincial ASB Conference is January 18-21, online format
- Regularly scheduled ASB meeting is January 19, 2021,
- January Council Meetings are Tuesday January 14 and 28.

### OPTIONS:

a. Reschedule to one of the available dates on the January calendar below:

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
X	5	6	7	8
11	X	13	14	15
X	X	X	X	X
25	X	27	28	29

\*next regularly scheduled ASB meeting is Tuesday, February 16, 2021

### RECOMMENDED ACTION:

RESOLUTION by... that this Agricultural Service Board reschedule the January Agricultural Service Board to....

Initials show support - Reviewed by: Manager: <i>ABJ</i>	AgFieldman: <i>GC</i>
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# Clear Hills County

## Request For Decision (RFD)

Meeting:	Agricultural Service Board
Meeting Date:	November 17, 2020
Originated By:	Greg Coon, Agricultural Fieldman
Title:	<b>Agricultural Services Policy Review</b>
File:	63-10-02

### DESCRIPTION:

The Board is presented with the Agricultural Services Policies for review.

### BACKGROUND:

### ATTACHMENTS:

- Policy 6302 Agricultural Improvement Policy
- Policy 6303 Pest Control
- Policy 6304 Roadside Vegetation Control
- Policy 6306 Clubroot of Canola
- Policy 6307 Wolf Management Incentive
- Policy 6309 Property Line Spray Program
- Policy 6310 Rental Equipment Policy
- Policy 6311 VSI Program
- Policy 6312 Trade Show Exhibitors
- Policy 6313 Trade Show Groceries and Doorprizes
- Policy 6314 Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Testing Incentive Program
- Policy 6316 Surface Discharge of Collected Surface Run-on/Runoff Waters
- Policy 6317 Biggest Vegetable Contest

### OPTIONS:

1. Accept for information the annual review of the following Agricultural Service Board Policies:
2. Recommend to Council the following amendments to Policy \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. And then accept for info the annual review of any not amended.

### RECOMMENDED ACTION:

RESOLUTION by... that this Agricultural Service Board

Initials show support - Reviewed by: Manager:

*Abj.*

AgFieldman:

*gc*



## Clear Hills County

Effective Date: **May 10, 2016**

Policy Number  
**6302**

Title: **AGRICULTURE IMPROVEMENT POLICY**

### **1. Policy Statement**

- 1.1. Clear Hills County will actively encourage the adoption of innovative, appropriate technologies and practices that may be of economic benefit to County agricultural producers.

### **2. Responsibilities**

- 2.1. Agricultural Services under direction of the Agricultural Service Board will encourage agricultural producers to adopt innovative and appropriate technologies and practices by:
  - 2.1.1. purchasing and offering rental equipment,
  - 2.1.2. establishing demonstration plots,
  - 2.1.3. hosting or organizing seminars, informational meetings, and tour days,
  - 2.1.4. organizing an Agricultural Trade Show,
  - 2.1.5. supporting Veterinarian Services Incorporated (VSI), and
  - 2.1.6. offering innovative and informative programs and services.
- 2.2. Agriculture Producers operating in the County may be eligible to receive reimbursement for costs associated with attending out-of-County events, workshops, seminars, or conferences providing information and education related to the business of agriculture, based on the following criteria:
  - 2.2.1. Annually Council may include funds in the budget for this program.
  - 2.2.2. Producers must apply to the Board prior to attending the event, including a description of the event, cost of registration, projected costs for accommodations for the duration of the event and the list of meals that are not included as part of the event fees.
  - 2.2.3. Eligible expenses: Accommodations for the duration of the event, Meals not provided by the event, and registration fees.

2.2.4. Ineligible expenses: Travel costs and out of pocket expenses

2.2.5. Receipts are required for reimbursement of accommodations and registration fees. Meals not provided at the event will be reimbursed at the rates set out in the current Policy 1127 - Travel and Expense

2.2.6. The Board will evaluate applications and approvals will be on a first come first approved basis until the annual budget has been allocated.

- Event limit: A maximum of two approvals per producer or farm unit per year.

2.2.7. Reimbursement will not be released until the Producer(s) provides a written and verbal report to the board at a regular Agricultural Service Board meeting following the event. The report regarding the event must include the knowledge, skills or benefits received from attending the event.

- Time Limit: To be eligible for reimbursement the report must be made to the board at one of the next two regularly scheduled meetings following the event.

### **3. End of Policy**

ADOPTED  
Resolution C192-03

DATE:  
March 25, 2003

AMENDED  
Resolution C460-03  
Resolution C876-03  
Resolution C461(06/26/07  
Resolution C164(02/22/11)  
Resolution C190-13(04/12/16)  
Resolution C285-16(05/10/16)

DATE:  
June 24, 2003  
November 25, 2003  
June 26, 2007  
February 22, 2011  
April 12, 2016  
May 10, 2016

**APPLICATION - Agricultural Event Reimbursement**

Clear Hills County encourages the adoption of innovative, appropriate technologies and practices that may be of economic benefit to County agricultural producers. The County may provide reimbursement to agricultural producers operating in the County for costs associated with attending eligible out-of-County events, such as workshops, seminars, or conferences that provide information and education related to the agriculture industry.

Interested Producers should apply in writing to the Agricultural Service Board (ASB) prior to attending the event. If approved, reimbursement will only be given after the Producer's written and verbal reports have been presented to the Board at a regular Agricultural Service Board Meeting. The Board has the discretion to determine the maximum amount of reimbursement for eligible expenses per approved application. Applications will be accepted throughout the year and be dealt with on a first come, first approved basis as the annual budget allows. Approvals will be to a maximum of two per year per producer or farm unit.

**Eligible Expenses:**

1. Accommodations for the duration of the event
2. Meals that are not included as part of the event fees
3. Cost of registration

**Ineligible Expenses:** Travel costs and out of pocket expenses.

**Name of Agricultural Event:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Attach event information page or agenda, or describe the event** \_\_\_\_\_

**Dates:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Location:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Cost of Registration:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Estimated cost of accommodations to attend the event:** \_\_\_\_\_

List meals that are **not** included as part of the event registration or fees:

**Breakfasts** \_\_\_\_\_ **Lunches** \_\_\_\_\_ **Dinners/Suppers** \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTE: Receipts are required for reimbursement of accommodations and registration fees. Meals not provided at the event will be reimbursed at the rates set out in the current Policy 1127-Travel and Expense.**

Approved applicants will be provided with an Expense Claim which must be completed and returned to the County with the necessary receipts attached for reimbursement to be processed, this will be held until the written and verbal report have been made to the ASB; the report must be made at one of the next two regularly scheduled meetings following the event.

**FOR AGRICULTURAL SERVICE BOARD USE:**

ASB Members authorized to attend this event \_\_\_\_\_

Concurrent sessions? YES NO How many concurrent sessions? \_\_\_\_\_

Remaining Budget:\$ \_\_\_\_\_





# Clear Hills County

Effective Date: February 22, 2011

Policy Number **6303**

Title: **PEST CONTROL POLICY**

## **1. Definitions:**

- 1.1. Pest - pest or nuisance as defined in the Agricultural Pest Act, Pest and Nuisance Control Regulations

## **2. Purpose:**

- 2.1. To manage currently established pest populations and reduce widespread infestations and damage.
- 2.2. To prevent establishment of pests that are not currently established within the county.

## **3. Policy Statement**

- 3.1. Clear Hills County recognizes the need to assist agricultural producers with managing pest populations and preventing introduction of foreign pests that negatively affect livestock production and/or crop production.

## **4. Responsibilities**

### **4.1. Education**

- 4.1.1. Agricultural Services will make available educational materials and information for agricultural producers regarding animal husbandry, livestock pest and disease management and crop pest and disease management.
- 4.1.2. Agricultural Services will make available resources and tools for managing pest populations and for preventing establishment and spread of introduced pests.
- 4.1.3. Agricultural Services will provide awareness and education to the general public regarding identification of agricultural pests, expected response of public, and potential impact of pest outbreaks.

