

A Message from the Reeve

As 2026 draws to a close, I am proud of the steady progress made across the County of Warner No. 5. Council and staff have remained focused on delivering reliable municipal services, planning responsibly for the future, and working with residents and regional partners to keep our communities strong.

Throughout the year, our Public Works team continued to maintain the road network and respond to local drainage needs. A major highlight was the construction of Border Road, an important investment that improves local transportation and supports the residents, agricultural producers, and businesses that rely on this route. Council committed additional funding to study and improve drainage conditions in various areas throughout the County. These decisions reflect our commitment to safe, dependable infrastructure.

Agriculture remained central to our work. The Agricultural Service Board advanced its 2025–2029 strategic priorities, sup-



ported crop protection and soil and water stewardship, and continued services such as grain bag and twine recycling. The County also promoted learning opportunities for producers, including Environmental Farm Plan and pesticide certification programming.

We strengthened the County's governance and regional relationships by adopting a privacy management program, completing joint-use planning agreements with local school divisions, reviewing intermunicipal collaboration matters, and sharing community priorities with the RCMP.

Across the County, residents and visitors continued to enjoy Chin Park, Ridge Park, and the many services that make our region a great place to live, work, farm, and visit. Council's decisions in 2026 were guided by practical service, responsible stewardship, and the goal of building a resilient region of opportunity.

On behalf of Council, I thank County staff, volunteers, community organizations, agricultural producers, businesses, and residents for your contributions throughout the year. Your ideas, hard work, and community spirit continue to move the County forward. We look ahead to 2027 with confidence and remain committed to serving you.

*Randy Taylor
Reeve, County of Warner No. 5*

County of Warner No. 5



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TAXES ARE DUE

The County of Warner would like to remind everyone that property taxes are due November 30, 2026 in order to avoid penalties. Acceptable payment methods include online banking (please ensure you are selecting COUNTY of Warner), debit and cash which are accepted during office hours at the Administration Office,

Monday through Thursday from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. and on Fridays from 8:30 a.m. to 12 noon. Credit card payment can be made through our website and in the office but will include an additional processing fee. Cheques can be made payable to the County of Warner No. 5, and dropped off at the office or mailed in. If the cheques are mailed the envelope should be postmarked by Canada Post no later than November 30, 2026 (a postage

imprint is not an acceptable proof for date of mailing). There is a night deposit located just right of the main entrance doors to drop off cheques after-hours.

A 6% penalty fee is added on December 1 to any outstanding balances. An additional 8% penalty is added on January 1 to any outstanding balances.

We look forward to your yearly visit and if you have any questions, please contact the office at 403-642-3635.

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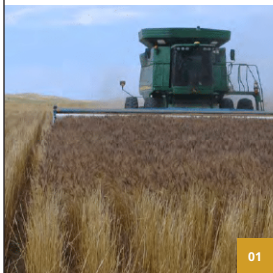
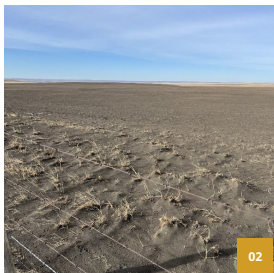
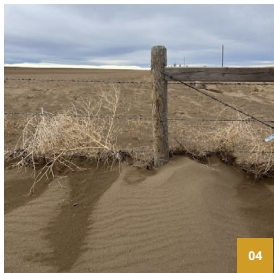
Preventing Wind Erosion



How does your harvest impact soil stability?

What happens during harvest doesn't stay in harvest—it decides the fate of your soil all winter long and into next spring. Once crop residue is removed, exposed topsoil is left vulnerable to severe winter winds and early spring storms.

Losing that top layer means losing your most valuable nutrients, organic matter, and moisture-holding capacity. Once it blows, it's gone. Taking a few proactive steps now to keep cover on the ground is the best insurance policy for next year's seedbed. Don't let your hard work (and topsoil) blow away this season!



On-Farm Soil Conservation Efforts

- 01 Leave the stubble. Keep stubble as tall as possible at harvest to trap snow and cut wind speeds right at the soil surface.
- 02 Skip unnecessary fall tillage. Maximize surface residue. The less you disturb the soil late in the season, the safer it stays all winter.
- 03 Seed a cover crop on light or vulnerable soils. Get winter cereals or cover crops in soon after the combine as anchorage.
- 04 Monitor. Keep an eye on your vulnerable soils. Damaging winds will expose your management practices and can create a nuisance for neighboring properties

Using Residue Management for Erosion Control



Harvest may signal the end of the growing season, but it is also a critical time to protect your soil for the months ahead. Post-harvest residue management is one of the most effective ways to reduce erosion, conserve moisture, and maintain long-term soil productivity.

Crop residue left on the soil surface acts as a protective cover, reducing the impact of wind and water erosion. In Alberta, fields are often exposed to strong winds, heavy rainfall, and spring runoff after harvest. Residue slows wind at the soil surface, cushions the impact of raindrops, and helps keep soil particles in place.

Residue also slows water movement across the field, allowing more moisture to infiltrate the soil while reducing the loss of topsoil and nutrients. Standing stubble provides an added benefit by trapping snow over winter, helping build soil moisture reserves and reducing erosion during spring melt.

The amount of residue needed will vary depending on soil type, slope, crop rotation, and weather conditions, but the goal remains the same: leave enough residue to protect the soil while supporting the next crop. Practices such as reduced tillage, direct seeding, and maintaining standing stubble can all contribute to effective residue management.

Because erosion often happens gradually, its impact can be easy to overlook until productivity declines. Protecting soil after harvest is an investment in the long-term health and resilience of your land. Careful residue management helps keep soil in place, conserve moisture, and support productive fields for years to come.

FIRE PERMITS

The setting of Outdoor Fires, Structure Fires, or Incinerator Fires requires a permit issued by a Fire Guardian, unless stated otherwise. The full rules for fires and related permits, offences, and penalties can be found in the Fire Bylaw 983-22, in the Bylaw section of the website.

The Fire Committee or Council may ban all open fires, including those in burning barrels and other enclosed containers, within all or part of the County when the potential for fire hazard conditions exists. When a ban is put in place it will be broadcast in regional media outlets, updated on the County website, and posted on the Alberta Fire Ban website.

