

MD of Provost



Agricultural Roundup



September/October 2021



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**Box 300 Provost, AB
ToB 3S0
1-780-753-2434
mdprovost.com**

ASB Contact:

Ag Fieldman: Caitlin Wolf
Cell: 780-753-4359
Office: 780-753-2168
cwolf@mdprovost.ca

BRING AGRICULTURE

TO LIFE in the CLASSROOM

"Our program's are designed to empower audiences to think both critically and creatively and to give students a real awareness of agriculture and food production."

Visit the Agriculture for Life website at <https://www.agricultureforlife.ca/agriculture-education> to learn more about each program that is available!

Ag for Life



PROVOST FARMERS' MARKET

@ PROVOST AGRIPLEX.

September 3rd, 10th & 17th 2021
from 10:00am – 2:00pm

OCTOBER 8TH PUMPKINFEST

From 11:00am – 7:00pm

DID YOU KNOW??

Turkey Production in Canada Edition.

**Mkg = million kg

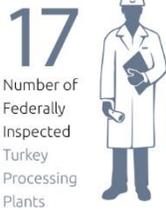
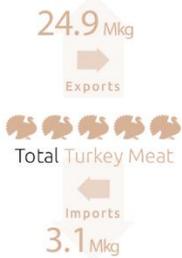


515
Number of Turkey Farmers



157.8 Mkg
Total Turkey Production
All Categories

366.6 M\$
Total Farmgate Value



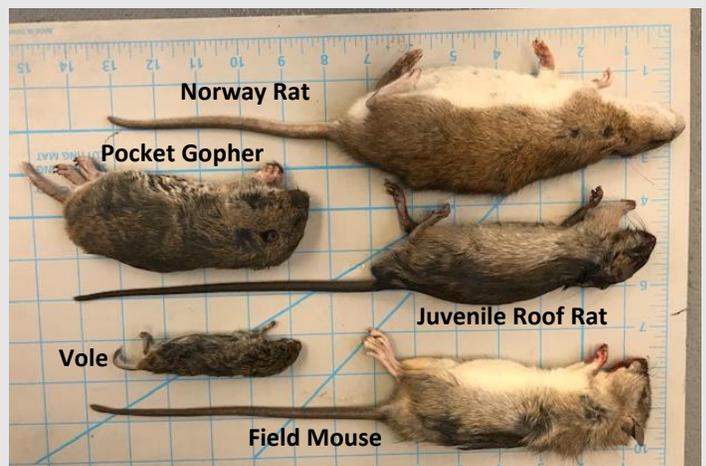
Bertha Army Worm Surveys

This season there were 11 Bertha Army Worm pheromone trap locations throughout the MD of Provost. All sites were rated low risk (0-300 cumulative # of moths/trap), but it is still recommended to inspect your fields for signs of insects or damage. According to the map of traps within Alberta, Bertha numbers were low province wide.

RAT CONTROL UPDATE

Let's keep Alberta rat free. Prevent infestations by cleaning up leftover feed and potential rat shelters. If you see a rat or any signs call **Myron Scherger, PCO at 780-209-1710; or the rat hotline 310-RATS (7287)**. Starting late October, we will be conducting inspections of potential food sources (e.g. Stored grain, bales, and silage) in the Rat Control Zone, Ranges 1-3. All sites between the Saskatchewan border and Range Road 40 will be checked at least twice this winter. If you are storing greenfeed bales in the Rat Control Zone over winter, we highly recommend that you place bait underneath them as a preventative measure. **Bait is available to farmers in Ranges 1-3 and can be picked up at the MD shop in Provost. Please call ahead prior to pickup.**

The photo below shows a Norway Rat in comparison with other species that are commonly mistaken for a rat.



Reminders

Grain bag and twine collection days are the **FIRST WEDNESDAY** of every month at the **PROVOST REGIONAL LANDFILL**.

The MD of Provost has a very limited supply of 2% Liquid Strychnine still available. We are only able to sell the product until March of 2022. If you would like to purchase some strychnine, please call Caitlin to coordinate pickup.



Forage U-Pick

An interactive forage species selection tool for Western Canada

"A tool designed to provide users with the information for forage selection, forage seeding rates, and weed management."

For more information on this resource and to try out the tool, visit:

<https://www.beefresearch.ca/blog/forage-u-pick-a-new-interactive-forage-species-selection-tool-for-western-canada/>

or

<https://upick.beefresearch.ca/>



Forages Suited to My Field



Seeding Rate Calculator



Forage Weed Management

WILD BOAR IN ALBERTA

Wild boar/wild or feral pigs are classified as an invasive species and agricultural pest under the *Agricultural Pests Act* when at large. They came to Alberta in the 1980s as livestock, and the wild population was established due to feral pigs escaping captivity over the years.

Wild boars are most commonly known to damage property, agricultural crops, pastures and the environment through rooting. They will also endanger people and animals, harass livestock and consume their feed, and spread diseases that could transmit to wildlife, livestock, pets and people. An outbreak of foot and mouth disease would shut down all Alberta pork and beef exports and cost \$65 billion nationwide.

