

Photo Courtesy of Kent Torkelson



Grain, Grass & Growth April, 2015

www.chinookappliedresearch.ca

Growing Forward 2 Funding Update

Jesse Williams, CARA

Growing Forward 2 is a federal-provincial-territorial partnership with a mandate to drive an innovative, competitive and profitable Canadian agriculture and agri-food sector. As the second 5-year installment, Growing Forward 2 was very popular with rural producers in 2014. So much that you may have noticed numerous funding programs being closed in November due to overwhelming applications and limited funds.

April 1, 2015 marked the beginning of the 2015 fiscal year and promised changes within the funding program. While we anticipated that this date would bring the re-opening of many favored programs for producers, as of today, many of the programs are still closed to applications.

While Alberta Agriculture won't give a specific date we can expect program announcements, we can let you know which funding programs are currently accepting applications and which aren't.

On-Farm Stewardship

50-70% cost share of certain projects including riparian area fencing, year-round watering systems, shelterbelt establishment, livestock facility & permanent wintering site relocation, agricultural plastic waste management, improved pesticide management and

more!

Windbreaks, chem handlers, fuel tanks, low drift nozzles and auto boom height control are **no longer eligible for funding**.

To apply for any grants under the On-Farm Stewardship program you must have a completed Environmental Farm Plan. You can complete yours online with a CARA staff member.

On-Farm Water Management

One third of expenses up to a maximum of \$5000 per applicant for projects including well drilling, dugouts, dams, spring development, water tanks/storage/cisterns for low producing wells, buried pipelines, livestock watering components and more.

This program requires you to complete a Long Term Water Management Plan before being eligible for funding. A CARA staff member can help you with this, as well.

Business Management Skills Development

75% of expenses up to an individual maximum of \$10,000 for training in marketing, financial management, risk management, productivity improvement, leadership, human resources and more.

Traceability Technology Adoption

70% of expenses up to \$3500 for sheep and cow/calf producers to purchase RFID readers and corresponding software

The following programs are still closed to applications. These programs may or may not become available in the future.

Livestock Welfare Producer

For implementing low stress, low hazard environments for livestock, such as upgrading corral systems

Food Safety Systems Producer

For cattle squeeze, a scale, milk guards or computer software for tracking animal health

Animal Health Biosecurity Producer

For livestock quarantine pens, rodent control for poultry, for example.

On-Farm Energy Management

For energy efficient broilers, heaters, doors and insulation of new or existing farm buildings.

Business Opportunity

For business plans and assessments, market research, value chain development and succession planning

To get the most up to date information on program availability please visit www.growingforward.alberta.ca and click 'subscribe' on your favorite programs.

Spring Termination of Hay Land

ARD Agri-News

Traditionally, forage stands are terminated in the fall so that a good seedbed can be established and the sod root system has some time to decompose. However, hay stands can also be terminated in the spring. Producers just need to be aware of a number of factors that can impact success.

“Spring termination of hay land will delay the seeding date two to three weeks,” says Barry Yaremci, beef and forage specialist, Alberta Ag-Info Centre, Stettler. “In order for herbicide applications to be effective, sufficient plant material must be present. Grasses should be at the three to four leaf stage and legumes need to be actively growing to allow for good herbicide coverage. Seeding will need to be delayed three to five days after the herbicide application to allow thorough translocation into the forage plants and newly germinated weeds.”

A number of factors will influence the type of annual crop to be seeded says Yaremci.

“With sod seeding, the most consistent results have occurred with cereal crops such as barley or oats. The larger seed size with cereals allows seeds to be placed beneath the thatch layer into soil where good soil to seed contact occurs. Crop competitiveness must also be considered. Seed quality, seeding rate, seeding depth, crop height and fertilizer placement are all factors that producers need to consider.”

Soil moisture must be managed properly. In many areas of the province, conservation of spring moisture is essential for crop establishment. Direct seeding into sod will retain available soil moisture that would be lost if multiple tillage operations were used to prepare a seedbed. Even with direct seeding, it is important to recognize that available soil moisture will be reduced as the forage

species grows to an appropriate stage for spraying. Moisture conditions at the time of seeding must be evaluated, as does soil fertility.

“Remember that late seeded crops will have a shorter growing season to produce grain. In these situations, seeding a crop that can be used for silage or green feed offers a viable end use for these fields.”