Fire Department	Fire Chief/Deputy/Fire Guardians	Contact
Coutts Fire Department	Jan Johnson	403-492-7072 yzerjan@gmail.com
	Sean Butler	403-915-3770 buddah.sean@gmail.com
Masinasin Fire Department (Seasonal)	Dave Erickson	403-647-7664 ericksondw@hotmail.com
	Byron Wehlage	403-421-0069 byronwehlage@gmail.com
Milk River Fire Department	Mark Thompson	403-642-7901 graydad05@gmail.com
	Donald Cody	403-647-7649 docody@napacanada.com
Raymond Fire Department	Doug Holt	403-330-5549 holt@raymond.ca
	Cory Powlesland	403-382-0479 corypowlesland@raymond.ca
Stirling Fire Department	Nicole Mrak	403-359-1317 firechief@stirling.ca
	Brant Tidmarsh	403-715-9365 tidmarsh@stirling.ca
Warner Fire Department	Robert Lien	403-634-1514 robertlien.drilandfeeders@gmail.com
	Kim Owen	403-642-7560 kimowenvow@gmail.com
Wrentham Fire Department	Kim Owen	403-308-5150 kimowen71@gmail.com
	Ryan Nilsson	403-635-8512 nilssonrr20@gmail.com

Youth Range Days at WRITING-ON-STONE PROVINCIAL PARK

This year's Youth Range Days hosted by the Milk River Watershed Council Canada and their event partners brought together 24 youth at Writing-on-Stone Provincial Park for an action-packed, three-day educational camp focused on hands-on conservation, rangeland management, and local ecology.

Throughout the event, participants put their skills to the test through a variety of outdoor activities and real-world applications, including:

Hands-on Fieldwork: Practicing native plant identification alongside riparian and range health assessments.

Collaborative Planning: Working in teams to build ranch management plans based on real-life land scenarios.

Cultural & Wildlife Exploration: Guided visits to the historical rock art sites at Writing-on-Stone, a float down the Milk River, and a visit to a Short-Horned Lizard habitat site.

The event gave young participants valuable experience in sustainable land stewardship, teamwork, and natural resource management.

Keep an eye out for the Youth Range Days 2027 registration announcement!



Keep Alberta Rat-Free

RAT
ON
RATS!

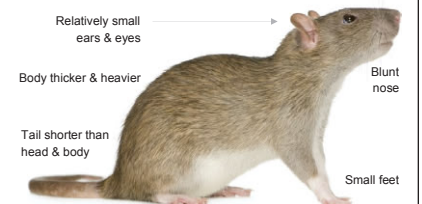
EMAIL RATS@GOV.AB.CA

Rat and Mouse Comparison

Norway Rat

Size: 30-45 cm (12-18 in),
nose to end of tail

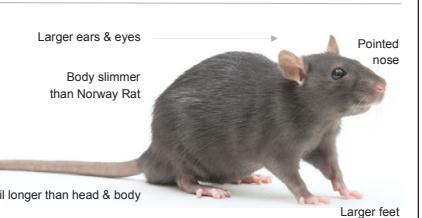
DROPPINGS
Long with rounded ends
Length: 15-20 mm (3/4 in)



Roof Rat

Size: 33-43 cm (13-17 in),
nose to end of tail

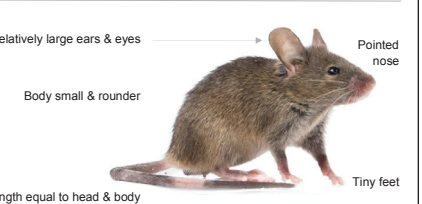
DROPPINGS
Long with rounded ends
Length: 10-15 mm (1/2 in)



House Mouse

Size: 15-17 cm (6-7 in),
nose to end of tail

DROPPINGS
Small with rounded ends
Length: 4-7 mm (1/4 in)



REPORT A RAT | email: 310RATS@gov.ab.ca or phone: 310FARM (3276)
©2022 Government of Alberta | March 14, 2022 | Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Economic Development

Alberta

NORWAY RATS

Rattus norvegicus

Alberta is
"RAT-FREE"
for over

75
years

Pet rats are
NOT allowed
in Alberta

Rats are native to Asia, in North America,
they are considered a pest.

SIGNS OF RATS

- droppings
- gnaw or chew marks
- burrows or nests
- rub marks on walls
- strange noises

reproduce multiple
times a year, at **8**
weeks old, with up to
12 litters per year of
12-18 rats

35

Rats can host **more than 35**
different diseases that can be
transmitted to humans.

\$19,000,000,000

Rat damages (food contamination, structural,
public health risks and agricultural losses) are
estimated to cost \$19 billion annually in the US.

Report signs or sightings to:

- rats@gov.ab.ca
- 310-FARM
- your local municipality
- EDDMapS app



TAKE THE PLEDGE!

STOP AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES

Invasive species are plants, animals, and microorganisms that are not native to a particular area. It is illegal to introduce any aquatic species into a body of water where it is not native, unless authorized under federal, provincial or territorial law. When outside of their normal range, these species can cause damage to the economy, the environment, and to human health.

DON'T LET IT LOOSE

Your pledge to stop the spread of invasive species allows each person to:

- C:** CONTACT someone to adopt your pet or plant, use online classified ads, research humane societies or science centres, or contact the pet store you purchased it from to see if they'll take it back.
- A:** ACT RESPONSIBLY by researching pets and plants before adopting and make sure you're willing to commit to their lifetime of care. Know which species are legal to own, native to your region and buy from reputable retailers. Ensure any water from aquariums, ponds or water gardens is done on land and away from drains, sewers or other bodies of water.
- R:** REPORT any animals, pets or plants that may be of concern to the Aquatic Invasive Species Hotline or EDDMapS.
- E:** END OWNERSHIP by contacting a qualified veterinarian to euthanize your pet or bury it instead of flushing it down the toilet so it can't spread diseases. Dry and freeze plants in a sealed bag before throwing them in the trash - do not compost them!

FOLLOW THESE STEPS AND SPREAD THE MESSAGE TO FRIENDS AND FAMILY!

WILD BOAR

Sus scrofa

28
COUNTIES

with **confirmed**
sightings of wild boar

Hunting is
NOT an
effective
control
option



Wild boar are native to Europe and Asia, in
North America, they are considered a pest.

SIGNS OF WILD BOAR

- digging/rooting
- wallowing/rolling
- hair on barbed wire
- trampled crops
- tracks and trails



reproduce multiple
times a year, between
5-12 months old, with
litters of **6 piglets**

39

Wild boar can host 39 different
diseases that can be transmitted
to livestock, wildlife and humans.

\$65,000,000,000

An outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease would
shut down all Alberta pork and beef exports and
is estimated to cost \$65 billion dollars.

Report signs or sightings to:

- wildboar@gov.ab.ca
- 310-FARM
- your local municipality
- EDDMapS app





THANK YOU!

The 2026 Southern Alberta Grazing School for Women Planning Committee sincerely thanks our sponsors for supporting our 23 annual school!