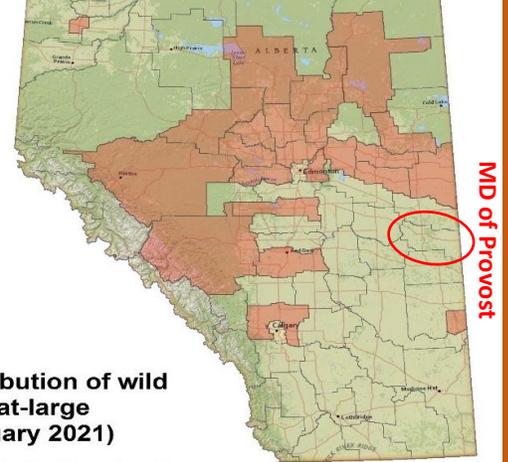
Signs of wild boar activities to watch for include:

- Tracks in the snow or mud, or trails of groups (sounders) of boar.
- Signs of boar digging or rolling around (rooting or wallowing).
- Signs of boar eating livestock feed.
- Boar droppings.
- Trampled or destroyed crops.

The map on the right shows municipalities throughout Alberta with confirmed wild boar at-large. ****Note:** Since this map was updated in January, wild boar have been sited in Flagstaff County. The other photo shows an example of crop damage due to wild boar at-large.

If you spot a wild boar in Alberta, please contact 310-FARM (3276), af.wildboar@gov.ab.ca or your local Ag Fieldman.

<https://www.alberta.ca/wild-boar-in-alberta.aspx>
https://secureservercdn.net/198.71.233.231/vjc.cc8.myftpupload.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/SOP-Rack-Card_FINAL.pdf



Distribution of wild boar at-large (January 2021)

Municipalities and counties with confirmed wild boar at-large

National Geographic, Esri, Garmin, HERE, UNEP-NASA, ESA, METI, NRCAN, GEBCO, NOAA, Ince



Watering Trees in the Fall

Watering your trees in the fall is important to prevent winter damage. In early fall (approx. mid September) you should stop watering your trees which will allow them to go dormant before any hard frosts. If dormancy doesn't happen, new growth can be damaged and cause major die-back or death in trees come spring.

Once deciduous trees lose their leaves in late fall, it is time to water them again! Give them a good soaking so the root system is moist when it freezes. This will ensure the tree has plenty of water going into winter and that water is available early in the spring when the ground starts to thaw. Evergreens also need watered in late fall, and since they do not go into full dormancy during the winter they will utilize that moisture anytime the temperature gets near 0°C.

Mature trees should be watered at the drip-line, and new trees should be watered at the root-ball. Proper fall watering of your trees can save a lot of trouble in the spring and help keep your trees & shrubs healthy!

<https://adairtreecare.com/posts/watering-trees-in-the-fall-in-calgary>

Zucchini Loaf

Ingredients:

- 2 cups grated zucchini
- 1 cup granulated sugar
- 1/4 cup brown sugar
- 1/3 cup vegetable oil
- 2 large eggs
- 1 tsp vanilla
- 1-1/2 cups flour
- 1/2 tsp baking soda
- 1/2 tsp baking powder
- 1/2 tsp salt
- 1/2 tsp cinnamon

Directions:

1. Preheat the oven to 350°, and grease a loaf pan.
2. Whisk all wet ingredients together. In a separate bowl, mix all dry ingredients together.
3. Add dry ingredients to wet and stir until well mixed, but do not over-mix.
4. Bake for 50-54 minutes.



GRASSHOPPERS are a major pest of both field crops and rangeland grasses. Areas receiving less than 750mm of precipitation in the form of rain or snow are particularly susceptible. Grasshoppers can eat 30-100 mg of plant material (dry weight) per day and mainly target cereal crops but can also seriously affect other crops such as canola, lentils and peas.

Forage losses are seldom estimated, but it has been shown that even a moderate infestation of 10 grasshoppers/square metre can typically consume up to 60% of the available forage, depending on the condition of the forage stand. The insects can also consume all of the cereal crops, but they usually work the outer edges of fields.

Grasshoppers are divided into two major groups; short-horned and long-horned grasshoppers. Short-horned are responsible for most crop damage; the most common in our area are two-striped, lesser migratory and clearwing grasshoppers.

For more information on grasshopper species and management, please visit

<https://www.alberta.ca/grasshopper-management.aspx>.

REPORT A POACHER 
www.reportapoacher.com
1-800-642-3800

Environmental Farm Plan Workshop

JOIN US VIRTUALLY

SEPTEMBER 22 1 PM - 3 PM	OCTOBER 19 9 AM - 11 AM
NOVEMBER 24 9 AM - 11 AM	DECEMBER 14 1 PM - 1:30 PM

 Register: info@albertaefp.com
587-200-2552
Funded by the Government of Canada and the Government of Alberta through the Canadian Agricultural Partnership.



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