

Photo by Hayley Crowle of Alkali Lake Farms



Member of ARECA

## Grain, Grass & Growth March, 2015

[www.chinookappliedresearch.ca](http://www.chinookappliedresearch.ca)

# Ladies Calving Clinic

Jesse Williams, CARA

Over 120 ladies from east-central Alberta were in attendance on Monday February 23rd, 2015 at the Hanna Legion Hall to sharpen their calving knowledge with CARA. This first-of-its-kind event for the area was overwhelmingly supported by women from Hanna, Byemoor, Veteran, Consort, Oyen, Pollockville, Brooks and everywhere in between.

Dr. Tamara Quaschnick of Steadfast Veterinary Services ([www.steadfastvet.com](http://www.steadfastvet.com)) in Hanna graciously volunteered her time and expertise to walk attendees through the three stages of calving, different position complications and post-partum cow care. Dr. Quaschnick was able to demonstrate each calving position and technique using a very unique teaching model. UFA of Hanna allowed CARA to use

their state of the art life size calving models named 'Lucy' & 'Lou' for Dr. Quaschnick's demonstration. CARA would like to extend a big Thank You to the staff of UFA that made Lucy & Lou's trip a success.

Volunteer participants were able to use calving chains, lubricant and obstetrical gloves to physically pull Lou from Lucy in a variety of abnormal birthing positions.

Dr. Quaschnick gave participants a double sided handout to pin on their fridges for quick reference during calving season. If you would like a copy of that handout please visit the CARA website at [www.chinookappliedresearch.ca](http://www.chinookappliedresearch.ca).

The second guest speaker of the evening, Sue Giles, represented the Canadian Cattle Identification Agency (CCIA). Sue devoted her time to remind producers of

the compulsory producer participation of the Canadian Livestock Tracking System, it's updates and changes since its introduction in 2001.

When you hear CCIA you probably think of age verification and the yellow RFID tags that all cattle legally have to wear when leaving the farm. As part of those programs, every producer is required to have a Premise ID. Sue explained that although Premise ID's have always been encouraged, the CCIA will be more strictly enforcing their use. All livestock producers now must present a valid premise ID for their farm in order to sell livestock or purchase farm supply products such as cattle vaccines.

She also recommended cattle producers update their premise ID information to include all legal land locations that their livestock may be located on throughout

Continued on next page





## THE CALVING CORNER

### ...Ladies Calving Clinic Cont'd

the year, even if the land is rented. At the moment it is only mandated that you record your home quarter location, however Sue explained that in the case of a disease outbreak the CCIA would better be able to communicate with producers with cattle in affected areas if all locations were recorded. She used the example that if you were a producer based out of Hanna but rented land in Stettler, should a notifiable disease occur, Hanna residents may not be identified as at risk and therefore would not be provided information on the outbreak. If the Hanna producer had registered their

Stettler location on their Premise ID account however, the CCIA would be able to get that producer accurate warning.

To obtain a Premise ID, update your account or check to see if you have a valid ID, you can contact [www.canadaid.com](http://www.canadaid.com) or your CCIA field rep through your local auction mart.

Overall, CARA considered the Ladies Calving Clinic a huge success and would like to thank all of the ladies in attendance, the guest speakers and the

many door prize sponsors that helped make this event so much fun! CARA will likely host a similar event in a neighboring town in the winter of 2016. If you have any topic or location suggestions please contact Jesse at [carajw@telus.net](mailto:carajw@telus.net).

#### RECIPE EXCHANGE

Thank you to all the ladies who gave us their favorite branding recipes. If you have a recipe or branding photo you'd like to share in our Recipe Book please email them to [carajw@telus.net](mailto:carajw@telus.net).

## Pasture Lease Agreement Negotiation

*Ted Nibourg, ARD*

"The calls are starting to come into the Alberta Ag-Info Centre asking about pasture rents," says Ted Nibourg, farm business management specialist, Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development, Stettler. "What is different this year is the increase in requests for formal lease agreements. This is likely reflective of the positive financial state of the cow/calf sector."