2026 was a **huge** success with over 40 attendees and 8 guest speakers! Participants explored topics centered around the *International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists*, including range & riparian health, cattle marketing, aquatic & terrestrial invasive species management, soil erosion mitigation & management, virtual fencing technologies, and species at risk in the area. This year, a panel of local ranching women shared heartfelt stories about their ranching journeys, the challenges and successes they have experienced, and their growth as stewards of the land.

Many of the attendees shared they would use the practices they learned at the school, and by attending, the tools learned will influence their grazing management practices at home.

Attendees were grateful for all the ways this group made the school affordable and enjoyable through the sponsorships and door prizes.

Our committee is excited for our 24th Southern Alberta Grazing School for Women in 2027. Please reach out if you are interested in sponsoring in 2027.



2026 SPONSORS



2026 COMMITTEE MEMBERS



Contact RaeAnn Hollingsworth for info and assistance on available Agricultural Grants
403.642.2255 • rhollingsworth@warnercounty.ca

Pesticide Applicator Workshop

Secure 8 Pesticide Applicator CEUs
March 17 & 24, 2027



FARMER PESTICIDE CERTIFICATE COURSE



Upcoming Dates

January 14, 2027
January 28, 2027
February 11, 2027

Location and Time

County of Warner
Ag Service Board Meeting Room
8:30 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.

The Cost is \$65 - this covers the course materials and lunch.
Registration is Required

The Farmer Pesticide Certification course is a tool intended to help farmers to reduce risks associated with pesticide use and is mandatory for farmers who wish to use restricted pesticides that require a certificate. Pesticides play a vital role in modern farming in Alberta. Used properly, they are an effective method of protecting crops and livestock. However, if used incorrectly, these chemicals have the potential to cause serious harm to people and the environment. It is therefore essential that farmers use pesticides in the most professional manner, to ensure that unintended adverse effects are kept to a minimum.

Who Needs to be Certified? • Any farmer that wishes to apply restricted chemicals to their grain or land. i.e. Weevil-Cide • Any farmer who has a certificate that was issued prior to 2022 wishes to continue using restricted chemicals needs to retake the course.

Why do I need to re-take the course? Under new priorities and legislation, the Farmer Pesticide Course is no longer under the direction of Lakeland or Olds Colleges. A new course has been designed that expires 5 years after the date the certificate is issued. There is not a condensed re-certification course, only the original core course that needs to be re-taken every 5 years.

For Questions or to Register please contact the Agriculture Service Board
403.642.2255

AGRICULTURE SERVICE BOARD

The Ag Service Board offers a variety of equipment for rentals and provides services to rate payers in the County of Warner

Inquire for further details 403.642.2255

RENTAL EQUIPMENT



Pipeline Plow
\$50.00/day



Pest Traps (Skunk Traps)
\$115.00 refundable deposit



No-Till Drill
15 acres: \$200.00 + \$25.00 (service fee)
15 acres: \$15.00/acre + \$25.00 (service fee)
MAX 80 Acres



Tree Planters
\$25.00/day



Plastic Mulcher Applicator
\$25.00/day



Ag Service Board Meeting Room
The Agriculture Service Board has a meeting room available to host your next Workshop, AGM, or grower meeting. Fully equipped with a projector/screen, tables/chairs, kitchenette, washrooms & sound system

SERVICES

For associated fees call 403.642.2255

• Tree Moving • Tree Spraying • Noxious and Prohibited Noxious Weed Control



abinvasives.ca
info@abinvasives.ca



Last Updated February 2026

Ventenata

Ventenata dubia (Leers) Coss. & Durieu (aka North African grass, wiregrass)

Provincial Designation:
Prohibited Noxious



Jane Mangold, Montana State University



Jane Mangold, Montana State University

Overview:

Native to southern Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia, *Ventenata* is a winter annual grass and a member of the Poaceae family. It was introduced to the Pacific Northwest in the 1950's,¹ and is becoming more profuse in areas of the United States such as Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Washington. It is known to be found in British Columbia, though not yet present in Alberta.² Uniform flowering of *Ventenata* and setting of mature seeds occurs from mid to late July. It can grow up to 45cm tall and is distinguished by the reddish black nodes on the stem, long, slender membranous ligules, bent awns, and straw-colouring when mature.³ Most seeds germinate their first year but can remain viable for 3 years or longer and be dormant in the soil throughout the summer until sufficient soil moisture is attained in the fall; germination can then occur over a range of temperatures from 9-29°C.⁴

Ventenata only reproduces by seed, and each plant can produce 15 to 50 seeds.⁵ Bent, twisted awns on the florets help it attach easily to clothes, shoes, pets, vehicles and livestock for dispersal. Once the seeds fall, these awns also help drive it into the ground.⁵ It is spread easily and found commonly along roadsides, on disturbed land, and is increasingly invading

natural grassland and sagebrush communities.³

This invasive grass is not palatable to livestock at any growth stage due to the silica content. *Ventenata* can outcompete grasses such as alfalfa, timothy hay, and Kentucky bluegrass, reducing forage yield, increasing wildfire risk, and promoting soil erosion with their shallow and short-lived roots.² *Ventenata* displaces native vegetation, changing the plant and insect community.^{5,6}

Habitat:

Ventenata invades perennial grasslands and sagebrush communities, rangelands, hay fields, roadsides, railways, riparian corridors, and other disturbed sites. It typically grows in clay and clay-loam soils that are shallow and rocky.⁵

Identification:

Stems: Long, thin, and wiry. Between May and June, the stems have reddish-black nodes.³

Leaves: Hairless leaves, located primarily on the lower half of the plant. On seedlings, leaves are narrow and may appear rolled in. Has membranous ligules, up to 8mm long.²

Flowers: A pyramid-shaped panicle is approximately 15-20cm long and has 2-5

branches. Each branch has 1-5 spikelets that are 9-15mm long, on a pedicel that can be up to 18mm long. Each spikelet comprises 2-3 florets; lower florets have a short, straight awn, while upper florets have 90° bend to the twisted awns that help drive it into the ground upon maturity.² The plant is green, sometimes with a silvery sheen, but becomes straw-coloured when mature.³

Lookalike species: Annual hairgrass (*Deschampsia danthonioides*) seeds are small and rounded compared to the long and narrow seeds of *Ventenata*, no bend and more often darkened but not black at the nodes. Sand ricegrass (*Eriocoma hymenoides*) has longer spikes and awns and is very branched compared to *Ventenata*. As seedlings, Downy brome (*Bromus tectorum*) and Japanese brome (*B. japonicus*) leaves are more twisted and hairier. At maturity, brome awns are straight, unlike the bent and twisted awns of *Ventenata*. Downy and Japanese brome also have drooping panicles, while *Ventenata* panicles are open and erect.² *Ventenata* germinates about 2 weeks after brome species⁵ and will flower about a month after brome species³ since annual grasses are highly variable depending on precipitation and temperature.