### **4.2. Monitoring**

- 4.2.1. Inspectors, or designates, may conduct surveys as requested by Alberta Agriculture.

- 4.2.2. Administration may inform the public of the general results of any surveys conducted by county inspectors or designates.
- 4.2.3. Inspectors may conduct other surveys as determined by the Agricultural Service Board.
- 4.2.4. Clear Hills County may contract pest surveys to third party agencies.

#### 4.3. Inspectors

- 4.3.1. Inspectors will be trained in pest identification, management techniques, and control measures.
- 4.3.2. Appointed inspectors will hold valid Form 7s for the use of Compound 1080 tablets and/or Sodium Cyanide M-44 Control Devices.
- 4.3.3. Inspectors will investigate all pest related complaints.
- 4.3.4. Inspectors will not issue control material or devices if such measures will endanger public safety, domestic animals or wildlife (as defined in the Wildlife Act).
- 4.3.5. Inspectors may issue Compound 1080 tablets or set Sodium Cyanide M-44 devices for coyote control to stop coyote harassment of domestic livestock.

#### 4.4. Public Property

- 4.4.1. Clear Hills County will control nuisances on public land only if the Agricultural Fieldman determines that;
  - 4.4.1.1. the population of the nuisance organism or disease meets or exceeds economic thresholds and,
  - 4.4.1.2. the nuisance organism is a threat to agricultural production of adjacent agricultural producers and,
  - 4.4.1.3. affected producers will also control those nuisances on their adjacent land in the affected area.

### 5. Reference to Legislation

- 5.1. Agricultural Pests Act
- 5.2. Pest and Nuisance Control Regulations of Alberta
- 5.3. Weed Control Act

5.4. Animal Health Act

**6. End of Policy**

**ADOPTED**

Resolution #C192-03

Date: March 25, 2003

**AMENDED**

Resolution #C462-03

Date: June 24, 2003

Resolution #C876-03

Date: November 25, 2003

Resolution #C461(06/26/07

Date: June 26, 2007

Resolution #C166(02/22/11)

Date: February 22, 2011



## Clear Hills County

<b>Effective Date:</b> August 17, 2016	<b>Policy Number</b> 6304
<b>Title:</b> ROADSIDE VEGETATION CONTROL	

### 1. Policy Statement

- 1.1. Clear Hills County strives to maintain roadsides that have a high level of visibility, support adequate drainage, prevent weeds from spreading and are aesthetically acceptable.

### 2. Definitions

- 2.1. Roadside - that portion of the road allowance that extends from the edge of the driving surface to the adjacent property line.

### 3. Purpose

- 3.1. To provide direction to administration for the control of roadside vegetation in an environmentally safe, publicly acceptable and cost effective manner.

### 4. Responsibilities

#### 4.1. Brushing

#### 4.2. Public Works Manager will:

- Provide council with an annual project plan to remove all brush from County roadsides.
- Contract and/or operate equipment for clearing and mulching of trees and brush;
- Provide follow up inspections to insure roads and roadsides are clear of brushing debris, stumps and mounds;
- Obtain any necessary warranty work from contractors following the inspection of the completed job;
- Seed suitable pasture seed mix, as required, to prevent erosion and weed competition;
- Notify in writing landowners with property adjacent to the roadsides included in the annual brushing program plan prior to work commencing.

- 4.3. The County will provide a *Brushing Request* agreement (form B) to landowners, whereby:

4.3.1. The landowner agrees to allow the municipality to enter their land to brush outwards into the road ditches.

4.3.2. When landowners are requesting private land brushing or have brushed approximately 5 meters beyond the right of way and the brushing extends onto private land adjacent to road ditches, the vegetation will be controlled by spraying or mowing to control regrowth of brush and included as part of the agreement.

4.3.3. The County will be responsible for all surveying costs and staking of the work area which extends approximately 5 meters beyond the right of way.

#### 4.4. Do Not Brush Backslope program

4.4.1. The Do Not Brush Backslope program is available for persons who want to retain the trees and brush on the backslope of the road allowance in front of their residence.

4.4.2. Landowners must request in writing for the County Brushing Program to leave the trees and brush on the backslope of the road allowance in front of their residence.

#### 4.5. Spraying

4.5.1. The program will focus on brush control to prevent regrowth and vegetation as listed in the Weed Control Act of Alberta and/or plants designated by County by-law and are the same as the Agricultural Service Board expects the public to control.

4.5.2. Spraying will not occur adjacent to yard sites or known herbicide sensitive vegetation such as gardens or shelterbelts or within the legislated setback from water bodies and water sources.

4.5.3. Agricultural Services staff will:

4.5.4. Contract for and or apply herbicide to kill brush regrowth in the year following the brushing program.

4.5.5. Contractor for and or apply herbicide to Noxious & Prohibited Noxious weeds to prevent weed spread & weed seed propagation;

4.5.5.1. Select herbicide based on the following criteria:

4.5.5.2. Registered for use in Alberta

4.5.5.3. Registered for control of the target vegetation

4.5.5.4. Cost effectiveness

- 4.5.5.5. Suitability for site, application conditions and will not increase environmental foot print.

**4.6. Do Not Spray Program:**

- 4.6.1. The Do Not Spray program is available for persons who do not want the roadside adjacent to their property sprayed.
- 4.6.2. Landowners must complete and sign a Roadside Spraying form stating that they do not wish to have the road allowance adjacent to specific land locations sprayed,
- 4.6.3. Landowners accept full responsibility for weed and brush control within the stated road allowance.
- 4.6.4. Failure to control the weeds and brush in the current growing season will result in the County controlling the weeds and brush in accordance with this policy.

**4.7. Mowing**

**4.7.1. Public Works Manager will:**

- 4.7.1.1 Provide council with an annual project plan to mow County owned roadside ditches.
- 4.7.1.2 Contract and/or operate equipment to mow County owned roadside ditches.

- 4.7.2. Mowing operations will rotate throughout the County on an annual basis, as per the project plan approved by council, to ensure all roads are maintained as efficiently as possible.

**4.7.3. Administration will prioritize the mowing of roads as follows:**

- 4.7.3.1. Market Roads: first priority; annually mow to outside edge of road right-of-way (fence line to fence line).
- 4.7.3.2. Local roads: second priority; annually mow to outside edge of mowable road right-of-way (property line to property line).
- 4.7.3.3. All other roads: last priority; annually mow to outside edge of mowable road right-of-way (property line to property line) as needed for brush between 4 and 6 feet in height adjacent to road.



#### **4.8. Mowing for Community Organizations**

**4.8.1. Clear Hills County offers to mow outfields and large grassed-in areas that are beyond the reasonable scope of riding and push lawn mowers for community not-for-profit organizations within the County, once annually in conjunction with the roadside mowing program.**

**4.8.1.1. Organizations requesting this service are required to sign a waiver annually protecting Clear Hills County, see attachment Schedule A.**

**4.8.1.2. Mowing of outfields and large grassed in areas that are beyond the reasonable scope of riding and push lawn mowers shall be completed subject to the conditions set out in Schedule A. In the event that the Public Works Manager or his representative determines that the area requested is too hazardous or difficult to mow the Organization will be notified that the area cannot be mowed.**

#### **4.9. Alternative Weed Control Methods**

**4.9.1. In Environmentally sensitive areas due to soil structure, native species sensitivity or where legislated setback from water bodies and water sources prevent the application of herbicides, mowing or brushing, Agricultural Services staff will implement alternative weed control methods such as hand picking or use of biological controls.**

#### **5. Fencing**

**5.1. Replacement fences will be constructed to the standard currently in place as per Fencing Policy 3206.**

#### **6. Reference to Legislation**

**6.1. Weed Control Act**

#### **7. Related Policies**

**7.1 Property Line Spraying Policy 6309**

**7.2 Policy 3206 Fencing**

**7.3 Current Bylaw - Schedule of Fees - Purchase of goods and services**

**8. End of Policy**

**ADOPTED: Resolution C262 (03/29/11)**

**AMENDED: Resolution C408 (05/10/11)**

**AMENDED: Resolution C262 (03/29/11)**

**AMENDED: Resolution C445 (07/23/13)**

**AMENDED: Resolution C190-14 (03/25/14)**

**AMENDED: Resolution C231-15 (04/28/15)**

**AMENDED: Resolution C466-16 (08/17/16)**

**Mowing for Community Not-for-Profit  
Organizations Waiver Agreement**

**BETWEEN:** Clear Hills County, a Municipal Corporation  
(hereinafter referred to as the "County")  
OF THE FIRST PART  
-and-

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

(hereinafter referred to as the "Organization")  
OF THE SECOND PART

WHEREAS, the "Organization is the owner, or lessee of the following lands:  
LAND LOCATION: \_\_\_\_\_

WHEREAS, the Organization desires the County to mow outlying fields and large grassed-in areas that are beyond the reasonable scope of riding and push lawn mowers.