A written lease spells out the responsibilities and obligations of all parties involved in the lease and methods of resolving disputes.

The key components of a written lease are:

- Full names and addresses of both tenant and landowner.
- Legal description of the leased land, acres involved and agreed upon carrying capacity.
- Duration or tenure of the lease and length of the grazing season.
- Details on the amount, details and timing of the rental payment.
- Responsibilities for fence maintenance, pasture maintenance (weed control, brush control, fertility, etc.), water provision and maintenance.
- Responsibilities for major improvements (new fence, dugouts, water systems, road access, etc.).
- Restrictions and responsibilities relating to pasture management and general cattle management.
- Responsibilities for cattle supervision and the scope of the supervision.
- Responsibilities for death loss and disappearance. Responsibility for these are negotiated between the tenant and landowner subject to overall animal health, temperament and security of pasture facilities.

- Restrictions on the health status of cattle coming into the pasture.
- Right of entry.
- Method of resolving disputes.
- Lease renegotiation terms.
- Right of first refusal.
- Rights of assignment or sublease.
- Ways and means of lease termination.
- Witnessed by a third party.
- Dated and signed by all parties.

"Other clauses can be added depending on the needs of either party," says Nibourg. "One clause that has become prevalent, especially during years of drought, is a pull clause. In the event of prolonged or late season dry periods, this clause allows the landowner to give the tenant two weeks' notice to pull their cattle in order to avoid overgrazing and subsequent long-term damage to the pasture. The two-week notice allows the tenant time to make alternative arrangements."

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



# Blocks, Tubs, Minerals or Supplements?

Barry Yaremcio, Beef & Forage Specialist  
ARD Ag-Info Centre Stettler

After talking to various retailers, one comment comes out loud and clear. Sales of lick tubs, molasses blocks, mineral products and protein supplement sales are way up from previous years. One would question: Is the product or products used the proper choice for the type of animal fed and the feeds that are in the feeding program. Is the product or products used a cost effective method to supply additional nutrients to a feeding program? Do these products have the capability to supply the nutrients that are required?

There are three things needed before a decision can be made whether or not any added products are required. Are the feeds tested? What are the weights of the animals you are feeding? And how much of each feed is supplied daily (ie: do you know the weights of the bales)? Without answers to these questions, any attempt to provide a balanced ration by experience or guess and by golly can lead to big problems. If the quality of the feeds is not known there is no way to know if the tub, block, mineral or supplement is actually needed. If there is no defined starting point in the process it is difficult to know if the actions taken are helping or hurting the situation.

Over the last year, the value of cows and calves has increased dramatically. It is understandable that farm and ranch owners or managers are trying to maximize the number of healthy calves born this year. They also require a high reproductive efficiency for the upcoming breeding season. This is sound management. It is well understood that nutrition has a big part to play in calving and re-breeding success. Good management also involves achieving the objectives as efficiently as possible. This includes minimizing the costs when feeding and supplementing cows. Harlan Hughes a beef economist in North Dakota stated in the mid 1990's, that reducing winter feeding costs by one dollar (\$1) increases overall profitability of the operation by \$2.48.

Typically, supplementation programs supply energy, protein, minerals,

vitamins or a combination of the four. Does the product of choice meet requirements? In the first situation let us assume that the ration is short of protein and one pound of a 20% protein block (\$385 / tonne, or 17.5 cents a pound) is required. How does this cost compare to adding wheat distillers grains with solubles (WDG) at 10 cents a pound which has 48% protein. To provide the same amount of protein, the distiller should be fed at 0.4 pounds at a cost of four cents per head per day. The WDG needs to be fed with grain or pellets. The cost of processing and delivering the grain needs to be calculated into the total cost. With the grain and distillers' feeding plan, it is relatively safe to assume that every animal will receive some grain / protein every feeding. When feeding tubs, blocks, supplements or mineral free choice; there is no way to know how much product an animal is consuming and at what interval. The free choice system has the greatest risk of not achieving the intake that is needed.