Prevention:

In the US, *Ventenata* is spread primarily as a contaminant in Kentucky bluegrass, hay, and annual crops³ as well as through vehicles and OHVs. Prevent seed spread by always using Certified Weed Free Forage and Seed products and GrowMeInstead by checking wildflower seed mixes. Check clothes, boots, pets, and vehicles for seeds and remove before leaving an infested area.

Control:

There are few known methods of control for *Ventenata*. However, seeds remain viable in the soil for up to 3 years,⁴ so intense management followed by vigilant management over four years can successfully control this invasive grass.³

Mechanical: Shallow roots make these plants easy to hand pull. Mowing is only recommended before seed set and before soils dry out.⁵ It is not effective to mow during heading, as seedheads will only get tangled in the swather and contribute to spread.

Cultural: Planting crops that offer pre-seed, pre-emergence, or in-crop selective grass weed control may be effective to outcompete *Ventenata* before it can germinate.² It can also be effective to

maintain a healthy stand of perennial vegetation to prevent *Ventenata* invasion.³ Control of leaf litter through prescribed burning may help decrease the benefits leaf litter has on seedling recruitment.⁴

Chemical: Currently there are no herbicides registered in Canada to control *Ventenata*.² In the United States, herbicide application in the fall post-emergence, followed by nitrogen fertilizer applications in the spring and fall of the following year to support germination of perennial grasses has been shown to be an effective management strategy.⁷ As well, pre-emergent herbicides, applied in the summer, prevent germination until the seed viability is exhausted, which has been very effective.⁸ 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: None researched to date.

REFERENCES

- 1 Consortium of Pacific Northwest Herbaria. Specimen Database, University of Washington. 2025. Accessed September 3, 2025. <https://www.pnwherbaria.org/>
- 2 Government of Alberta. *Ventenata*. Open Government. 2019. Accessed September 2, 2025. <https://open.alberta.ca/dataset/ventenata>
- 3 USDA NRCS. Plant Guide: *Ventenata*. PLANTS Database. 2008. <https://plants.usda.gov/>
- 4 Wallace JM, Pavak PLS, Prather TS. Ecological Characteristics of *Ventenata dubia* in the Intermountain Pacific Northwest. *Invasive plant sci manag*. 2015;8(1):57-71. doi:10.1614/IPSM-D-14-00034.1
- 5 Fraser Valley Invasive Species Society. North African grass (*Ventenata dubia*). *Invasive Plants*. 2025. Accessed September 2, 2025. <https://fviss.ca/invasive-plant/north-african-grass>
- 6 Jones LC, Davis C, Prather TS. Consequences of *Ventenata dubia* 30 years postinvasion to bunchgrass communities in the Pacific Northwest. *Invasive plant sci manag*. 2020;13(4):226-238. doi:10.1017/inp.2020.29
- 7 Wallace JM, Prather TS. Herbicide control strategies for *Ventenata dubia* in the Intermountain Pacific Northwest. *Invasive plant sci manag*. 2016;9(2):128-137. doi:10.1614/IPSM-D-16-00017.1
- 8 Mangold, JM, Sencenbaugh, L, Harvey AJ, Rebs, ME and Rew, LJ. Responses of *Ventenata dubia* and other species seven years after herbicide applications to an improved pasture in Montana. *Invasive Plant Science and Management*. 2024;17(3):208-218. doi:10.1017/inp.2024.20



Looks Can Be Deceiving

Some invasive plants may be colourful and attractive, but they can quietly cause lasting harm. Unlike invasive animals like wild boar or zebra mussels, invasive plants don't always look alarming at first glance.

A hillside covered in oxeye daisy (a regulated invasive plant) may look beautiful, but it represents:

- Loss of native wildflowers
- Reduced biodiversity
- Altered ecosystem function
- Long-term habitat change

Invasive plants are often described as **"death by a thousand cuts"**, spreading slowly and quietly, replacing diverse native plant communities over time. Alberta's native grasslands, one of the most endangered ecosystems on the planet, are especially vulnerable.



Field of oxeye daisy

Prevention Starts with You

Everyday actions make a difference:

- Choose native plants for your garden; see the Alberta Native Plant Council's website for suppliers
- Clean boots, gear, and equipment to remove invasive plant seeds
- Use weed-free soil and materials when available
- Learn to identify invasive plants
- Report new sightings using EDDMapS

Buyer Beware:

Good intentions can still cause harm. Many commercial "wildflower" seed mixes:

- Contain non-native species
- May include invasive plants
- Often do not list scientific names
- Are designed for appearance, not ecological function

Avoid generic "wildflower" seed mixes. Instead, choose seed that clearly lists species names, is native to Alberta, and comes from trusted native plant suppliers.



Wildflowers not weeds



www.abinvasives.ca



What's The Difference?

WILDFLOWER - A native flowering plant that evolved as part of Alberta's healthy ecosystems, alongside pollinators, birds, and wildlife.



Field of wildflowers with common harebell in front

INVASIVE PLANTS (WEEDS) -

Non-native plants that spread aggressively without natural controls, outcompete native species, and cause ecological or economic harm. In Alberta, invasive species contribute to over \$2 billion in annual losses. Not all non-native plants become invasive.

REGULATED INVASIVE PLANTS -

Invasive plants that are listed under legislation such as Alberta's Weed Control Act, which classifies species as either Prohibited Noxious (must be destroyed) or Noxious (must be controlled). Not all invasive plants are regulated, and deregulated species may still be invasive.

PURPOSE PLANTED ESCAPEES - Some non-native plants are intentionally planted for forage, landscaping, or reclamation, but can spread into natural areas and become invasive. Examples include smooth brome, cicer milkvetch, and Russian olive, which may be useful where planted but harmful once they escape.



Creeping bellflower is an invasive plant

THEY DON'T STAY PUT! Invasive plants don't stay where they're planted. They can spread from yards and fields into natural areas. Once established, they are difficult and costly to control or remove.

Knowing the difference between wildflowers and weeds helps protect Alberta's landscapes and biodiversity, today and for the future.

Why Native Wildflowers Matter

Alberta is home to over 2,100 native plant species, including hundreds of wildflowers found across grasslands, forests, badlands, wetlands, and alpine meadows. These plants form the foundation of healthy ecosystems.

Native wildflowers don't just add beauty, they support biodiversity, improve soil health, and help landscapes withstand drought, pests, and disturbance.



Small mason bee on bee balm

Native Plants Matter For Native Pollinators

Alberta is home to more than 370 native bee species. Many evolved alongside specific native plants and depend on them for pollen and nectar. While some invasive weeds provide limited resources, they cannot support the diversity and nutrition of native plant communities.