NOW, THEREFORE, the County and the Organization agree as follows:

1. The County agrees to mow outlying fields and large grassed-in areas that are beyond the reasonable scope of riding and push lawn mowers; however it shall be understood that such mowing shall only be undertaken at the discretion of the County and only as part of the annual roadside mowing program when the Tractors and Mowers are operating in that area.
2. Either party may terminate this waiver by serving Notice of Intent to terminate. Five (5) days notice will be required.
3. The Organization hereby covenants and agrees that he will at all times indemnify and save harmless the County, his servants, contractors, and employees from and against all loss, damage or injury however caused, which may at any time during the continuance of this Waiver occur to any person or the property of any person including the Organization members.
4. The Organization shall not assign or transfer his interest under this Waiver.
5. The County shall have the right to refuse to mow any area that in the opinion of the operator or County representative too hazardous or difficult to mow.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Waiver has been duly executed by the parties hereto on:

\_\_\_\_\_ A.D., 20\_\_\_\_.

SIGNED in the presence of:

ORGANIZATION REPRESENTATIVE: Print name \_\_\_\_\_

CLEAR HILLS COUNTY

\_\_\_\_\_  
COUNTY REPRESENTATIVE

## ROADSIDE SPRAYING

**Attention  
Clear Hills County  
Residents/Ratepayers**

The Agricultural Service Board of Clear Hills County will be carrying out a roadside spraying program for weed & brush control during the months of May through September. The spraying will be conducted by Agricultural Service Board staff and/or by private contractor hired by the Agricultural Service Board.

Spraying will not occur adjacent to yard sites, or known herbicide sensitive vegetation (i.e. gardens, shelterbelts) or within the legislated setbacks from water bodies and water sources.

Persons who do not want their roadside sprayed adjacent to their property must complete and sign the attached form below, and return it to the County Office in Worsley **by June 20, 2020**. No telephone requests will be accepted.

Upon requesting no spraying, the landowner shall be responsible for weed and brush control within the road allowance adjacent to his or her property for the year as signed. In addition, upon the completed form being received by the office, signs will be mailed and those persons will be responsible for posting them where roadside spraying is not wanted.

*This request is for one year duration only.*

$\times \dots \times \dots \times \dots \times \dots \times \dots \times \dots \times \dots \times \dots$

To: Clear Hills County  
Box 240  
WORSLEY, Alberta  
T0H 3W0

- ✓ I do not wish the road allowance adjacent to my property(ies), as described below, sprayed during the 2020 season,
- ✓ I accept the full responsibility of weed and brush control within the road allowance for the 2020 season, and all costs associated with the control, if control is warranted by Clear Hills County.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Land Location(s): Qtr. \_\_\_\_\_ Sec. \_\_\_\_\_ TWP \_\_\_\_\_ Range \_\_\_\_\_ W6M \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

---

(Landowner/Renter) \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Witness \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_



# Clear Hills County

Effective Date: <b>April 12, 2016</b>	Policy Number <b>6306</b>
Title: <b>CLUBROOT OF CANOLA POLICY</b>	

## 1. Policy Statement

- 1.1. Clear Hills County will implement procedures to reduce the possibility of introduction, limit the spread, and minimize yield losses of Clubroot in Canola in the County.

## 2. Responsibilities

- 2.1. Agricultural Services staff will conduct a minimum of 25 field inspections, as per Clubroot in Canola Procedure 6306-01, for Clubroot on Canola grown in the County. Fields will be selected according to the following criteria:
  - 2.1.1. Fields surrounding an infected field; or fields associated with an infected field through equipment, geography, ownership, etc.
  - 2.1.2. Canola fields displaying symptoms similar to those infected with Clubroot
  - 2.1.3. Fields with a short or no crop rotation. (ie. canola on canola)
  - 2.1.4. Random fields throughout the County for adequate surveying coverage.
- 2.2. Agricultural Services staff will educate producers, general public and other industry about Clubroot of Canola, through newsletters, publications, workshops and one-on-one communications.
- 2.3. Any Canola crops displaying symptoms of Clubroot infection will be sampled and samples will be sent to a credible laboratory for confirming or denying the presence of Clubroot.
- 2.4. Agricultural Service Board will work cooperatively with neighboring municipalities and primary producers.

## 3. Enforcement

- 3.1. Upon confirmation of a Clubroot infected Canola field in the County:
  - 3.1.1. The landowner and registered occupant will be notified in writing with a legal notice in accordance with the Alberta Agricultural Pests Act.
  - 3.1.2. All landowners and registered occupants within a 5 mile radius of the field where Clubroot was confirmed, will be sent written notice that Clubroot was confirmed within 5 miles of their property. Additional information including the *Alberta Clubroot Management Plan*, Clubroot of Canola Policy 6306, Clubroot identification information, equipment cleaning procedures and information on minimizing the spread of Clubroot.
  - 3.1.3. A County wide public notice will be issued, informing the general public, contractors, stakeholders, industry and all County landowners that Clubroot of Canola has been confirmed in the County. This will be posted in the County newsletter and the local newspaper.
- 3.2. A Notice given for Clubroot will require for the infected field:

- 3.2.1. That no canola crop or any host crop shall be grown in that field for a minimum of 3 years, beginning with the year following the discovery of Clubroot infection in that field. In the 4<sup>th</sup> year a Clubroot resistant canola variety may be grown.
- 3.2.2. That all volunteer host plants (cultivars or weeds) must be destroyed to prevent more than 3 weeks growth.
- 3.2.3. That straw, chaff, feed, dirt, and debris must not be removed from the field for 4 years following the year of detecting Clubroot in the field.
- 3.2.4. That access areas to the infected field be seeded and maintained with non-susceptible grasses (for cleaning equipment).
- 3.2.5. That all equipment leaving that field must be cleaned by removing all dirt, plant material, and debris.
- 3.3. Infected fields will be monitored for compliance for 4 years following the issuance of the Notice.
- 3.4. Crops growing in non-compliance will be destroyed at the landowner's expense.
- 3.5. Should enforcement be required, additional administrative fees will be charged at 15% of the cost of enforcement.

#### **4. Guidelines**

- 4.1. Alberta Clubroot Management Plan
- 4.2. Peace Regional Clubroot Guideline 2.1

#### **5. Reference to Legislation**

- 5.1. Agricultural Pests Act
- 5.2. Pest and Nuisance Control Regulations of Alberta
- 5.3. Clear Hills County Pest Control Policy (6303)

#### **6. End of Policy**

##### **ADOPTED**

Resolution C344(06/10/08)

Date: June 10, 2008

##### **AMENDED**

Resolution C165(02/22/11)

Date: February 22, 2011

Resolution C192-16(4/12/16)

Date: April 12, 2016





# Clear Hills County

Effective Date: February 27, 2018	Policy Number <b>6307</b>
Title: <b>WOLF MANAGEMENT INCENTIVE POLICY</b>	

## 1. Policy Statement

- 1.1. In an effort to support wolf population control within Clear Hills County, the County will implement procedures to provide for a wolf management incentive program for the purpose of promoting wolf management in the municipality. Through this program Participants will receive a monetary reward for the carcass of a wolf harvested lawfully within the Municipality, assisting in the protection of residents' livestock and the protection of the Boreal Caribou species.