In the above example, a 1400 pound cow in late pregnancy requires a 9% protein diet (dry basis) or roughly 1020 grams of protein per day. Adding one pound of a 20% block or supplement increases protein content in the ration by 90 grams. The protein content of the diet increases by 0.5% on a dry matter basis. If the supplied ration is at 8%, adding one pound of a 20% product improves the situation, but it does not meet requirements. Without feed test results, the ration could easily be 12% protein and there is a protein supplementation cost of 17 cents a day per cow that is not required. This is hard earned money that does not need to be spent.

When feeding cereal silage, greenfeed or swath grazing to pregnant cows, the largest problem associated with these feeds is a lack of calcium and magnesium. In this situation an added product should have more calcium than phosphorus. Most block and tub products along with some minerals have equal amounts of calcium and phosphorus or generally a 2 : 1 calcium to phosphorus ratio. In many situations the calcium to phosphorus ration in a mineral product may need to be 8 : 1 or higher (similar to a feedlot type mineral) to bring calcium and phosphorus levels into line.

Tub or block products have lower calcium and phosphorus levels compared to a dry mineral. It is difficult to have minerals stay in suspension during the manufacturing process. To successfully register a feed product the Canadian Food Inspection Agency requires that the nutrient content in the first block must be the same as what is found in the last block in a batch. Calcium and phosphorus are difficult to keep in solution during the mixing and manufacturing phase; thus the lower concentration in the final product. It is generally more efficient and more economical to feed a dry mineral to provide calcium or phosphorus in a ration rather than using a tub or block.

In a swath grazing situation where the feed contains 0.32% calcium and 0.2% phosphorus and the calcium content in the tub or block is 4.7% calcium and 1.75% phosphorus; it would require 3.9 pounds of the block product to achieve a 2 : 1 calcium to phosphorus ratio in the final feeding program. Cost would be \$0.63 per head per day (at 17.5 cents a pound). There would be other nutritional problems if this feeding program was followed. Some nutrients would be excessive and it could cause a reduction in performance. A second option would be to feed 0.067 pounds (30 grams) of limestone (38 % calcium) to achieve the 2 : 1 ratio. The cost would be one to two cents per head per day. If a feedlot type mineral with 24% calcium and 8% phosphorus is used and fed at 0.25 pounds a day, the cost would be roughly 8 cents per head per day. The key is to minimize expense but provide a proper ration.

Every farm or ranch is different and there are many possible feed combinations to provide a balanced ration. Unfortunately, there is no single answer that will fit all situations. Adopting a feeding practice must fit your management style and operation. It is not acceptable to copy what a neighbor is doing because it seems to be a reasonable thing to do. Use a pencil and paper or computer to figure out costs. If necessary, consult with a nutritionist to balance the ration or if you are comfortable; use a ration balancing program such as CowBytes to do the work yourself.

## “This Business of Farming”

Land Investments, Succession Planning, Marketing and What to Expect from the Weatherman were the topics of CARA’s *This Business of Farming Seminar* on March 2 in Oyen.

25 producers joined a discussion with Farm Business Advisor Merle Good, who provided some guidelines on determining the level of land payments a farm can sustain. He emphasized that understanding specific farm circumstance, costs of production and access to other available resources is essential in making wise investment decisions. Merle then shared his tax management expertise regarding succession planning and land transfer.

Storm Hunter Mark Robinson provided some insight into

what to expect regarding weather patterns for east central Alberta in 2015. Mark is a severe weather expert based out of Toronto and is featured on the Weather Network. His passion for storm chasing and extreme weather events was very obvious in his presentation and a hurried exit to track a weather event destined for Ontario.