Help keep Alberta Dutch Elm Disease free

DON'T PRUNE ELM TREES FROM APRIL 1 TO SEPT 30

www.stopded.org • 1-877-837-ELMS

**PRUNING BAN LIFTED
UNTIL MARCH 31**



Got used plastic baler twine? Recycle it!



AlbertaAgPlastics.ca
for details and collection sites

cleanfarms

ALBERTA AG-PLASTIC
RECYCLE IT!



1. **Roll & Remove Debris** - while tightly rolling bags with a mechanical roller, shake or cut to remove spoilage, dirt, rocks, etc.
2. **Tie** - the rolls with baler twine to hold them together for transport.
3. **Return** - to a local collection site.



1. **Shake** - to remove as much debris, snow, or ice as possible.
2. **Bag** - loose twine in a collection bag & secure closed.
3. **Return** - to a local collection site - collection bags available free of charge at each site.



2026 Shoreline Clean-Up

115 Grade 7 students from Raymond and Stirling recently teamed up for a major cleanup along the shorelines of Ridge Reservoir. Thanks to their incredible hard work, a huge amount of litter was removed from the area!

The primary culprits behind the pollution were:

- Aluminum cans
- Cigarette butts
- Discarded plastics
- Construction materials
- And to our surprise - Large sections of rolled-up carpet

The County of Warner would like to remind everyone that improperly disposed garbage directly harms our water quality and destroys critical fish habitats. Keeping our reservoirs safe and clean is a shared responsibility.





The annual tree planting initiative returned for another successful year, bringing together staff, students, and conservation partners at Ridge Reservoir. A dedicated team 28 Raymond High School students, two school volunteers, four Alberta Conservation staff, and six County staff worked side by side to plant approximately 1,000 Caragana shrubs along the Ridge Reservoir.

This ongoing annual effort plays a vital role in protecting and enhancing our regional ecosystem. Once established, the new Caragana shrubs will form durable shelterbelts that act as effective windbreaks, and support local wildlife habitat for years to come. The County extends its sincere thanks to all our partners and volunteers for continuing this impactful tradition.



Traditional Agricultural Registrations

Overview

A Traditional Agricultural Registration is an authorization to divert water under the *Water Act* for farmers and ranchers who used water before January 1, 1999, for raising animals or applying pesticides to crops.

The Government of Alberta has reopened registration for farmers and ranchers on unpatented Crown land (public land). Traditional Agricultural Registration applications are open until December 31, 2028.

Applying for a registration

Registration gives applicants priority under the *Water Act*. Registrations and licences are official authorizations with assigned priority numbers that determine who gets to use water first during low water periods.

For licences, priority is based on when the application was deemed complete.

For registrations, priority goes back to when the water source was first used for raising animals or applying pesticides to crops.

Application requirements

- contact information
- detailed map showing all water sources being used
- legal land description of the water sources
- date of first use
- livestock water requirement worksheet
- estimated volume of water diverted from each source
- any additional information requested by the Director

How to apply

The application form is available online at alberta.ca/traditional-agricultural-registrations. Completed applications can be sent by email to epa.waterregistrations@gov.ab.ca or by mail to:

Environment and Protected Areas Registrations
Provincial Building, Second Floor
200 5 Ave South
Lethbridge, Alberta
T1J 4L1
1-403-381-5285

Contact

For questions about Traditional Agricultural Registrations, contact Environment and Protected Areas registration staff by

 epa.waterregistrations@gov.ab.ca

 **1-403-381-5285**

You can apply to register if you:

- owned or occupied land before January 1, 1999
- used water from a source adjacent to that land
- used the water for raising animals or applying pesticides and can demonstrate water use from the water source on or before January 1, 1999
- used water from dugouts, natural watercourses (such as creeks, rivers, streams and lakes, springs, groundwater wells)

You cannot register:

- water sources on private land
- water used for purposes other than raising animals or applying pesticides
- water from non-natural sources (like irrigation districts or reservoirs)
- water stored and diverted from dams
- water sources that required a licence under the *Water Resources Act* or *Water Act*



Picture 1: Typically, fall needle drop manifests in pine trees. The consistent yellowing of needles throughout the entirety of the tree, with a notable concentration nearer to the trunk is hallmark of fall needle drop.

Seasonal/ Fall Needle Drop

By Toso Bozic

As fall is giving us spectacular leaf colours from hardwood species, the fall needle drop is a natural phenomenon that occurs in pine, spruce, fir and arborvitae trees during the autumn season. It is a process in which these trees shed their older needles, making way for new growth and ensuring the overall health and vitality of the tree. This shedding of needles is an essential part of the tree's life cycle and plays a crucial role in its adaptation to changing environmental conditions.

Symptoms and Identification

Depending on each coniferous species, older needles stay on a tree different time length. Pines will usually keep their needles for 4-8 years. Spruces typically keep their needles longer than pines do, generally for 5-10 years. Arborvitae sheds branchlets as they age yet remain on the tree for quite some time before falling.

The fall needle drop (yellowing of needles) occurs uniformly across the entire tree, from its uppermost branches to the lower ones. As autumn approaches, the older needles on the inside of the tree canopy and closer to tree trunk will transition from their usual green to hues of yellow, brown, or reddish-tan. Younger needles remain green, healthy and vigour's with healthy apical bud.

It is very important to differentiate between fall needle drop and other tree health issues. Any irregularity, such as abnormal branch die-off or an uneven pattern of needle shedding, indicates a deviation from the normal fall needle drop process. In such cases, further investigation is warranted to identify underlying issue that tree may be suffering from a more serious disease or insect problem.

Reasons for fall needle drop

The process of fall needle drop is regulated by various environmental cues and internal hormonal and cellular changes within the tree. These cues include changes in daylight duration, temperature, and soil moisture levels. One most common causes of excessive needle drop are too-wet and too-dry soils.

As the days shorten and temperatures drop, the tree begins preparing for winter, coniferous trees optimize their resources by shedding older needles. These needles have lower photosynthetic activity compared to newer ones and shedding them helps conserve energy and nutrients.

Shedding older needles further reduces water loss, aiding the tree in surviving the drier conditions often associated with the fall season. Lastly, older needles are

more susceptible to diseases and infestations by pests. Shedding them helps the tree maintain its overall health and reduce the risk of infections that could potentially harm the entire tree.

Benefits of fall needle drop

The fall needle drop has important several ecological benefits such as nutrients recycling, providing wildlife habitat and reduce soil erosion. The needles that fall to the ground serve as a source of nutrients for the soil. Over time, these needles decompose, releasing valuable nutrients that enrich the soil and promote the growth of other plants in the ecosystem.