Control of perennial species with the application of a glyphosate product is not as effective as fall application, notes Yaremci. “There is a 15 to 20 per cent reduction in control when spring applied. This could be caused by the plants emerging after the application or if the thatch is thick, the herbicide does not come into contact with the new growth. It’s likely that a fall application of glyphosate pre-harvest will be required to get the level of control that’s required.”

For more information, contact the Alberta Ag-Info Centre at 310-FARM (3276).

Remote Monitoring of Livestock Waterers



Ken Janzen, ARD

Some livestock producers use remote watering systems as an alternative to watering directly out of creeks, dugouts, and springs. Since these systems can be far from the power grid batteries are typically used to power these remote watering systems. Producers have been reluctant to adopt this technology because of the need to check the systems for battery recharge and pump functionality and due to a general distrust in the technology itself. Failure of either the batteries or the pump

would leave livestock without water for extended periods of time.

Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development, with funding from the *Growing Forward 2* Stewardship Program, identified existing alarm systems that could be installed on remote livestock watering sites and evaluated a small selection of these systems.

Methods

Three alarm systems were chosen to install on remote watering sites. These included the Beacon Light, Cellular and Satellite systems. Producers using remote livestock watering systems were identified and asked to participate in the evaluation of these alarm systems. The alarm systems were installed at the remote watering sites and configured to notify the producers in the event of low water levels in the trough and/or low battery voltages. The producers provided feedback on the effectiveness of the monitoring systems.

Results and Discussion

Initial feedback from producers testing these systems has been favorable. Producers appreciate that the monitoring system alerts them when problems occur. This gives the producers more confidence in their remote watering systems and allows them to reduce the frequency of site visits required to check on the remote watering systems.

Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development will continue to test the monitoring systems on livestock watering networks and collect producer feedback. A factsheet is currently being developed to provide producers with information on monitoring systems for remote livestock watering sites.

If you would like more information on this project, contact Ken Janzen at ken.janzen@gov.ab.ca.

THE CALVING CORNER



Beef Production Records: What Do I Keep?

Summarized by Jesse Williams, CARA

This past February, Alberta Agriculture hosted four events around the province dedicated to 'Managing Information for Profit in Your Cow Herd'. The events brought a multitude of presenters to speak with beef producers about what information is vital to capture on your farm, how to organize it and useful technology to analyze it in order to increase the return on investment of their cattle.

February has gone and went so below is a refresher. For the full deck of presentations from the ARD events please visit our website at www.chinookappliedresearch.ca.

Why Keep Production Records?

ARD Beef Development Specialist Pat Ramsey stressed the obvious answer to this question to event participants: You cannot manage what you do not measure. You cannot get where you are going unless you know where you are at! By keeping accurate production records you can make operational decisions on the reproductive, productive and financial status of your herd, which in turn, drives your profitability.

Analyzing Your Production Records

It is not simply enough just to record the data, but you need to take the time to analyze the information you gather. Ramsey explained the importance of not just using herd-wide data but to look at the lifetime productivity of individual cows. Use that information to make culling and breeding decisions for each animal.

In order to know your profitability, one needs to calculate their break-even price or 'unit cost of production'. This is simply your total costs divided by your total pounds of calf weaned.

$$\text{Unit Cost of Production} = \frac{\text{Total Costs}}{\text{Total lbs of Calf Weaned}}$$

There are two ways to decrease your unit cost of production (or break even point). You can decrease your total costs, which

the days of BSE made Canadian beef producers innovative experts at, or you can increase the total pounds of calf weaned.

To focus on the latter, there are multiple factors that can influence the total number of pounds of calf weaned. These include conception rate, calving rate, calving distribution, calf death loss, weaning rate and weaning weight. You should know all of the above to get a good sense of your herd's performance.

Ramsey recommended starting with the basics. Record the electronic RFID & management tag for each individual animal. To help with this you can use an RFID reader, either purchased with help from Growing Forward 2 or borrowed from CARA.

The next step is to keep herd counts on the number of females exposed to a bull, bred cows & heifers, live calves born, calves weaned and the number of cows that were culled, died or replaced.

Body Condition Scores should be recorded for each animal at both weaning and calving. Aim for 2.5-3 on the scale of 1-5. For more information visit www.bodyconditionscoring.ca.