## 2. Definitions:

- 2.1. Immediate Family - means the participant's spouse or adult interdependent partner, the participant's children, the parents of the participant and the parents of the participant's spouse or adult interdependent partner;
- 2.2. Household – immediate family members that reside in the same dwelling with the Participant.

## 3. General

- 3.1. Council may annually during budget deliberations, establish a budget for the Wolf Management Incentive program.
- 3.2. By resolution of Council the Wolf Hunt Management Incentive program will be activated and deactivated.
- 3.3. Clear Hills County shall pay three hundred and fifty dollars (\$350.00) per eligible wolf (adult and non-adult) taken within the boundaries of Clear Hills in accordance with the listed conditions:

## 4. Private property and Grazing Leases

- 4.1 A maximum of two wolf carcasses per month per household may be verified for payment to a qualified Participant, with a maximum of seven wolf carcasses per calendar year for wolves harvested on private property and grazing leases within the boundaries of Clear Hills County.
- 4.2 Eligible Participants will:
  - 4.2.1 Be a resident of Clear Hills County on land owned by the resident, or their immediate family and reside in a dwelling on that property for no less than 183 days (six months)

- 4.2.2 Provide a list of immediate family that reside in the same dwelling "household" that may participate in this wolf management incentive program.
- 4.2.3 Provide business name, if different than participant's name that land or grazing leases may be registered under.
- 4.2.4 Provide a list of private property owned and grazing leases held in the participant's name or business name within the boundaries of Clear Hills County.
- 4.2.5 Eligible Participants requesting incentive payment shall be registered in advance with Clear Hills County and have entered into a hold-blameless agreement, attached as Appendix A .
- 4.2.6 For verification and authorization of payment the carcass, with pelt intact, from each eligible wolf harvested must be presented at the County office to a designated representative of the County.
- 4.2.7 When presenting the carcass Participants must produce the land location where the wolf was harvested.
- 4.2.8 Wolf carcasses will not be accepted from third parties.
- 4.2.9 Any carcass received by a designated representative of the County will be marked.
- 4.2.10 The Participant will handle the carcass so the designated County representative can confirm there are no markings similar to what other jurisdictions or the County use to identify carcasses presented for payment under a wolf management incentive program.
- 4.2.11 The Participant will make the identification mark on the carcass as directed.
- 4.2.12 Any carcass that has been previously marked will be rejected.
- 4.2.13 Participants will be responsible for disposal of all parts of the wolf carcasses using recognized carcass disposal methods. Note: The County recommends disposal to a trapper to reduce waste of fur or other salvageable parts.
- 4.2.14 Participants participating in the Wolf Hunt Incentive program shall follow all Federal and Provincial Regulations and Legislation, including but not limited to the Wildlife Act, Alberta Hunting Regulations, Firearms Act, Petty Trespass Act.
- 4.2.15 Participants shall be removed from the list of qualified registrants if found to have not adhered to the policy as set by the Council, and shall not be eligible to receive benefit from this program; this includes, but is not limited to bringing in carcasses that were previously marked or

attempting to receive payment for wolves taken either from locations within the county not included in this policy or from outside the County.

## **5. Registered Trapline Trappers**

5.1 A maximum of fifteen wolf carcasses per calendar year, be verified for payment for wolves harvested on a qualifying registered trap line within the boundaries of Clear Hills County. Further, while eligible registered trappers may participate in the Private Property and Grazing Lease portion of this policy, the maximum of fifteen wolf carcasses per calendar year remains at fifteen.

Eligible Participants will:

- 5.2.1 Be a resident of Clear Hills County on land owned by the resident, or their immediate family and reside in a dwelling on that property for no less than 183 days (six months)
- 5.2.2 Provide their trapline number and a map of their registered trapline within Clear Hills County.
- 5.2.3 Provide the names of any trap line partners that may participate in this wolf hunt incentive program.
- 5.2.4 Eligible trappers requesting incentive payment shall be registered in advance with Clear Hills County and have entered into a hold-blameless agreement, attached as Appendix B.
- 5.2.5 For verification and authorization of payment the carcass, with pelt intact, from each eligible wolf harvested must be presented at the County office to a designated representative of the County.
- 5.2.6 When presenting the carcass Participants must produce the approximate land location where the wolf was harvested on the trapline.
- 5.2.7 Wolf carcasses will not be accepted from third parties.
- 5.2.8 Any carcass received by a designated representative of the County will be marked.
- 5.2.9 The Participant will handle the carcass so the designated County representative can confirm there are no markings similar to what other jurisdictions or the County use to identify carcasses presented for payment under a hunting incentive program.
- 5.2.10 The Participant will make the identification mark on the carcass as directed.
- 5.2.11 Any carcass that has been previously marked will be rejected.
- 5.2.12 Participants will be responsible for disposal of all parts of the wolf carcasses using recognized carcass disposal methods.

5.2.13 Participants participating in the Wolf Hunt Incentive program shall follow all Federal and Provincial Regulations and Legislation, including but not limited to the Wildlife Act, Alberta Hunting Regulations, Firearms Act, Petty Trespass Act.

5.2.14 Participants shall be removed from the list of qualified registrants if found to have not adhered to the policy as set by the Council, and shall not be eligible to receive benefit from this program; this includes, but is not limited to bringing in carcasses that were previously marked or attempting to receive payment for wolves taken either from locations within the county not included in this policy or from outside the County.

### **3. End of Policy**

**ADOPTED:**

Resolution C494(06/22/10)

Date: June 22, 2010

**AMENDED:**

Resolution C167(02/22/11)

Date: February 22, 2011

**AMENDED:**

Resolution C147-12(03/13/12)

Date: March 13, 2012

**AMENDED:**

Resolution C776-12(11/27/12)

Date: November 27, 2012

**AMENDED:**

Resolution C195-13(03/26/13)

Date: March 26, 2013

**AMENDED:**

Resolution C492-15(10/13/15)

Date: October 13, 2015

**AMENDED:**

Resolution C52-16(01/26/16)

Date: January 26, 2016

**AMENDED:**

Resolution C113-18 (02-27-18))

Date: February 27, 2018



**Appendix A (Policy 6307)**  
**Contract of Participation**  
**Private Property and Grazing Leases**  
**Wolf Management Incentive Program**  
**Between Participants and Clear Hills County**

In an effort to support wolf population control efforts and to further the public interest in regards to predatory wildlife and the protection of residents livestock and the protection of the Boreal Caribou species, the Clear Hills County ("Municipality") has approved a wolf management incentive program ("Program") for the purpose of promoting wolf hunting within the Municipality. Through this program, wolf hunters ("Participants") will receive a monetary reward ("Reward") for the carcass, with pelt intact, of a wolf hunted lawfully within the Municipality.

