

HAY! WILL YOU BE HAULING BALES?

BALE SECUREMENT FOR TRANSPORT

Our Community Peace Officer Program in the MD of Provost enforces Provincial Regulations and Legislation along with MD Bylaws.



Department of Enforcement Services

You won't need to be 'baled' out of the \$776 fine if you know:

Many people have been using the bale securement exemption found in Sec 17(5) of the Commercial Vehicle Safety Regulations AR 121/2009 which states:

17(5) The provisions of sections 10 and 22 of NSC Standard 10 do not apply to a commercial vehicle under section 77(1)(b) and (2)(g) of the *Operator Licensing and Vehicle Control Regulation* (AR 320/2002), or a commercial vehicle that is operated under contract with a farmer for the purpose of hauling hay, used either singly or in combination with one or more trailers, when it is transporting stacks or round rectangular bales of hay or straw within a 5-kilometre radius of the load's place of origin if

- a) The vehicle while transporting the load does not exceed
 - The posted speed limit, where the posted speed limit is lower than 80 kilometres per hour, or
 - 80 kilometres per hour, where the posted speed limit is 80 kilometres per hour or higher, and
- b) The vehicle is not operated on any highway or portion of a highway listed in Schedule 7 except to cross the highway.

THIS DOES NOT EXEMPT YOU from Section 5(2) of the Cargo Securement Standard >
"The cargo securement system shall provide a downward force equal to at least 20% of the weight of an article of cargo if the article is not fully contained within the structure of the vehicle," so;

You must secure each bale with a strap that has a clearly marked Working Load Limit of at least 20% of weight or aggregate weight of each bale or stack of bales loaded on any vehicle.

Examples: A 600 kg bale requires a 120 kg Working Load Limit Strap which is 20% of its weight. 2 bales at 500 kg each = a 200 kg WLL strap, 3 bales at 500 kg each = a 300 kg WLL strap, etc.

For more information please contact our local Peace Officer, Ian Green, by email at igreen@mdprovost.ca or by phone at 780-753-1981

"Continually striving to provide a rural environment where residents may enjoy an excellent quality of life."

MD of Provost



Agricultural Roundup



The 5th Annual **CZAR LAKE BULLARAMA** will be held on July 19th, 2019. Make sure to head out there from 6:30-9:00pm to watch some of the best riders in the PBR! Beer gardens, dance, and free camping available!



Shorncliffe Lake Park and Capt. Ayre Lake Campground are looking great and ready for campers this summer!

At Capt. Ayre you can enjoy a round of golf, swimming lessons, concession both food, fishing, and numerous other water activities!



Enjoy mini golf, the splash park, swimming lessons, the new camp kitchen, and a snack at *Cindy's Place* at Shorncliffe Lake!



Bodo Archaeological Site

The Bodo Archaeological Site is open to the public for tours and hands-on experience at the dig sites. Visit their website at www.bodoarchaeology.com for more information on operation hours and the different tours that are available!

Lakes

Bodo Dig Site

Did You Know?

Grain Bin Prep

Crop Insects

Aquatic Invasive Species

Waste Management

Recipe

Bale Securement

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Did You Know?

A colony of honeybees in summer has 50-60,000 bees. A honeybee flies up to 24 km/h and its wings beat 200 times/second.

A normal colony of honeybees contains only one Queen who may lay 2,000 eggs per day.

Honey varies in colour from white through golden to dark brown and usually the darker the colour, the stronger the flavour.

A worker bee gathers 0.8g of honey in her entire life. It requires 556 worker bees to gather a pound of honey.

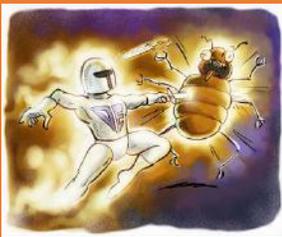
http://honeycou.ncil.ca/archive/bee_facts.php



Pre-Harvest Bin Prep

Preparing your grain bins before harvest is the best method to reduce any populations of stored grain insects that would potentially become a problem later in the season. A thorough cleaning of the bin will help prevent these insects. The bins can also be sprayed or dusted with a recommended insecticide before grain storage, especially if they have a history of any infestations. Diatomaceous earth can be added to the grain bin while you are filling it to kill any invading insects (except on oilseeds).

Some insects that invade grain bins will feed on the mold and fungi that has developed.



<https://www.alberta.ca/stored-grain-insects-mites-and-molds.aspx>



Announcements!

The ASB crew will be conducting grasshopper surveys again this summer. We will be testing two fields per township!

Roadside spraying in Divisions 4 and 6 is underway.

The Public Works crew is currently applying MG30 for dust control.

Wheat Midge

Damage to the crop occurs during the larval stage of the insect. Midge damage is often mistaken for frost or drought symptoms. The larvae feed on the kernels, causing them to shrivel and crack which will result in decreased crop yield. There are no visible external changes to the plant, so the only way to detect this insect is by inspecting the seed within the glumes. The best time to monitor is between the heading and flowering stages, as that will allow you to act during the action threshold.