Weights should be taken for each cow at weaning, each calf at birth & weaning, and each heifer at breeding time.

During calving, you can use the Verified Beef Program's handy booklets to record the dam ID, birthdate, calf ID (RFID or management), sex, calving ease, sire, birth & weaning weights for each calf born.

Calving dates are an essential part of the herd analysis. Cows that calve early in your calving season tend to continue to do so throughout their lives and are the most fertile & productive in your herd. Ideally, you should achieve greater than 70% of females calving within the first 21 days of your calving period. This equates to greater than 70% of your females being bred within their first cycle of estrus after being exposed to bulls.

$$\text{Calving Distribution} = \frac{\% \text{ of Females that Calve}}{21 \text{ days}}$$

$$\text{Conception Rate} = \frac{\# \text{ Bred}}{\# \text{ of Females Exposed}}$$

You should aim for less than 5% open cows in your herd per year, however the Western Beef Development Center found that the five year average (2010-2014) was 7.7% in Alberta.

$$\text{Calving Rate} = \frac{\# \text{ of Live Calves}}{\# \text{ of Females Exposed}}$$

$$\text{Weaning Rate} = \frac{\# \text{ of Calves Weaned}}{\# \text{ of Females Exposed}}$$

$$\text{Growth} = \frac{\text{lbs of Calf Weaned}}{\text{lbs of Cow Wintered}}$$

Weaning weight as a percentage of dam weight should meet or exceed 45%. The Western Beef Development Center found that from 2010-2014 the five year average weaning weight in Alberta was 508 lbs.

$$\text{Culling Percentage} = \frac{\# \text{ Culled}}{\text{Jan 1st cow count}}$$

$$\text{Cow Death Loss} = \frac{\# \text{ of Cows That Died}}{\text{Jan 1st Cow Count}}$$

$$\text{Calf Death Loss} = 1 - \frac{\# \text{ Calves Weaned}}{\# \text{ Born}}$$

There are a multitude of ways to stay organized when recording production statistics, whether you use a good old fashioned pen and paper, a software program or an app on your phone. Ramsey provided a great comparison of apps & software programs that you may choose to use on your farm, including cost, available grants and compatibility with industry systems. You can check it out on our website at www.chinookappliedresearch.ca. The tools range from free to thousands of dollars so it is important to research your options. Ramsey does add, however, that with the average cost of production being \$650 per cow, identifying one female that is underperforming each year, could pay for a record keeping program quickly.

C-2000 Club Looking for Farmers

Dara Calon, Assistant Ag Fieldman
Starland County

The Delia C-2000 Club started in early winter 1992 after Barry Mason and his father Albert attended an ACTS Soil Conservation Workshop in Edmonton. The information provided was very valuable, and they found many other farmers there with similar visions for the future direction of conservation farming and agriculture. Of course, the theme was “soil conservation”, and the need for new information at the time was very great. The volume of dust clouds in the area was not acceptable, and many were not pleased with the archaic farming practices that sponsored soil erosion from both wind and water. While enjoying this new information in Edmonton, they met with many farmers and discovered that the Alberta Wheat Pool had started an initiative coined “Conservation 2000”.

Wanting to take advantage of this and bring new information to farmers in the area, John Rogers and Barry and Albert Mason began building a farmer club called, you guessed it.... “Delia Conservation 2000 Club”. John allowed the first meeting to take place in one of the old wheat pool offices rent free. The club called and rallied with many interested farmers, including Gordan Friedley, Art Trout, Ray Trout, Murray Marshall, Ken Friedley, Bob Herzog, Don Benedict and Alan Hampton. There were a total of 12 farmers at the first meeting which grew to a membership of 22 members by 1995. From there they built a solid foundation of knowledge through various speakers at the

meetings, as well as each farmer discussing how they might change a few things for the good of the soil. Field trips were also set up along with area tours regarding new practices that each member tried. The first C-2000 Workshop was held in 1994 with a full day of activities with lunch and a Dinner Theatre performance by the “Prairie Fire Theatre Company”, where 120 people attended at the Community Hall in Delia.