The terms and conditions of participation in the Program are as follows;

1. **STATUTORY ADHERENCE:** While participating in the Program, the Participant will, at all times, abide by all statutes, regulations, and bylaws enacted by the federal, provincial, and municipal governments, and the Participant agrees not to violate any statutory or regulatory provision in any way. The relevant statutes include but are not limited to: the *Firearms Act*, the *Petty Trespass Act*, the *Wildlife Act*, and the *Wildlife Regulations*. Any Participant who fails to strictly adhere all relevant laws will forfeit any right to a Reward under the Program.
2. **INDEMNIFICATION AND HOLD HARMLESS:** The Participant will indemnify the Municipality, its officers, representatives, agents and employees, against and hold them harmless from and against any and all liability for any and all claims, costs, damages and expenses or liability arising on account of injury or death to persons or damage or destruction to property resulting from or arising out of or in any way connected to the Program or participation in the Program.
3. **PRECONDITIONS OF REWARD:** In order to obtain the Reward, the carcass of a lawfully hunted wolf must be presented to a designated representative of the Municipality. Any carcass received by a representative of the Municipality will be marked, and any carcass that has been previously marked by in accordance with this program or similar to other municipal jurisdictions wolf management programs will be rejected. To qualify for the Reward, a wolf must be lawfully hunted on private property owned by the Participant or a grazing lease land operated by the Participant within the boundaries of the Municipality. Any person who has not agreed to be bound by the terms and conditions of this Contract of Participation ("Contract") will be considered ineligible to receive the Reward. The Participant must state the location where each wolf was harvested.
4. **REWARD:** If and only if the representative of the Municipality is satisfied that the Participant has complied with the terms and conditions of this Contract, the Reward will be paid by the Municipality to the Participant. The Reward will be paid by the Municipality to a successful Participant at the rate set by Council for each wolf (adult and non-adult) carcass presented.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Business Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



**Appendix A (Policy 6307) – Page 2**

Home Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Cell \_\_\_\_\_ Work \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Land Location of Residence: \_\_\_\_\_

Rural Address or Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Have you lived at this location for a minimum of 183 days (six months)? \_\_\_\_\_

Are you also participating in this program as a registered trapline trapper? If yes complete Appendix B

Names of Immediate Family Members residing with Applicant (that may participate in this program)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Land Locations of private property owned and grazing leases held by Applicant in personal name or business name)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

I the undersigned agree to be bound by the terms and conditions of this Contract of Participation and Clear Hills County Wolf Management Incentive Policy 6307.

SIGNED this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

Participant (print): \_\_\_\_\_ (sign): \_\_\_\_\_

Witness: (print): \_\_\_\_\_ (sign): \_\_\_\_\_

Municipal Officer (print): \_\_\_\_\_ (sign): \_\_\_\_\_



**Appendix B (Policy 6307)  
Contract of Participation  
Registered Trap line Trappers  
Wolf Hunt Management Incentive Program  
Between Participants and Clear Hills County**

In an effort to support wolf population control efforts and to further the public interest in regards to predatory wildlife and the protection of residents livestock and the protection of the Boreal Caribou species, the Clear Hills County ("Municipality") has approved a wolf management incentive program ("Program") for the purpose of promoting wolf hunting within the Municipality. Through this program, wolf hunters ("Participants") will receive a monetary reward ("Reward") for the carcass, with pelt intact, of a wolf hunted lawfully within the Municipality.

The terms and conditions of participation in the Program are as follows;

5. **STATUTORY ADHERENCE:** While participating in the Program, the Participant will, at all times, abide by all statutes, regulations, and bylaws enacted by the federal, provincial, and municipal governments, and the Participant agrees not to violate any statutory or regulatory provision in any way. The relevant statutes include but are not limited to: the *Firearms Act*, the *Petty Trespass Act*, the *Wildlife Act*, and the *Wildlife Regulations*. Any Participant who fails to strictly adhere all relevant laws will forfeit any right to a Reward under the Program.
6. **INDEMNIFICATION AND HOLD HARMLESS:** The Participant will indemnify the Municipality, its officers, representatives, agents and employees, against and hold them harmless from and against any and all liability for any and all claims, costs, damages and expenses or liability arising on account of injury or death to persons or damage or destruction to property resulting from or arising out of or in any way connected to the Program or participation in the Program.
7. **PRECONDITIONS OF REWARD:** In order to obtain the Reward, the carcass of a lawfully hunted wolf must be presented to a designated representative of the Municipality. Any carcass received by a representative of the Municipality will be marked, and any carcass that has been previously marked by in accordance with this program or similar to other municipal jurisdictions wolf management programs will be rejected. To qualify for the Reward, a wolf must be lawfully harvested on the Participants registered trap line within the boundaries of the Municipality. Any person who has not agreed to be bound by the terms and conditions of this Contract of Participation ("Contract") will be considered ineligible to receive the Reward. The Participant must state the location where each wolf was harvested.
8. **REWARD:** If and only if the representative of the Municipality is satisfied that the Participant has complied with the terms and conditions of this Contract, the Reward will be paid by the Municipality to the Participant. The Reward will be paid by the Municipality to a successful Participant at the rate set by Council for each wolf (adult and non-adult) carcass presented.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Registered Trap line Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Appendix B (Policy 6307) – Page 2**

Home Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Cell \_\_\_\_\_ Work \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Land Location of Residence: \_\_\_\_\_

Rural Address or Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Have you lived at this location for a minimum of 183 days (six months)? \_\_\_\_\_

Are you also participating in the Private Property/Grazing Lease portion of this program? If yes complete Appendix A

Names of trap line partners that may participate in this program: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Map of trap line attached: \_\_\_\_\_

I the undersigned agree to be bound by the terms and conditions of this Contract of Participation and Clear Hills County Wolf Management Incentive Policy 6307.

SIGNED this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

Participant (print): \_\_\_\_\_ (sign): \_\_\_\_\_

Witness: (print): \_\_\_\_\_ (sign): \_\_\_\_\_

Municipal Officer (print): \_\_\_\_\_ (sign): \_\_\_\_\_



# Clear Hills County

Effective Date: <b>February 22, 2011</b>	Policy Number <b>6309</b>
Title: <b>PROPERTY LINE SPRAY PROGRAM</b>	

## 1. Policy Statement:

- 1.1. Clear Hills County recognizes the need to have better management of weeds and brush in road right-of-way ditches that cannot be effectively controlled from the roadway, that are adjacent to private land and whereby vegetation control methods may cause crop or tree damage on private land.

## 2. Purpose:

- 2.1. To provide complete control of Prohibited Noxious and Noxious weeds and brush along right-of-ways adjacent to private land.

## 3. Responsibilities

- 3.1. Agricultural Services will provide a *Property Line Spray Request* agreement (form A) to landowners, whereby:
  - 3.1.1. The landowner agrees to:
    - 3.1.1.1. allow the municipality to spray herbicide onto their land that is adjacent to a road ditch;
    - 3.1.1.2. allow the municipality to enter their land to spray herbicides outwards into the road ditches, if necessary;
    - 3.1.1.3. allow the municipality to spray brush up to 1.5 meters in height when adjacent to a road ditch.
- 3.2. Spray crew will extend spray width by approximately 2 meters onto private land adjacent to road ditches, as needed.
- 3.3. Spray crew will utilize the spray truck and/or ATV at the appropriate time of the season, either from the roadside, in the ditch or from the field for effective weed control and minimal crop damage.
- 3.4. Agricultural Services will make available information for land managers regarding the property line spray program.
- 3.5. Inspectors/employees will be trained in property line spraying and safety precautions.

## 4. Related Legislation

- 4.1. Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act
- 4.2. Weed Control Act

4.3. Pest Control Products Act

5. End of Policy

ADOPTED

Resolution C169(02/22/11)

Date: February 22, 2011





# Clear Hills County

Effective Date: <b>October 13, 2020</b>	Policy Number <b>6310</b>
Title: <b>RENTAL EQUIPMENT POLICY</b>	

## 1. Policy Statement:

- 1.1. Clear Hills County recognizes the value of utilizing tax dollars to provide equipment available for rent to County residents, land managers and agricultural producers.

## 2. Purpose:

- 2.1. To supply equipment for rent that are only required occasionally or would not be economically feasible for individual agricultural producers or land managers to purchase.
- 2.2. To provide innovative tools and equipment for local agricultural producers and land managers that promotes innovative agricultural management practices.
- 2.3. To provide tools and equipment that assist agricultural producers and land managers to comply with their legislative requirements under Alberta's Weed Control Act, Soil Conservation Act and Agricultural Pests Act.