Neil Blue, ARD Marketing Specialist, explained why the cattle market is currently so strong and how these conditions contribute to maintaining strength for the cow/calf operator in the near future. Well known Crop Market Consultant Lee Melvill then provided a market forecast for several cereal, oilseed and pulse crops.



Merle Good



Mark Robinson

## Big Changes to Alberta’s EFP?

Jesse Williams, CARA

The Environmental Farm Plan has been completed by over 12,000 producers in Alberta since its introduction. The program gained popularity with producers because of the access to certain Growing Forward funding, however the program was designed to help producers self-identify and assess environmental risks and opportunities within their operations.

Currently, a producer completes an EFP with their local technician either in a binder or online. After the technician approves the Farm Plan, they will give the producer a letter of completion and return all materials to the producer. The technicians are bound by confidentiality with the producer and no information is given to the Alberta Government or other organizations, besides the number of EFP’s completed each year. However, this may change in the future.

EFP’s new Director, Paul Watson, shared

his vision of a potentially verifiable EFP program that would entail on-farm visits to verify that the Farm Plans set out by the technician and producer are followed through within indicated timelines. Watson introduced to EFP technicians at their annual training meeting in Leduc at the beginning of March, that the food industry is looking harder at sustainability, particularly in the livestock sector and how it relates to the environment. A possibly mandatory EFP with the ability to be verified could help to alleviate consumer’s concerns about how their food is raised.

Portions of Alberta’s Environmental Farm Plan are already being incorporated into the Alberta poultry, potato and dairy sectors in a similar way. Jenna Griffin with the Egg Farmers of Alberta explained how their organization adapted the EFP into their Producer Environmental Egg Program (PEEP), beginning in 2011. While the program was meant to be voluntary to demonstrate the egg industry’s commitment to

environmental sustainability, in 2014 one hundred percent of egg producers in Alberta completed a PEEP, which entails a yearly on-farm agent visit to assess environmental risks.

Griffin explained that retailers aren’t looking for a specific number to indicate sustainability, they are searching for producers that are willing to commit to a sustainability plan long-term. This gives consumers the comfort they are looking for when choosing food products.

While Watson does not have a definitive time line on when we may see changes to our current EFP, he does feel strongly that it will become a component of Alberta’s Verified Beef Producer program and urges all farmers/ranchers to complete their Farm Plan sooner rather than later to be prepared should a mandatory verifiable EFP ever come to fruition.

You can completed your EFP with a CARA staff member at no charge to you.



# Weed of the Month: Burdock



*James Skjenna,  
Special Areas No 3  
Ag Fieldman*

are designed for dispersal by readily attaching to whatever animal may brush past.

## Control Measures

- **Tillage:** will kill plants in the rosette stage as Burdock is intolerant of cultivation.
- **Mowing/cutting:** can eliminate seed production; ideally this should be done after the plant has bolted, but before flowering
- **Chemical:** Picloram in product combination with 2,4-D, and Triclopyr are registered for use on common burdock. Always check product labels to ensure the herbicide is registered for the use on the target plant in Canada by the Pest Management Regulatory Agency. Always read and follow directions

## Overview

Burdock is an introduced biennial that forms a rosette of leaves the first year of growth and large, stout flowering bolt with many branches the second year. It does well in areas with moist fertile soils like riparian areas and in areas that have been recently disturbed. Its prickly seed heads

## Did You Know?

- Burdock was the inspiration for the invention of Velcro by George de Mestral in the early 1940's
- Great burdock was and still is used as a vegetable. To this day the roots are still favored in Asian cooking.