With the club now being in its 24th year it is easy to see that the direction of the club has changed significantly. The shortening of the original name to C-2000 is here to stay, but the club now struggles to keep the interest alive. The C-2000 Club still offers a wide range of information on agronomy, marketing and conservation that many farmers may not be aware of. There will always be struggles in farming, new technologies and better ways of doing things, and the C-2000 club aims to provide this information to its members. Meetings are held from 9:00 am to 12:00 pm the second Monday of every month from November to April in the Delia Hall meeting room. A fantastic hot lunch is always provided, and it’s guaranteed you will leave having learned something new, whether it is information on the latest herbicides, agronomy, what the markets are up to or even some good old fashioned farmer gossip. The C-2000 Club welcomes new members to bring ideas and innovation to the table. For more information on the club, contact Barry Mason at 403-364-2129.

Farm Safety: Hand Signals on the Farm



Cropchoice\$ Decision Making Tool

ARD Agri-News

Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development (ARD) has released the 2015 version of their free Cropchoice\$ software tool.

“Spring is almost here and growers are firming up their new crop plans,” says Rawlin Thangaraj, production crops economist, ARD. “With many crops to choose from based on soil fertility, moisture, prices and margins, planning is important. Cropchoice\$ can help you

customize the best crop choices for your land.”

Cropchoice\$ provides users with the ability to choose from 40 different crops and evaluate 8 different scenarios. Each scenario can accommodate 32 fields. Users can either use their own costs and land rents to build their crop plan or use the AgriProfit\$ costs already built into the program.

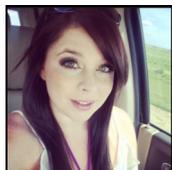
“Crop prices and yields are constantly changing,” says Thangaraj. “What are the best and worst case outcomes for your

crop plans? You can find out with Cropchoice\$ - a unique tool as it provides range of outcomes along with risks associated with such outcomes. If you are thinking of insuring your crop to offset the risk, you’ll be pleased to know that Cropchoice\$ is already updated with 2015 premium rates. Get CropChoice\$ and start your planning today!”

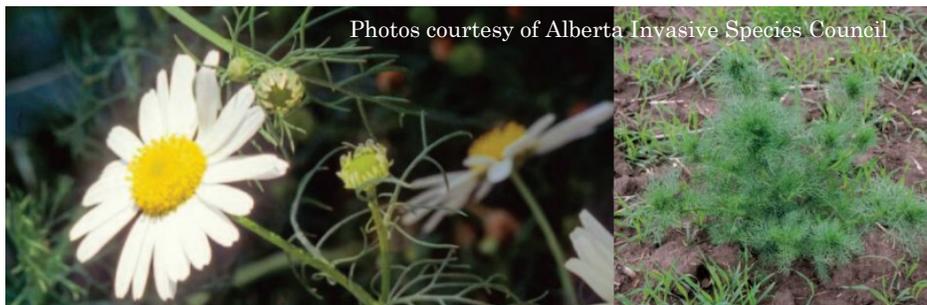
The Cropchoice\$ tool is free and is available for download from Ropin’ the Web. For more information, call the Ag-Info Centre at 310-FARM.



Weed of the Month: Scentless Chamomile



*Justine Simpson,
Special Areas No 2
Ag Fieldman*



Photos courtesy of Alberta Invasive Species Council

Overview

Scentless Chamomile can behave as an annual, biennial, or sometimes a perennial, but reproduces by seed only. Plants are usually very bushy and have a fibrous root system. It continually blooms, forms seed, and seeds germinate throughout the growing season: fall seedlings overwinter and are usually first to flower in spring.

Did You Know?

- A single, robust plant can occupy one full square metre and produce up to one million seeds.
- Scentless Chamomile and Oxeye daisy are often mistaken for each other as the flowers are nearly identical, but the leaves are very different.

Habitat

Scentless chamomile is well adapted to heavy clay soils and tolerates both periodic flooding and dry sites. It is a poor competitor but establishes quickly on disturbed sites. The seeds float on water and are widely dispersed this way.

Identification

Stems: Stems are erect to semi-erect,

highly branched, may be reddish in color, and can grow up to 1 m tall. There can be a few to many stems per plant.

Leaves: Leaves are alternate and very finely divided into short segments (carrot-like) and odorless when crushed. Basal leaves disappear by flowering time.

Flowers: Flowers are composed of a yellow central disk surrounded by white petals. The flowers are borne singly at the end of stems and have numerous bracts, arranged in overlapping rows.