## 3. Responsibilities

- 3.1. The Agricultural Service Board will recommend to Council a list of rental equipment and a schedule of fees for equipment deposits and rental rates.
- 3.2. The Agricultural Service Board may recommend to Council to purchase, replace, or liquidate rental equipment based on the three purposes in section 2.
- 3.3. Agricultural Services will provide the Agricultural Service Board with a list of rental rates and deposits based on the following structure:
  - 3.3.1. Equipment purchased to fulfil subsection 2.1 and 2.2 will have a rental rate to recover maintenance costs only;
  - 3.3.2. Equipment purchased to fulfil subsection 2.3 will have a minimal rental rate to maximize the equipment use;
  - 3.3.3. Deposits greater than the designated minimum amount will be double the rental rate of that equipment.
- 3.4. County staff will have knowledge of each piece of equipment and will inform the renter of proper operating procedures and safety precautions.

- 3.5. Agriculture Services will conduct pre- and post-rental inspections of all equipment to ensure equipment is in good condition, will operate properly and is safe to use.
- 3.6. Renters will sign a rental agreement form and assume responsibility for all costs associated with equipment returned damaged or not properly cleaned.
- 3.7. County staff will consider rental of equipment to other municipalities on a case by case basis.
- 3.8. County staff will refuse to rent out equipment that is unfit and/or unsafe for use.
- 3.9. Agricultural Services will provide an annual report to the Agricultural Service Board for a program review in February of each year.

**4. Reference to Legislation**

- 4.1. Weed Control Act
- 4.2. Soil Conservation Act
- 4.3. Agricultural Pests Act

**5. End of Policy**

**ADOPTED:**

Resolution C170(02/22/10)

Date: February 22, 2011

Resolution C422-18 (09/11/18)

Date: September 18, 2018

Resolution C433-19 (09/10/19)

Date: September 10, 2019

Resolution C487-20 (10/13/19)

Date: October 13, 2020



# Clear Hills County

Effective Date: <b>January 12, 2016</b>	Policy Number <b>6311</b>
Title: <b>Veterinary Service Incorporated (1980) Ltd. Program (VSI)</b>	

## **1. Policy Statement:**

- 1.1. Clear Hills County recognizes the value of aiding in the development of livestock expansion with a long term goal of livestock producer and veterinarian service sustainability.

## **2. Purpose:**

- 2.1. To provide assistance to County livestock producers in managing the health of their herd(s).
- 2.2. To retain local large animal veterinarians through the Veterinary Services Incorporated (VSI) program.
- 2.3. To establish guidelines for Clear Hills County's involvement in the VSI program.

## **3. Responsibilities**

- 3.1. Council will allocate an annual VSI budget in accordance with the VSI agreement.
- 3.2. The Agricultural Service Board will recommend to Council amendments to the VSI program and level of service as necessary.
- 3.3. The Agricultural Service Board will recommend to Council the membership fee for participation in the program and this fee may from time to time be reviewed and amended.
  - 3.3.1. The membership fee will be included in the County Schedule of Fees Bylaw.
  - 3.3.2. Memberships will be valid for five years from the time of membership renewal or entry into the program.
- 3.4. Eligible participants must be a resident in Clear Hills County for three consecutive months or a landowner in Clear Hills County with livestock.
- 3.5. Participants in the VSI program will:

- 3.5.1. be limited to one membership per farm unit;
- 3.5.2. sign and complete an application form and enter into a Clear Hills County Veterinarian Services Incorporated (1980) Letter of Understanding and Agreement. Attached as Schedule A.

3.6. VSI Services will:

- 3.6.1. Provide a schedule of fees for eligible veterinarian services on an annual basis;
- 3.6.2. Provide quarterly summaries of program users and claims.

3.7. Service Limitations:

- 3.7.1. Effective January 12, 2016 there will be an annual cap on the county's 50% portion of service costs at \$3,000.00 (three thousand dollars) per membership as per Council resolution C28-16(10/12/16)
- 3.7.2. Administration will invoice any users who exceed any service limitations in the amount of the County's contribution to the service that has been exceeded.

4. **End of Policy**

ADOPTED:

Resolution C438 (05/24/11)

Resolution C404-17 (08/22/17)



# Clear Hills County

Effective Date: <b>November 12, 2014</b>	Policy Number <b>6312</b>
Title: <b>TRADESHOW EXHIBITORS</b>	

## 1. Policy Statement:

- 1.1. The Clear Hills County Agricultural Tradeshow is a rural family oriented show that allows exhibitors from the public and private sectors.
- 1.2. Clear Hills County recognizes the importance of providing guidelines and establishing basic requirements for exhibitors to adhere to when participating in the County Agricultural Tradeshow.
- 1.3. Clear Hills County requires that vendors and exhibitors at the annual Tradeshow conducted by the Clear Hills County Agricultural Service Board have and provide proof of insurance coverage deemed appropriate to protect Clear Hills County from claims by any stakeholders to such events including vendors, exhibitors, volunteers, staff and visitors for the following reasons:
  - The active control and reduction of our insurance and other risk-related costs;
  - The protection of the interests of the stakeholders in such events;
  - The prevention of losses arising from damage to community or other's assets and liability claims; and
  - When losses cannot be prevented, to ensure that the impact of losses on the organization and our community stakeholders is a minimal as possible.

## 2. Exhibitor Responsibilities

- 2.1. All exhibitors will enter into an agreement, *Schedule A* that establishes the terms and conditions to be eligible to reserve a booth at the County Agricultural Tradeshow.
- 2.2. All exhibitors will provide proof of general liability, home owner, farm, tenant or personal liability insurance prior to setting up at the specific Tradeshow. Failure to do so will result in the exhibitor being denied permission to set up for the Tradeshow and forfeiture of any fees paid to the Clear Hills County.
  - 2.2.1. Where permitted by the Clear Hills County insurance provider, insurance coverage may be requested and obtained by the vendor and/or exhibitor through the Clear Hills County Insurance policy on a cost recoverable basis.

## 3. Procedure:

- 3.1. Council delegates to the Chief Administrative Officer authority and responsibility to designate an employee of Clear Hills County to implement and supervise the requirements of this policy.



4. **Attachments:**

4.1 Schedule A - Exhibitor Agreement

5. **End of Policy**

ADOPTED

Resolution #C770-14

Date: November 12, 2014

**Schedule A****EXHIBITOR AGREES TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS & CONDITIONS:**

1. Clear Hills County, in its sole discretion, reserves the right to assign, decline, and/or change booth locations without prior notice. The exhibitor may be entitled to a full refund, if they choose to withdraw their reservation due to changes to booth locations.
2. Clear Hills County, in its sole discretion, reserves the right to accept or reject any request to exhibit or participate in the show at any time.
3. Clear Hills County, in its sole discretion, reserves the right to reject, remove or prohibit any exhibit in whole or in part, or any Exhibitor or its representative if in the opinion of Show Management the exhibit or the activities of the Exhibitor or its representatives violates the Agreement or is detrimental to the aims, goals and purposes of the show.
4. Clear Hills County prohibits abusive conduct and inappropriate behavior toward Show Management, attendees, guests or any affiliated representative of the show.
5. Clear Hills County will not assume any responsibility for loss, damages, theft, and/or pilferage of Exhibitor's displays, materials, supplies, etc. Security will be on site during the entire show.
6. Exhibitors will hold Clear Hills County harmless for any damage, expense, or liability arising from any injury or damage to said Exhibitor, its agents, servants or employees, resulting from any acts or omissions of the Exhibitor, its agents, employees or representatives, for which the Exhibitor is legally responsible.
7. Exhibitors are entirely responsible for leased space and agree to reimburse for any damage to property, facilities, furnishings, or equipment occurring on the premises of the event, providing such damage is due to negligence of the Exhibitor, its servants, agents or others for whom the Exhibitor is, by law, responsible for.
8. Exhibitors are required to provide a valid certificate of insurance for the event and booth rental.
9. Exhibitor materials, supplies, equipment, displays, etc. must not extended beyond the Exhibitor's designated booth space.
10. The Exhibitor agrees to remove the exhibit equipment, displays, materials, supplies, etc. from the show building by 6:30 p.m. on the day of the Show, and not before 4:30 p.m.
11. Clear Hills County has the authority to establish and interpret rules and regulations necessary for the orderly conduct of Exhibitors and/or their agents for the mutual benefit of all parties.