The fallen needles create a layer of organic material on the forest floor, providing habitat and protection for a variety of insects, fungi, and small organisms. This layer also supports the growth of understory plants that serve as food for many forest-dwelling creatures. The layer of needles on the forest floor helps reduce soil erosion by acting as a natural mulch. It protects the soil from the impact of heavy rain and promotes moisture retention.

Conclusion

Landowners don't need be alarmed about the fall needle drop as it is a natural and essential process for coniferous trees. There is no harm to trees during the fall needle drop. Trees are just ensuring their adaptation to changing environmental conditions and promoting the overall health of the forest ecosystem. Understanding the symptoms of fall needle drop is crucial for tree owners, foresters, horticulturalist and arborists to differentiate this natural process from potential tree health concerns.

Livestock Emergency Preparedness and Response



The County of Warner held a Livestock Emergency Response training workshop in September where a group of employees, first responders and municipal partners joined together for tabletop exercises and practical briefings on how to properly handle a livestock emergency when presented. Several different scenarios were presented as the groups worked through containment, communication, and resolution. J Woods Livestock Handling led the training and guided the group through the available resources. This initiative was funded through partnership with the Sustainable Canadian Agricultural Partnership Resiliency and Public Trust Program



Protect your flock
from highly
pathogenic avian
influenza



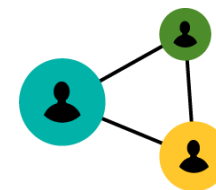
Alberta

What happens if you suspect your flock may have Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza?

Contact your flock veterinarian and least one of
the following:

- The Office of the Chief Provincial Veterinarian:
1-780-427-3448 or 1-800-524-0051
- The Canadian Food Inspection Agency Sick Bird Line:
403-338-5225

AgTalk
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people who
understand.

Be yourself,
be honest,
reach out.

Explore resources
that make a
difference.

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Join today:
domore.ag/agtalk.

AgTalk

“Talking about things helps. With Togetherall, I’m not alone. I can talk about farming, and mental health struggles. We all share stories and ideas. Helping others makes me feel like I have something to give.”

TOGETHERALL ANONYMOUS MEMBER

BASF
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THE McCAIN
FOUNDATION

**The
Do More
Agriculture
Foundation**

**Working
safely
may get
old, but
so will you!**



AgSafe
ALBERTA

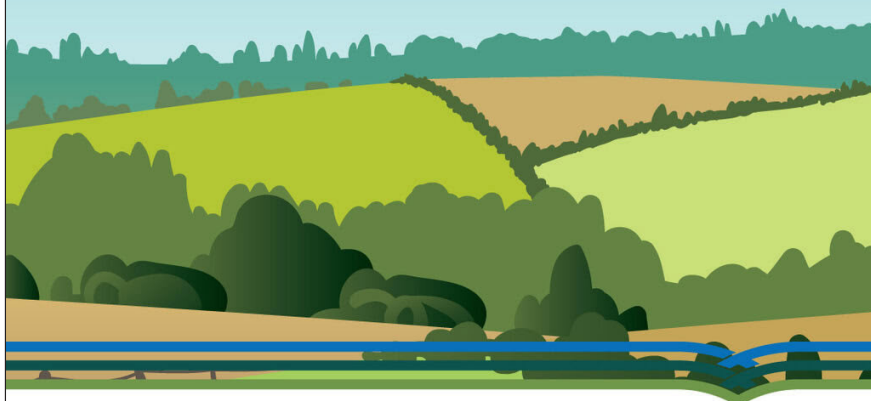
www.agsafeab.ca

Health Outcomes and Farming Hazards

Farmers face a lot of physical hazards that can lead to serious health problems, like breathing issues or joint injuries. These health issues are often linked to mental health challenges, like anxiety and depression.

Take care of yourself—check out CASA's mental health hub for support.

casa-acsa.ca/mental-health



PARKS CLOSED for season

*Chin Park and Ridge Park are closed for the season.
Thank you and see you again in 2027.*

For boat launch access to Chin Park please contact the

AG SERVICE BOARD
403.642.2255

ENVIRONMENTAL FARM PLAN (EFP) WORKSHOP

EXCITE LETHBRIDGE
101 EXHIBITION WAY S, LETHBRIDGE, AB T1J 4R3
NOVEMBER 4, 2026
7:30AM - 12:00PM

WORKSHOP DETAILS:

- Workshop registration will be at 7:30am
- Coffee & snacks will be provided
- Please bring a laptop or tablet
- Please bring information on your water sources & water bodies if you have them
- If you are renewing your EFP and you have your old binder, please bring it as this can be helpful

Please register before October 28, 2026

TO REGISTER VISIT:

<https://workshopEFP.eventbrite.ca>



Prohibited Debris: Before You Burn...Learn!

Burning Basics

While burning may be the simplest way to clean up a site, you may be breaking the law.

Open burning, in a barrel or not, can release pollutants, reduce visibility, create unpleasant odors and cause toxic contamination.

With this in mind, burning can still be an effective way to clean some of the debris from your yard, farm or work site. However, you should keep in mind that under the *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act*, burning certain materials is illegal.

What You Can Burn

Burnable debris includes:

- Brush and fallen trees
- Used power and telephone poles **that do not contain preservatives**
- Wood or wood products **not containing preservatives**
- Solid waste from tree harvesting
- Straw, stubble, grass, weeds, leaves and tree prunings
- Solid waste from post and pole operations **that does not contain wood preservatives**

What You Can't Burn

Prohibited debris includes:

- Animal manure
- Pathological waste (waste from human health centres)
- Wood or wood products containing wood preservatives
- Waste materials from construction sites
- Rubber, including tires
- Plastic, including baler twine
- Oil
- Containers that held pesticides, or any other chemicals
- Plastic or rubber-coated materials, including copper wire
- During fire season, it's possible fire bans will be in place during times of increasing fire hazard. To find out where current fire bans are located, go to this webpage:
 - albertafirebans.ca

Be Sure

Different laws regulate where you may burn, and some require you have a permit even for burnable debris. Always contact your local municipality prior to striking a match.

Remember to Recycle

- Many items that you may consider burning, can be recycled
- Plastic, paper, cardboard and metal materials, used oil, tires and beverage containers along with many other items are recycled in Alberta. Call the Recycle Info Line at 1-800-463-8320 for local information
- It's often more effective to chip and compost yard waste. Composting reduces household waste by up to 30 per cent.

When do you need a permit to burn?