Seeds: Seeds are tiny (about 2 mm), ribbed and dark brown. Seeds develop and become viable quickly.

Prevention

Scentless Chamomile does not compete well with vigorous, healthy plant communities. Dispersal by weed seed contamination in crop/grass seed and livestock forage is common. It can be very difficult to eradicate in crop situations.

Control

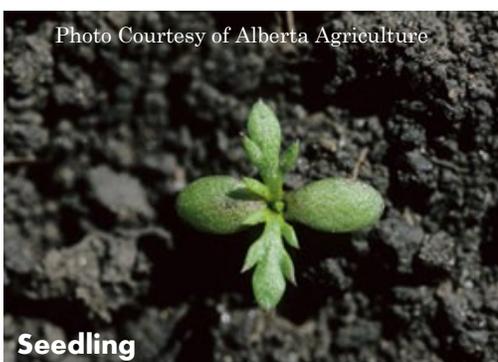
Cultivation: Late fall and early spring

tillage will control rosettes. Frequent, shallow tillage can help exhaust the seed bank by repeatedly destroying germinating seedlings. Equipment must be cleaned after.

Chemical: Aminopyralid (alone or in a product mix with 2,4-D or Metsulfuron-methyl), Chlorsulfuron, Clopyralid (alone or in a product mix with MCPA), Dicamba, Glufosinate ammonium, Hexazinone, Picloram, MCPA (in a product mix with Bromoxynil), Metsulfuron-methyl and Tribenuron-methyl (in a product mix with Thifensulfuron-methyl) are registered for use on scentless chamomile.

*Always check product labels to ensure the herbicide is registered for use on the target plant in Canada by the Pest Management Regulatory Agency. Always read and follow label directions. Consult your local Agricultural Fieldman or Certified Pesticide Dispenser for more information.

Biological: A seed-head feeding weevil, *Omphalopion hookeri*, and a gall midge, *Rhopalomyia*



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AAAF Association of
Agricultural Fieldmen

Advancing Women In Agriculture

Jesse Williams, CARA



Debbie Travis presenting at AWC

This past April 6th & 7th the ladies of our agriculture industry took over downtown Calgary, or at least the Hyatt Regency Hotel. The Advancing Women in Agriculture Conference West brought together 570 women from over 225 organizations that span from BC to Newfoundland to network, share stories and exchange ideas around agriculture

While the event is only in it's second year, creator Iris Meck brought a broad variety of speakers for the ladies to enjoy,

ranging from inspirational entrepreneurs like DIY reality TV star Debbie Travis and Twitter Canada Director Kirstine Stewart, to expert boardroom networkers like venture capitalist Courtenay Wolfe to Saskatchewan Deputy Minister of Agriculture Alanna Koch and powerhouse industry professionals from the likes of Dow AgroSciences, DuPont, Bayer & Monsanto.

The event was created to give 'every woman working in agriculture the opportunity to achieve success in her career, family, community, finances and relationships', says the event's website. And that it did. Common themes throughout the event included:

- 'Just say yes!' to opportunities. Don't be afraid to stretch your comfort zone.
- Think of leadership as a choice, not a title. Surround yourself with a strong team of experts and let them flourish. Micromanaging your team simply doesn't cut it anymore.
- Show appreciation for those around you– Keep an attitude of

gratitude!

- Focus on excellence, not perfection. We all make mistakes. Own up to them & move on.
- Be authentic & genuine. Be the same person in the boardroom as you are at home or in the field. People will respect that.

While each presenter had their own set of success tips to share with the crowd, all shared the above common threads.

If you are interested in learning more about the event visit their website at www.advancingwomenconference.ca or search the hashtag #AWCwest2015 on Twitter.

The third annual Advancing Women in Agriculture Conference is set to be held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Calgary March 28-29, 2016. Mark your calendars!