I, \_\_\_\_\_ (please print) have read, understand and agree to the terms and conditions stated above.

Position/Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Company/Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_



# Clear Hills County

Effective Date: <b>March 8, 2016</b>	Policy Number <b>6313</b>
Title: <b>TRADESHOW GROCERIES &amp; DOORPRIZES</b>	

## 1. POLICY STATEMENT

- 1.1. Clear Hills County has committed to offer a pancake breakfast and sponsor door prizes for the annual County Agricultural Tradeshow and Farmer's Appreciation Banquet

## 2. GENERAL

- 2.1. Annually Council will include funds in the Operating Budget to cover costs for groceries for the pancake breakfast and the door prizes.
- 2.2. The County will purchase groceries for the pancake breakfast from the following businesses on a rotational basis:
  - Cleardale Co-op (2016, 2019, 2022)
  - Hines Creek General Store (2017, 2020, 2023)
  - Worsley General Store (2015, 2018, 2021)
- 2.3. The County will purchase a \$500.00 gift certificate for fuel from the following businesses on a rotational basis.
  - Cleardale Co-op (2016, 2019, 2022)
  - UFA – Hines Creek (2017, 2020, 2023)
  - UFA – Worsley (2015, 2018, 2021)

This door prize will be drawn from the numbered banquet ticket stubs at the annual Farmer's Appreciation Banquet.

- 2.4. The County will purchase a \$300.00 gift certificate for groceries from the following businesses on a rotational basis
  - Cleardale Co-op (2016, 2019, 2022)
  - Hines Creek General Store (2017, 2020, 2023)
  - Worsley General Store (2015, 2018, 2021)

This door prize will be drawn from the entries in the "Adult Door Prize" draw box at the Council Tradeshow booth.

- 2.5. The County will fund up to \$150.00 annually for a children's bicycle from B&E Home Hardware. This door prize will be drawn from the entries in the "Children Door Prize" draw box at the Council Tradeshow booth.

2.5.1. B&E Home Hardware provides a bicycle for display at the Council booth during the tradeshow.

2.5.2. The door prize recipient selects a bicycle from B&E Home Hardware's inventory during regular business hours. The customer is responsible for any additional costs when the bicycle selected is more than the \$150.00 that the County has committed for this door prize.

**3. END OF POLICY**

**ADOPTED**

Resolution C91-15(02/10/15)

Date: February 10, 2015

**AMENDED**

Resolution C133-16(03/08/16)

Date: March 8, 2016



# Clear Hills County

Effective Date: <b>January 26, 2016</b>	Policy Number <b>6314</b>
Title: <b>Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Testing Incentive Program</b>	

## 1. **Policy Statement:**

Clear Hills County recognizes the value of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) testing. Canada may be at the risk of losing its status as a controlled BSE risk country due to tested numbers not meeting the 30,000 animal annual requirements.

In September of 2011 the province discontinued the \$150.00 per animal incentive given to producers for sampling their animals and maintaining control of the carcass pending BSE test results.

By providing a municipal BSE testing incentive, it will encourage producers to participate in the BSE testing program and assist in realizing the target of keeping the Country's status as a controlled BSE risk country.

## 2. **Purpose:**

- 2.1. To establish guidelines for Clear Hills County's BSE Testing Incentive Program.

## 3. **General:**

- 3.1. Council may annually during budget deliberations, establish a budget for the BSE Testing Incentive Program.
- 3.2. By resolution of Council the BSE Testing Incentive Program will be activated and deactivated.
- 3.3. Council will establish the amount of compensation per animal to be paid as an incentive payment for eligible beef cattle that have been BSE tested.

## 4. **Responsibilities**

- 4.1. Only beef cattle are eligible for BSE testing and incentive payments.
- 4.2. The Agricultural Service Board will be provided with an annual report on the number of users of the BSE testing incentive program and recommend to Council amendments to the BSE testing incentive program as necessary.
- 4.3. Eligible participants must be Veterinary Services (1980) Ltd. (VSI) members and a resident in Clear Hills County for three consecutive months or a landowner in Clear Hills County with livestock.
- 4.4. V.S.I. Services will provide a list of Clear Hills County VSI members that had animals tested for BSE in the quarterly reports.
- 4.5. Clear Hills County will pay VSI members that have been identified as having animals tested for BSE.
- 4.6. Only Veterinary Clinics will have access to the results of the BSE tests.



**5. End of Policy**

ADOPTED:  
C55-16(01/26/16)

DATE:  
January 26, 2016



## Clear Hills County

Effective Date: <b>June 13, 2017</b>	Policy Number <b>6316</b>
Title: <b>Surface Discharge of Collected Surface Run-on/Runoff Waters</b>	

### 1. Policy Statement

- 1.1. Individuals or organizations seeking to pump surface water off industrial sites within Clear Hills County, will follow all criteria for the surface discharge of collected surface run-on or runoff Waters in compliance with Provincial and Federal regulations.

### 2. End of Policy

ADOPTED:  
C306-17(06/13/17)

June 13, 2017

AMENDED:  
Resolution #



# Clear Hills County

Effective Date: **October 22, 2019**

Policy Number **6317**

Title: **BIGGEST VEGETABLE CONTEST**

## **1. POLICY STATEMENT**

- 1.1. Clear Hills County Agricultural Service Board will host an annual Biggest Vegetable Contest.

## **2. DEFINITIONS**

- 2.1. Vegetable: A plant or part of a plant used as food.

## **3. RESPONSIBILITIES:**

- 3.1. Council will include funds in the Operating Budget for cash prizes for this contest.

## **4. GENERAL**

- 4.1. Eligible contestants will live in Clear Hills County or the Village of Hines Creek.

- 4.2. The Contest will have the following vegetable categories:

Beets	Carrots	Corn
Onions	Potatoes	Pumpkins
Tomatoes	Turnip	Zucchini
Other Squash	Most Unique	Cabbage

The Biggest Vegetable Contest will have two entry groups:

- Adults: 13 and over
- Kids: 12 and under

- 4.3. Prizes will be \$50.00 (fifty dollars) for first place in each of the eleven vegetable categories for each entry group (Adults & Kids)

- 4.4. The Biggest Vegetable Contest will be held annually and weighing stations will be set up at each of the following locations over a one week period in September. Photos will be taken of each contestant and/or their entries.

- Bear Canyon
- Cleardale
- Hines Creek
- Worsley

- 4.7. Winners will be announced at the end of the contest, and the pictures of winners and/or their winning entry will be published in the November County newsletter and the following April at the Agricultural Trade Show.

## **5. END OF POLICY**

ADOPTED Resolution: C639-17

December 12, 2017

AMENDED Resolution C506-18 (10-23-18)

October 23, 2018

AMENDED Resolution C552-19 (10/22/19)

October 22, 2019

# Clear Hills County

## Request For Decision (RFD)

Meeting:	<b>Agricultural Service Board Meeting</b>
Meeting Date:	November 17, 2020
Originated By:	Greg Coon, Agricultural Fieldman
Title:	<b>AGRICULTURAL FIELDMAN REPORT</b>
File No:	63-10-02

### DESCRIPTION:

At this time the Agricultural Fieldman will have an opportunity to present his report.

### BACKGROUND / PROPOSAL:

### ATTACHMENTS:

- Greg- Agricultural Fieldman Report-November 17, 2020
  - Rental Equipment Usage

### RECOMMENDED ACTION:

RESOLUTION by \_\_\_\_\_ that the Agricultural Service Board accepts the November 17, 2020 Agricultural Fieldman report for information.