A permit is needed to burn:

- Prohibited debris anywhere in Alberta
- Burnable debris in restricted areas
- Contact your local fire department to learn more about restrictions and requirements
- Fire season starts March 1 in Alberta and runs to at least October 31, though it can be extended. During the fire season all burning activities in Alberta's Forest Protection Area, excluding campfires, will require a fire permit. Fire permits are free and can be obtained by contacting your local Alberta Environment and Parks office. Phone toll-free 310-0000 to locate your nearest office or call the department's Information Centre for assistance.

Where You Can't Burn

Prohibited areas include:

- Unauthorized burning is prohibited in all landfills
- Burning is restricted in Calgary, Edmonton and many other rural and urban municipalities
- Burning in the Forest Protection Area requires a permit. To examine a map of the forest protection area and its constituent fire control zones go to this webpage:
 - [Wildfire Administrative Boundaries](#)

Additional brochures on fire bans and wildfire prevention are available through the Information Centre.

For More Information

For more information on prohibited debris, contact the Alberta Environment and Parks regional office nearest you.

- aep.alberta

WITH GREAT POWER, COMES GREAT RESPONSIBILITY

Strychnine is very toxic to non-target species at risk:

- Ferruginous hawks
- Swift foxes,
- Burrowing owls

Not to mention dogs being the most frequent accidental victims.



Use the Habitat & Biodiversity Assessment Tool to learn alternatives to control pests while protecting wildlife

@AlbertaEFP albertaefp.com



County of Warner has an Environmental Farm Plan Technician (EFP Tech) to help you start, complete, or renew your EFP.

Contact RaeAnn or James at 403-642-2255



AN EFP IS UNIQUE TO YOUR FARMING OPERATION

It's all about the risks and opportunities. An EFP custom-built for your farm will help you identify environmental risks and give you beneficial management practices to consider.

@AlbertaEFP

Species at risk and strychnine use

Know who's nearby before you apply

Strychnine is approved for use to help control Richardson's ground squirrels. This approval comes with strict mandatory requirements designed to ensure safe use and protect other species within the targeted area.



Poison is not picky

Although Richardson's ground squirrels are the target species, strychnine is highly toxic and can harm any animal that encounters the bait or poisoned animals. Do your part to protect domestic and wild animals like species at risk that that may be on or move through your property.



Integrated pest management

An integrated pest management system should be used to control Richardson's ground squirrel populations on your property. Integrated pest management uses a mix of methods to control pests while protecting your crop, livestock and the environment.



Chemical
(last resort)



Biological
(natural enemies, beneficials)



Physical / Mechanical
(tilage, traps, barriers)



Cultural
(crop rotation, resistant varieties, sanitation)

Chemical controls, like strychnine, may be part of that system, but should only be applied when other methods are insufficient, and always as a last resort

Strychnine application is limited to early spring (March 1 to June 15) before green-up, or late summer (July 15 to September 1) after vegetation dies down.

STOP



Once the decision to use strychnine has been made, applicators should no longer encourage biological controls. Encouraging predation could result in secondary poisoning of non-target species.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Learn more at alberta.ca/gophers

Contact Fish and Wildlife staff for assistance with identifying non-target species or to discuss species at risk you may find on your property.

Athabasca - Abbey Wilson

Email: epa.athabascawildlife@gov.ab.ca
Phone: 780-675-2419

Bonnyville - Brett Sarchuk

Email: brett.sarchuk@gov.ab.ca
Phone: 780-427-3574

Cochrane - Maria Didkowski

Email: maria.didkowski@gov.ab.ca
Phone: 403-627-1178

Edson - Kevin Downing

Email: kevin.downing@gov.ab.ca
Phone: 780-723-8244

Lethbridge - Mike Grue

Email: mike.grue@gov.ab.ca
Phone: 403-381-5322

Medicine Hat - Joel Nicholson

Email: joel.nicholson@gov.ab.ca
Phone: 403- 529-3680

Red Deer - Scott Stevens

Email: scott.stevens@gov.ab.ca
Phone: 403-340-7052

Rocky Mountain House - Chiara Feder

Email: chiara.feder@gov.ab.ca
Phone: 403-845-8250

Spruce Grove - Delaney Frame

Email: delaney.frame@gov.ab.ca
Phone: 780-960-8603

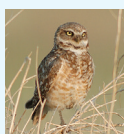
Whitecourt - Fauve Canavan

Email: fauve.canavan@gov.ab.ca
Phone: 780-778-7291

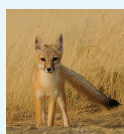
Risks to species at risk

Watch out for Alberta's most sensitive species

Burrowing owls, Swift foxes, and Ferruginous hawks are closely associated with Richardson's ground squirrels and are at higher risk of secondary poisoning (i.e., consuming poisoned Richardson's ground squirrels).



Burrowing owl



Swift fox



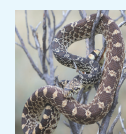
Ferruginous hawk

Ord's kangaroo rat is a medium-sized rodent distinguished by its extended tail. Though its typical habitat rarely overlaps that of Richardson's ground squirrels, Ord's kangaroo rat burrows closely resemble those of ground squirrels, putting them at risk of accidental strychnine application within their environment.

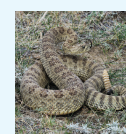


Ord's kangaroo rat

Bullsnares, Badgers, Prairie rattlesnakes, Loggerhead shrikes, Prairie falcons, Short-eared owls and other predator species are also at risk of secondary poisoning if they consume Richardson's ground squirrels or other non-target species, like mice and insects.



Bullsnake



Prairie rattlesnake



Loggerhead shrike



Prairie falcon

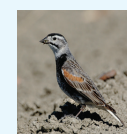


Short-eared owl



Badger

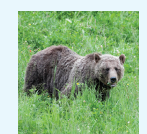
Ground-foraging species, such as Chestnut-collared Longspur, Thick-billed Longspur, Greater sage-grouse, Sprague's pipit and Grizzly bears may be directly poisoned if they consume strychnine bait used for ground squirrel control.



Thick-billed longspur



Chestnut-collared longspur



Grizzly bear



Greater sage- grouse



Sprague's pipit

Alberta study tests virtual fencing under ranch conditions

By Brad Brinkworth

New Alberta research will test how virtual fencing performs with cow-calf pairs and yearlings under working ranch conditions.

Results Driven Agriculture Research (RDAR) is supporting trials of Halter's virtual fencing technology led by the Technology Access Centre for Livestock Production at Olds College of Agriculture & Technology. The research will examine how the collars perform in Alberta terrain and climate, with a focus on connectivity, usability and cattle behaviour.

Currently, only two systems are available to Alberta beef producers: Gallagher eShepherd and Halter, according to RDAR. The organization has supported trials of Gallagher's

eShepherd collars in both research and on-farm environments since late 2025. The new research will expand on this foundation by evaluating the Halter technology.