12TH ANNUAL SOUTHERN ALBERTA GRAZING SCHOOL FOR WOMEN



DINOSAUR PROVINCIAL PARK
JULY 22ND & 23RD, 2015



TOPICS INCLUDE:

- Grazing Practices
- Range Health
- Plant & Weed ID
- U of A Research Ranch
- Riparian Health
- Riparian Grazing
- Ranching Women
- Aquatic Invasives
- Integrated Pest Management
- Animal Welfare: Jennifer Woods

REGISTRATION DEADLINE: JULY 10TH
REGISTRATION FEE: \$100.00 Meals Included
(Accommodation Not Included)

ACCOMMODATION OPTIONS:

Camping Dinosaur Provincial Park, \$38/night
Cabin Rentals, double occupancy \$30/night
Call Holly White at (403) 633 0352 to book accommodation at Dinosaur Provincial Park
Brooks – 30 Minute Drive

For more information or to register contact
Amanda Halawell: ahalawell@cowsandfish.org
Phone (403) 451-1182 Fax (403) 274-0007

www.southernalbertagsw.blogspot.ca



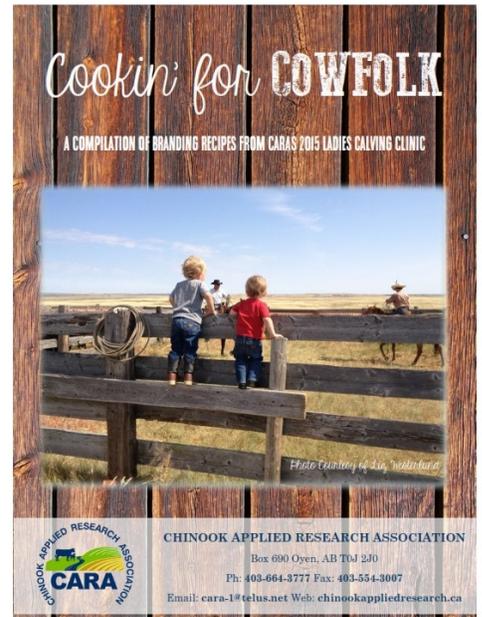
Find us on Facebook!
"Grazing School for Women"



Use the Hashtags
#RanchingWomen #SAGSW2015

**The CARA
Cookin' For Cow Folk
Recipe Book is now available
online at
www.chinookappliedresearch.ca**

This fun collection of branding recipes was brought together by the women that attended the 2015 Ladies Calving Clinic. Thanks for sharing ladies!



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Soil Sampling is a Valuable Tool

Adapted from ARD's 'Soil Sampling & Crop Nutrient Requirements: Critical Tools for the Nutrient Management Toolkit' by Len Kryzanowski

Field sampling and soil testing has become an important tool for assessing soil fertility and arriving at proper fertilizer recommendations. It's also a valuable management aid for studying soil changes resulting from cropping practices and for diagnosing specific cropping problems. Soil testing provides an index for the nutrient availability in soil and is a critical step in nutrient management planning. Soil sampling technique, timing of sampling and type of analysis need to be considered for accurate results. The biggest problem in the effective use of soil testing is proper and representative sampling. Proper soil sampling will provide accurate soil test

results and reliable nutrient recommendations.

Crop nutrient requirements for optimum crop growth are dependent upon adequate supplies of crop nutrients. The total nutrient removal by a crop depends on the yield – higher yields will mean greater amounts of nutrients removed by the crop. Healthy, high-yielding crops can vary considerably in the nutrient concentration in the grain, straw, and forage. Nutrients not actually removed from the land are returned to the soil in organic residues. Crop removal should be adjusted in proportion to the actual yield. Crop removal calculators such as the [Crop Nutrient Tool of the NRCS USDA](#) or the [AFFIRMV2.0 Software](#) available at www.agric.gov.ab.ca provide an estimation of the nutrients removed with a specific crop yield. However, crop



2015
International
Year of Soils

nutrient requirements are not as simple as replacing the nutrients removed by a crop. Nutrient removal should be an important consideration in overall soil fertility management, but nutrient management based solely on nutrient removal could lead to nutrient deficiencies or result in overuse of some nutrients. The behavior of each nutrient, nutrient sources, soil nutrient levels, nutrient use efficiency, soil properties, and crops to be grown must also be considered.

The Chinook Applied Research Association offers soil sampling and analyses to local producers. To book an appointment call CARA at (403) 664-3777.

Use Your #FarmVoices on April 22, Earth Day



Jesse Williams, CARA

You may recall seeing an inspirational agriculture youtube video pop up via your social media sites lately called 'Carry on farmer, carry on'. This 3.5 minute video was created by Bashaw, AB based organization FarmOn.com to spearhead the 2015 #FarmVoices movement in honor of Earth Day coming up on April 22nd.