Initials show support - Reviewed by: **Manager:** *ABj* **AgFieldman:** *GC*

Nov 17, 2020

PEST CONTROL

• **Wolves Claimed 2020 YTD:**

Total #	Total \$
21	\$7350.00

OTHER TOPICS

1. Both waterpump trailers had new tires installed and the wheel bearings replaced.
2. Loading Chute sandblasting and painting estimate came in at \$4375.00. We will not be proceeding with this.
3. New axle and drive assembly for grain extractor has arrived. It will be installed this week.
4. Electric sprayer control assembly has arrived and will be installed on new side by side this week.
5. PCBFA is going to look at trying to obtain funding for extension through CAP. They are hoping that if obtained, the partnering municipalities will continue with the matching funds that they contributed under the resource management stream funding.



January 1 - November 6, 2020

Rental Equipment	Rental Deposit	Rental Rates	Total Users	Total Days	Total
<b>Backpack Sprayer</b>	\$ 50.00	\$ -	1	1	\$ -
<b>Bale Scale</b>	\$ 100.00	\$ 30.00	2	2	\$ 30.00
<b>BBQ Trailer</b>	\$ 100.00	\$ 50.00	1	2	\$ 100.00
<b>Chairs</b>	\$ 50.00	\$0.50/chair	10	10	\$ 216.00
<b>Community Centre</b>	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	5	17	\$ 850.00
<b>Corral Panels</b>	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	0	0	\$ -
<b>Eco-Bran Applicator</b>	\$ 50.00	\$ -	0	0	\$ -
<b>Exta Hoses</b>	\$ 50.00	\$1.000/hose	0	0	\$ -
<b>Grain Bagger</b>	\$ 350.00	\$ 350.00	2	9	\$ 3,150.00
<b>Grain Bag Roller</b>	\$ 50.00	\$ -	14	14	\$ -
<b>Grain Bag Extractor</b>	\$ 350.00	\$ 350.00	6	13	\$ 4,550.00
<b>Grain Vac</b>	\$ 400.00	\$ 200.00	15	24	\$ 4,312.15
<b>Grill</b>	\$ 50.00	\$ 5.00	3	3	\$ 10.00
<b>Hand Held Rope Wick</b>	\$ 50.00	\$ -	1	1	\$ -
<b>Land Leveller</b>	\$ 260.00	\$ 130.00	6	12	\$ 1,560.00
<b>Loading Chute</b>	\$ 50.00	\$ 25.00	9	10	\$ 225.00
<b>Manure Spreader</b>	\$ 300.00	\$ 150.00	4	9	\$ 1,275.00
<b>Mulch Applicator</b>	\$ 50.00	\$ 25.00	0	0	\$ -
<b>Post Hole Auger</b>	\$ 50.00	\$ 25.00	0	0	\$ -
<b>Post Pounder</b>	\$ 250.00	\$ 125.00	13	17	\$ 2,250.00
<b>Pull/Push Roller Applicator</b>	\$ 50.00	\$ -	2	2	\$ -
<b>Quad Mount Rope Wick</b>	\$ 50.00	\$ -	0	0	\$ -
<b>Quad Mounted Sprayer</b>	\$ 50.00	\$ -	3	3	\$ -
<b>Quad Pull Type Sprayer</b>	\$ 50.00	\$ -	4	4	\$ -
<b>Rock Picker</b>	\$ 600.00	\$ 300.00	1	1	\$ -
<b>Rock Rake</b>	\$ 600.00	\$ 300.00	0	0	\$ -
<b>Roller Mill</b>	\$ 50.00	\$ 20.00	2	4	\$ 80.00
<b>Rotowiper</b>	\$ 150.00	\$ -	1	1	\$ -
<b>Sickle Mower</b>	\$ 100.00	\$ 50.00	0	0	\$ -
<b>Skidmount Sprayer</b>	\$ 50.00	\$ -	4	4	\$ -
<b>Smoke Signs</b>	\$ 60.00	\$ -	0	0	\$ -
<b>Steam Tables</b>	\$ 50.00	\$ 5.00	0	0	\$ -
<b>Tables</b>	\$ 50.00	\$1.00/table	10	11	\$ 97.00
<b>Toilets</b>	\$ 100.00	\$ 40.00	4	4	\$ 160.00
<b>Tree Spade</b>	\$ 300.00	\$ 50.00	2	2	\$ 50.00
<b>Truck Mount Sprayer</b>	\$ 200.00	\$ -	5	5	\$ -
<b>Wash Station</b>	\$ 50.00	\$ 10.00	3	3	\$ 30.00
<b>Water Pumps</b>	\$100 (summer) \$1000 (winter)	\$75 (summer) \$200 (winter)	13	32	\$ 2,900.00
<b>Wire Roller</b>	\$ 50.00	\$ 25.00	2	2	\$ 50.00
			148	222	\$ 21,895.15

Revenue	\$ 21,895.15
Expenses	\$ 39,194.68
loss	\$ (17,299.53)

# Clear Hills County

## Request For Decision (RFD)

Meeting:	<b>Agricultural Service Board Meeting</b>
Meeting Date:	November 17, 2020
Originated By:	Greg Coon, Agricultural Fieldman
Title:	<b>INFORMATION &amp; CORRESPONDENCE</b>
File No:	63-10-02

### DESCRIPTION:

The board is presented with correspondence for review.

### BACKGROUND:

Attached are documents for the Board's information:

### ATTACHMENTS:

- VSI – Letter – (63-10-40)

### RECOMMENDED ACTION:

RESOLUTION by \_\_\_\_\_ that this Agricultural Service Board receives the information & correspondence of November 17, 2020 as presented.

Initials show support - Reviewed by: Manager:

AgFieldman: 

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

A nonprofit organization providing veterinary care in Alberta

**BOX 137**

FAIRVIEW AB T0H 1L0

PH 780 835 5440

vsiservices16@gmail.com

November 7, 2020

Mr. Allan Rowe, CAO  
 Clear Hills County  
 Box 240  
 Worsley, AB T0H 3W0

Dear Allan

I am sending this letter as a correction to the letter send to you November 1, 2020. While the third quarter report of VSI expenditures, for your jurisdiction, that was e-mailed to [greg@clearhillscounty.ab.ca](mailto:greg@clearhillscounty.ab.ca) and [sarah@clearhillscounty.ab.ca](mailto:sarah@clearhillscounty.ab.ca) is correct, the VSI comparison was made with 2018, and not 2019 as intended. Please accept this correction, printed in **bold**.

Following is an estimate of your current VSI account status:

	Claims	Payments		Balance
Jan. 1, 2020			\$	6,779
Payments in 2020		\$ 56,700	\$	63,479
First Quarter	\$ 14,312		\$	49,167
Second Quarter	\$ 18,615		\$	30,552
Third Quarter	\$ 4,564		\$	25,987

Administrative fees and investment income have not been calculated or included for the first nine months of 2020.

Overall, VSI had a **5.5% decrease** in total claims for the third quarter of 2020 compared to 2019. Total costs have **decreased \$ 3,169** over the same time period.

Four (4) of the sixteen (16) VSI jurisdictions had an increase in their third quarter costs. Increases ranged from 7.7% to 87.0 % of 2019 third quarter costs. Decreases in the other twelve (12) jurisdictions ranged from 12.9 % to 70.3 % of 2019 third quarter costs.

For the year VSI cost **decreased by 2.5% or \$10,901**. Three (3) jurisdictions have increases between 9.2% and 20.8% for the year, nine (9) have decreases between 1.9 and 37.4%. Three (3) stayed virtually (within 1%) unchanged.

Your 2020 third quarter claims are \$ 809 (15.1%) lower than they were in 2019. For the year you are \$188 (0.5%) below last year's pace

If you have any questions or if you detect any errors in the report or in my calculations in this letter please let me know.

Yours sincerely

---

 Rik Vandekerkhove, Manager

cc Greg Coon  
 Sarah Hayward