### Common Burdock

### Great Burdock

### Woolly Burdock

			
<b>Leaves</b>	-Rosette leaves are large, hairy and heart shaped -Leaf edges are wavy or toothed -Woolly on the undersides and dark green above	-Triangular to broadly ovate -Leaf surface is smooth or thinly grey-hairy towards the outer edges -Green -Sparsely short-hairy or hairless in the median	-Green -Alternate -Oval shaped -Upper leaf edges may have short, cob webbed hairs
<b>Stems</b>	-Erect, coarse, branched and thick -Reddish tinge and may be grooved or angular -Mature plants grow 100-300 cm tall	-100-300cm tall - Branched, and rough - May be grooved and are green but can become purple tinged as the plant matures	-Can grow 250cm and are branched -Erect and grooved with white cob webbed hairs -Light green colour
<b>Flowers</b>	-Purple -Born in short stalked clusters along the stems -Spiny hooked brackets surround the florets	- Purple (occasionally white) - flower heads occur in clusters	-Florets are Rose purple -Covered with spiny involucre scales which are densely covered in cob webbed hairs

**Stay Connected!**



@AAAFfieldmen



**AAAF Association of Agricultural Fieldmen**

[www.aaaf.ab.ca](http://www.aaaf.ab.ca)

## Is A Drought Coming Our Way?

Jesse Williams, CARA



L to R: Yamily Zavala, Drew Lerner, Jesse Williams

In collaboration with ARECA, MD of Provost and several of the commodity commissions, CARA brought renowned meteorologist, founder and president of World Weather Inc, Drew Lerner, from Kansas, USA to Alberta on March 12th, 2015.

Lerner's visit was part of the Crop

Strategy Seminar held in Provost, which included an array of farming related topics such as pest forecasts, grain market outlooks, seeding tips and a pulse producer panel to help farmers prepare for the quickly approaching crop year.

### SPRING

Lerner predicted that spring for east central Albertans will carry a very low risk of flooding. If we see no greater precipitation in the next few weeks, Lerner predicts that east central AB will be the first to dry down and this may have farmers seeding more aggressively. The remainder of March should see normal to above normal temperatures but very little surplus moisture is being predicted.

### SUMMER

Due to possible significant El Nino events and the presence of an 18 year cycle, Lerner predicts that summer will have a warm, dry bias. While he is not forecasting a drought with any certainty,

he explains that statistically a drought is very plausible, and the degree of dryness experienced in our region will depend on exactly where a ridge of high pressure falls over the prairies. His best estimate is that east central Alberta will experience warm temperatures, low humidity and low precipitation.

Lerner's presentation from the Crop Strategy Seminar in Provost is available on CARA's website ([www.chinookappliedresearch.ca](http://www.chinookappliedresearch.ca)) for viewing. You can also subscribe to Lerner's *Canadian Prairies Weather Service*, which provides 7 day detailed outlooks across the prairies. This service is unique because it includes the impact weather events may have on day-to-day farm activities. By subscribing you will receive expert assessment on when to spray, apply fertilizer, etc and when exactly the rain will be entering/leaving your area. For more information or to subscribe visit: [www.worldweather.cc](http://www.worldweather.cc).

## Farm Shelterbelt Programs & Resources

The deadline is fast approaching to order your farm shelterbelt trees through the **Alberta Shelterbelt Program**.

**Note:** this is a private organization, not the government based program which ended 2 years ago.

While the program is open to everyone, it has proven to be quite popular among rural producers over the years due to its affordability. All farmstead trees are sold in bundles of 10 for \$25.00 + GST regardless of the species. Tree types range from hedges likes caraganas, lilacs, nankin cherry and raspberries to mid & large sized trees such as poplars, willows, ash, spruce, pine and larch. The same program also sells ornamental seedlings but their costs vary.

You can submit your orders via phone, online or through the mail. The deadline to submit your orders for free delivery is April 1st. These orders will be delivered to central Greyhound stations in Consort, Oyen, Hanna, Morrin, Killam and Stettler, among others.

If you miss the April 1st deadline you can still order trees but delivery will be specific and fees may apply.

To see their full list of trees or to order visit [www.marketland.net](http://www.marketland.net).

### Local Resources

CARA has a plastic mulch applicator available for free to CARA members. This machine will roll and secure 4ft wide plastic tarp behind a small tractor. You can then cut holes just for the plant to grow through.