If you haven't yet seen the video you can visit FarmOn.com or CARA's website to see what the hype is all about. Filmed in Alberta, the clip features many local faces, including Leona Dargis who you may have heard speak at CARA's Cooperator's Night this past February.

This will be the third year that FarmOn.com has encouraged young farmers and ranchers to take social media by storm, to tell their story of food

production, sustainability and what they love about farming. While FarmOn.com is located very close to us, participants will use the hashtag #FarmVoices on Twitter, Facebook and Instagram to share their stories with individuals around the globe.

The FarmOn Foundation urges all producers to take part in Earth Day by explaining "What's your life story? Everyone has one, and it's the most valuable asset you possess. Our stories are what makes each one of us unique, but they're also what ties us all together. Through common challenges, fears, hopes and aspirations, our stories thread through the fabric of agriculture – lifting our hearts and uniting our dreams."

The FarmOn.com website recommends three questions to focus your social media #FarmVoices posts on:

1. What do you love about farming?
2. What challenge do you face that threatens your ability to farm?
3. How do you care for your land and animals?

The website also provides free downloadable resources such as posters, twibbons, Facebook badges, cover photos and more, to start the conversation

around agriculture. For a cost, you can even order 'Keep Calm and Farm On' merchandise.

If you aren't active on social media but would still like to follow along, you can visit farmon.com/pages/farmvoices.aspx, which is a live stream of all #FarmVoices hashtags used across the world.



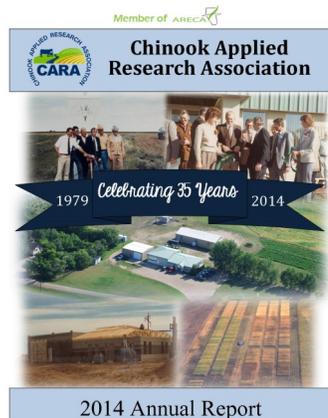
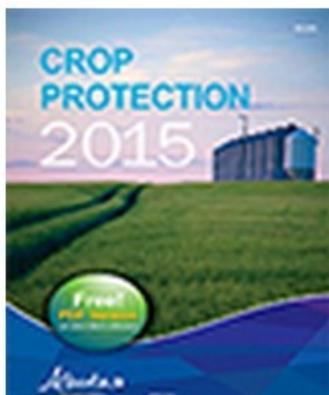


CARA Calendar of Events

Date	Event Details
May 5 & 6 Calgary	Livestock Transport Conference Guest Speaker: Temple Grandin To register visit www.livestocktransport.ca
May 26 & 27 Calgary	Ingredients for Success– Food Innovation 2015 To register visit imcievents.ca
June TBA	Curt Pate Cattle Handling Demonstration & Workshop For more information call CARA at (403) 664-3777
June 17-19 Calgary	UCVM 2015 Beef Cattle Conference Pushing the Frontiers of Beef Cattle Health Register by visiting www.vet.ucalgary.ca/beef
June 30 Oyen	Peter Donovan of Soil Carbon Coalition visits CARA Register by calling CARA at (403) 664- 3777
July (dates TBA) Consort & Hanna	CARA Crop Walks & Demos For more information call CARA at (403) 644-3777
July 21 & 22, tentatively Lethbridge	Sanfoin Training Workshops For more information call CARA at (403) 664-3777
July 22 & 23 Dinosaur Provincial Park	Southern Alberta Grazing School for Women Register by calling (403) 541-1182 or email ahalawell@cowandfish.org
July (dates TBA) Oyen	Soil Scientist Dr. Christine Jones of Australia visits CARA Register by calling CARA at (403) 664-3777
August (dates TBA) North Dakota	FFGA Grazing & Soil Management Trip For more information visit www.foothillsforage.com
December 8-10 Edmonton, Radisson Hotel	Western Canada Conference on Soil Health Registration TBA

'Blue Books' Are Now Available!

You can now order the 2015 edition online at www.agriculture.alberta.ca/blue or call ARD's Publication Office at 780-427-0391



Members receive CARA's Annual Reports free! You can become a member for \$20/year by calling the CARA Office.

The 2015 edition of Alberta Agriculture's 'Silage Varieties for Alberta' is now available. You can order your copy by calling 310-FARM.



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