There are a few methods of control that fall under the biological, cultural and chemical categories. Wheat midge will not only attack wheat, but other members of the grass family also. The wheat midge forecast for 2019 shows an overall low level across Alberta.



This shows wheat midge larvae feeding on developing wheat kernel.

Wheat Stem Sawfly

Wheat stem sawflies primarily feed on spring wheat, but will sometimes use rye, triticale and some varieties of barley as their host crop. In 1941, losses from the sawfly totaled 50 million bushels on the Canadian Prairies; the development of solid-stemmed wheat decreased the abundance of this pest. This insect causes damage in the larval stage by burrowing inside the stem. The best method of detection is to inspect the stems for sawdust-like frass inside the wheat stem. This weakens the stem and causes them to break in the wind and become unharvestable. They will be most abundant along the headlands of the field.

The wheat stem sawfly forecast for 2019 shows an increasing population in various parts of southern Alberta. The MD of Provost forecast shows low numbers for this season.

This shows wheat stem sawfly damage in the stem.



<https://www.alberta.ca/crop-insects.aspx>



QUAGGA MUSSEL

Aquatic Invasive Species

Do you think you've spotted a quagga or zebra mussel? Report it to Alberta's invasive species hotline at 1 855 336 BOAT (2628)

<https://www.alberta.ca/aquatic-invasive-species-overview.aspx>



ZEBRA MUSSEL

Invasive mussels pose a threat to Alberta's aquatic ecosystems and economy as they are virtually impossible to eradicate.

Invasive mussels are filter feeders that strain suspended matter and food particles out of the water, disrupting natural food chains and leading to a depleted fishery (fewer and smaller fish) as the fish don't have enough food.

Invasive mussels attach to hard substrates in the water, blanketing any surface and reproducing at extremely fast rates. **Females can produce up to one million eggs every year**, and there is **no natural predator** in Alberta.

If a mussel infestation occurred in Alberta, the province is estimating a total **cost of \$75,000,000 annually** to protect and replace water operated infrastructure (such as drinking water systems, power generation and irrigation), and in lost revenue from recreational fishing. This estimate includes decreasing property values and increased boat maintenance costs for the individual Albertan.

Quagga and zebra mussels **move from lake to lake by attaching themselves to boats** and other recreational equipment. The adults can survive for 30 days out of water, while the veligers (larval stage) can survive in standing water for long periods of time.

Any further questions you can also call your local Fish & Wildlife Office at: 780-753-2433



Send in your best and most popular recipes! We would love to show off your skill & share them with our rural community in the next newsletter.

Please email submissions to either of the Asst. Ag. Fieldmen.

"Texas Twinkie" Jalapeño Poppers

INGREDIENTS:

- 1½ lbs. marbled brisket
- 2 tbsp. each of salt and pepper
- Ground cumin, to taste
- 12 whole jalapenos
- 15 tbsp. cream cheese
- 12 thick-cut strips of bacon
- 6 oz. sweet barbecue glaze (store-bought or homemade)



STEPS:

1. For brisket: Trim fat off to ¼-inch. Create rub with 60% pepper, 35% salt and 5% cumin or cayenne. Rub mixture on brisket; let set in refrigerator for 2 to 3 hours.
2. Remove meat and hold at room temperature. Preheat smoker to 220 F. Smoke brisket for 1 hour per pound or until the internal temperature reaches 185 F for firm and 205 F for tender brisket. Use point of brisket, which is marbled, for Texas Twinkies.
3. Slice one side of jalapeno from stem to tip. Slice across on stem end to represent a "T". Remove seeds and membranes and place on baking sheet and bake at 300 F for 10 minutes.
4. Remove jalapenos and place in bowl of ice water to extract additional seed oil. Raise oven temperature to 350 F.
5. Cover bottom of inside of jalapenos with roughly 1 tablespoon of cream cheese. On top of cheese, add 2 ounces smoked brisket.
6. Close jalapeno around stuffing and wrap with bacon. Season with pinch of salt and pepper. Place jalapenos on baking sheet at 350 F for about 30 minutes.
7. To serve, brush each jalapeno about 1 tablespoon of BBQ glaze and serve.

MD #52 Waste Management Site Hours

PROVOST REGIONAL LANDFILL → 780-753-6963
Monday, Wednesday, Saturday – 9:00am to 3:00pm

TRANSFER SITES

Bodo → Gabe & Roxanna Wotschell 780-753-6323
Tuesdays & Thursdays 6:00pm – 8:00pm

Cadogan → Florence Fossen 780-753-6726
Tuesdays & Thursdays 6:30pm – 8:30pm

Czar → Jean Lill 780-857-2148
Mon 3:30-5:30 Tues 1:00-4:00 Thur 6:00-8:00

Amisk → Les & Gail Northcott 780-209-0872
6:00-8:00 Tuesdays & Thursdays

***Please be advised, we will not be continuing the chemical jug program at transfer sites unless labels are removed, jugs are triple rinsed, and NOTHING but chemical jugs are in containment areas. Read the green signs posted on site!**