CARA conservationists have also prepared a Planting and Shelterbelt Mulch Demonstration at the CARA Center in Oyen, comparing the effectiveness of various mulches for weed reduction and moisture retention. You can see the results of large rock, gravel, landscape fabric, wood chips, grass clippings, straw and hay over the 2 year study in our Annual Report, or stop by.

Each Special Areas District has tree planters for tractor attachment available for rent, free of charge. Residents are responsible for picking up and dropping off the planters. To reserve call your local Ag Fieldmen at:

Special Areas No 2: (403) 854-5628

Special Areas No 3: (403) 664-3618

Special Areas No 4: (403) 577 3523

Producers in the Starland County can order trees through their county program, however the deadline to order is **March**

**27th.** For those that do order shelterbelts through this program, the county offers free tree planting services, spraying for insects (\$50 per hour + chemical), and rental of their fabric roller (\$20 per hour + fabric). To get a Starland County tree order form or to reserve resources, call the Starland office at (403) 772-3793.



CARA's Mulch Demo

# IYOS: Soil Carbon Coalition to Visit CARA

*Yamily Zavala, CARA*

In the last month, we, ARECA and our sister associations, have been discussing all the activities we might be doing for celebrating the International Year of Soils. We will be conducting several workshops across the province. Our focus will be mainly on Soil Health. We will keep you posted regarding each one of them.

During June through July, Peter Donovan (pictured) will be touring the province in his converted school bus to hold a series of soil workshops. He is a Board Member of the **Soil Carbon Coalition**. The major project that he has been working on is in

the **Soil Carbon Challenge**. This is an international movement in which land managers are recognized for their contribution on how fast they can turn a significant amount of atmospheric carbon into water-holding, fertility-enhancing soil organic matter (SOM). Part of the workshop will be for setting baselines to monitor soil carbon (SOM) through the province. Please feel free to check his website to get more information about this challenge:

[www.soilcarboncoalition.org](http://www.soilcarboncoalition.org)

Peter Donovan's Soil Carbon bus tour workshop stop in our area will be announced soon.



**Peter Donovan**

Watch for more information on future soil health initiative events in the next newsletters and online (CARA's webpage, Facebook or Twitter).

## More Than The Ground We Walk On

*Stacy Pritchard,  
Peace Country Beef & Forage*

When soils are compacted and have poor soil structure and little stability, water cannot infiltrate into the soil and instead it will run off the surface and not be available to the biology in the soil. But when soil is loose, has a stable structure and is porous, water will infiltrate. Vegetation also helps with water manipulation by slowing down the flow of water so it has the chance to infiltrate the soil. Even the best and healthiest soils can only hold so much water, so once soil is saturated, some water drains into the groundwater, but the rest stays in the soil to be used by soil biology or is evaporated. Infiltration rate is typically expressed in inches/hour and is a characteristic that is impacted by land management. By minimizing soil disturbance and compaction and using high residue crops to increase soil organic matter, the soil infiltration rates can be improved.

The chemical characteristics of soil are what we are most familiar with, especially the role of soil in nutrient cycling. This is a biogeochemical process in which soils store, release and cycle nutrients. This nutrient cycle needs to be balanced in order to support plant and microbial life. Agricultural practices can deplete the

nutrients in the soil by converting them into food or feed when used in intensive production systems. We can artificially supplement nutrients by applying fertilizers to restore this balance to get the most out of our crops, but there may be a healthier way to balance the nutrients in our soil with better land management. As we can see, the characteristics of soil work together to improve the function of soil.

As we move forward with IYOS 2015, we should think about the role soils play and how increased soil health leads to increased soil function.

### DEAD SOIL

**BARE SOIL** - without any residue or cover is unprotected from the elements. As a result, it cracks and turns hard and dusty, more like concrete than soil. Water cannot reach the crops' roots to grow effectively. Instead, the chalky dirt becomes runoff that flows right off the field.

**EROSION** - is more likely to occur from unhealthy and unprotected soils. When soil from fields runs off into nearby streams, it can cause health problems and harm fish and other wildlife.

**INCREASED CHEMICALS** - like dangerous fertilizers and pesticides are notorious inputs that crops from unhealthy soils now rely on to grow. These chemicals can cause serious health and environmental problems if they contaminate water.

**PESTS** - such as insects or weeds, are more likely to invade fields when the soil ecosystem is too weak to defend itself.

### LIVING SOIL

**EARTHWORMS** - create vital water channels as they burrow through the soil. These channels allow rain to soak into the soil, where it can help crops grow. Earthworms also add important nutrients to the soil.

**RESIDUE** - or stubble from previous crops, acts like a garden mulch. It helps soil retain moisture, suppresses weeds, and prevents erosion and contaminated runoff and reduces flooding.

**MICROORGANISMS** - such as bacteria and fungi, help to filter contaminants and stabilize the soil to prevent erosion. They help form the glue that keeps soil intact.

**COVER CROPS** - are grown for the purpose of improving soil health. Cover crops deliver natural fertilizer to the soil, prevent erosion, and increase biodiversity. Their roots also create pores in the soil for better water infiltration.

Credit: Gopi Sivak, Natural Resources Defense Council  
See more information on soil here.

A few of the many soil health resources available are:

- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service: Soils
- FAO International Year of Soils 2015
- Cover Crop Innovators Video Series
- Soil Carbon Coalition



# Calendar of Events

Date	Event Details	
<b>March 24</b> Threehills Arena, 1-3:30PM	Alberta Pulse Growers Faba Bean Production Session	Register at <a href="http://www.pulse.ab.ca">www.pulse.ab.ca</a>
<b>March 25</b> Nisku, 9AM– 3:30PM	Alberta Canola Producers Commission Leading Edge– Farm Management Session	Register at <a href="http://www.albertacanola.com">www.albertacanola.com</a>
<b>March 26</b> Lethbridge, 9AM– 3:30PM	Alberta Canola Producers Commission Leading Edge– Farm Management Session	Register at <a href="http://www.albertacanola.com">www.albertacanola.com</a>
<b>April 6-7</b> Calgary Hyatt	Advancing Women in Agriculture Conference	Register at <a href="http://www.advancingwomenconference.ca">www.advancingwomenconference.ca</a>
Neutral Hills Learning Center, Consort	Farm Succession Planning Workshop Don Strankman	Register by calling CARA at (403) 664-3777
<b>April 13</b> Delia Hall 9AM	Delia C-2000 Club Meeting	
<b>June 30</b> Oyen	Peter Donovan of Soil Carbon Coalition visits CARA	Register by calling CARA at (403 664–3777)
<b>July 22 &amp; 23</b> Dinosaur Provincial Park	Southern Alberta Grazing School for Women	Register by calling (403) 541-1182 or email <a href="mailto:ahalawell@cowssandfish.org">ahalawell@cowssandfish.org</a>
<b>July</b> Oyen	Soil Scientist Dr. Christine Jones of Australia visits CARA	Register by calling CARA at (403) 664-3777
<b>TBA</b> Pollockville	Irrigation Clinic	Register by calling CARA at (403) 664-3777
<b>December 8-10</b> Edmonton, Radisson Hotel	Western Canada Conference on Soil Health	Registration TBA

## Become a CARA Member!

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

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Enclosed is: \_\_\_\$20.00 1 year membership (2014) \_\_\_ \$80.00 5 year membership

Would you like to receive the annual report on a computer memory stick \_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_ Send me a paper copy

\_\_\_ Yes I would like a receipt \_\_\_ No receipt please

Please add me to CARA's email contact lists \_\_\_ Crop \_\_\_ Forage/Livestock \_\_\_ Conservation/Environment **Make**

Cheque payable to: CARA



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