The project will test the collars on 35 cow-calf pairs and 35 yearlings at a partner producer's operation, as well as 80 cow-calf pairs on Olds College land. Producers will be involved in implementing the system and providing feedback throughout the trial.

Virtual fencing has the potential to provide producers with another option for managing rotational grazing and, in some situations, reduce the need for physical fencing. The trials are designed to generate Alberta-specific data on the technology's reliability and its impact on labour requirements and day-to-day cattle management.

Real-world data to support adoption,



Photo courtesy of Alberta Beef Producers

reduce uncertainty around labour and management, and build confidence in system reliability and animal response is important in understanding the cost benefit of virtual

fencing, says RDAR. The new research targets results that to guide technology refinement, extension programming, and responsible precision livestock adoption.

How does weather affect feed efficiency?

• **Project No:** FDE.01.21

• **Lead Researcher(s):** Gleise Medeiros da Silva (University of Alberta)

• **Collaborators:** Graham Plastow, John Basarab, Edward Bork (University of Alberta); Carolyn Fitzsimmons (Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada)

• **Year Completed:** 2023

Background

Previous work has shown that five main physiological processes are likely to contribute to differences in feed efficiency: feed intake/digestion, metabolism, physical activity, and thermoregulation. Pinpointing the exact contribution of these processes has been somewhat more challenging.

While some research has occurred in the United States examining the effect of heat stress on feed efficiency, there is a lack of information in Canada regarding the interaction between feed efficiency and environmental conditions, particularly during summer and winter grazing where cattle may be exposed to more severe weather.

Objectives

The objectives of this study are to:

- Reveal the relationship between cow weather resilience and feed efficiency by assessing cow physiological status, growth performance, immune status, and behavioural responses during summer and winter grazing.
- Associate environmental conditions using equations that account for air temperature, wind speed relative humidity and solar radiation exposure with changes in cow

physiology, behaviour, immune status, and reproductive success.

What they did

Feed efficiency testing via GrowSafe® was performed on 49 crossbred heifers at the University of Alberta's Roy Berg Kinsella Research Station for 80 days. The heifers were fed a standard diet consisting of barley silage and oats. After data cleaning, 23 heifers were classified as low RFI and 21 as high. Then the heifers were managed in one group for both summer and winter measurements (grazing during July-August in summer and fed hay January-March in winter). Forage quality and environmental conditions were measured every two weeks during the sampling periods. A comprehensive climate index (CCI) was calculated for each period using air temperature, wind speed, solar radiation and relative humidity. Weighing and blood sampling also occurred every two weeks. Ultrasound back fat was measured at the beginning and end of the trial. Continuous measures included rumen temperature via rumen boluses, and behavioural activity via pedometers.

What they learned

There were times during both periods that cattle would be under moderate to severe environmental stress according to the CCI. Residual feed intake (RFI) values ranged from a low (efficient) of -2.29 lbs DM/day to a high of 2.4 lbs DM/day. The average for the low-RFI group was -0.96 lbs DM/day and 1.40 lbs DM/day for the high-RFI group. No significant differences existed in animal performance between the two groups in either

summer or winter. Both groups of heifers spent similar amounts of time lying down, but the high-RFI heifers spent more time seeking shade and water spots during hotter days, had more daily transitions (from lying down to standing and vice versa), and had higher rumen temperature. High-RFI heifers also demonstrated lower levels of free triiodothyronine (a thyroid hormone) in the blood during summer, which could indicate an adaptation to reduce basal metabolic rate under heat stress.

During winter, low-RFI heifers exhibited higher rumen temperature and more standing activity during moderate cold stress, while high-RFI heifers took more steps on severely cold days. Also, low-RFI heifers had higher lymphocyte counts, which may indicate differences in immune response and function between efficient and less efficient animals. Interestingly, while no differences existed between groups in summer, leptin concentrations were significantly decreased in low-RFI heifers during the winter, which may be another metabolic adaptation.

What it means

There are physiological and behavioural differences between efficient and less efficient animals in the face of extreme weather conditions, both hot and cold. While these differences may start to explain some of the underlying mechanisms contributing to cow efficiency, this was a preliminary experiment, and more research will be required to determine the practical on-farm implications.

This project was also supported by the Beef Cattle Research Council and the Canadian Agricultural Partnership.

Milk River Ridge Reservoir Water Quality Stewardship Initiative Update

Since 2014, ongoing water quality monitoring at the Milk River Ridge Reservoir has highlighted the success of local stewardship efforts. Enhancements around the reservoir including restored riparian areas, exclusion fencing, and improved upstream controls are yielding positive results for water quality.

The Milk River Ridge Reservoir is a vital resource for the County of Warner, supporting regional irrigation, livestock, residential water, and recreation. To safeguard this crucial water body, the County of Warner and its partners through the Milk River Ridge Reservoir Stewardship Initiative remain dedicated to long-term environmental health.

2020–2025 Data Report Coming Soon

Palliser Environmental Services is currently compiling a comprehensive report analyzing water quality data collected from 2020 through 2025. This upcoming report will detail environmental trends and highlight the ongoing impact of local stewardship projects.



Wheels of Opportunity

Wheels of Opportunity (WOO) is a Southeast Alberta workforce development initiative focused on preparing individuals for careers in agriculture and agriculture-related industries that rely on commercial driving skills. A key outcome of Wheels of Opportunity is helping participants earn a Class 3 licence, a highly valuable credential for many agriculture and agriculture-supporting occupations. Participants also receive safety training aligned with career opportunities in sectors such as agriculture, municipalities, fuel delivery, gravel hauling, seed and fertilizer transportation, equipment hauling, ag construction, and many other industries that support the region's agricultural economy. Through a combination of classroom instruction, online learning components, hands-on training, and Safety Buzz Campus mobile commercial driving

simulator, participants gain the knowledge, confidence, and experience needed to pursue meaningful careers in the industries that keep rural communities running.

Wheels of Opportunity has expanded into your rural community, creating clear pathways into these careers. This program helps keep rural people employed in rural communities while supporting the businesses that move our crops, livestock, equipment, fuel, gravel, and other commodities along the highways that connect our region. Industry partnership is essential to the program's success. Employers can help shape the future workforce through mentorship, work experience opportunities, hiring graduates and helping build curriculum, ensuring Southeast Alberta has the skilled operators and drivers needed to support agriculture today and for generations to come.

DRIVE YOUR FUTURE
WITH WHEELS OF OPPORTUNITY

Explore commercial driving careers before you ever step into a truck.

FREE Career Exploration & Commercial Driving Simulator Experiences for Rural Albertans!

Driving Ag Careers Forward

RURAL PEOPLE. REAL OPPORTUNITIES. STRONGER COMMUNITIES.

More than training. It's a brighter future.

SOUTHEAST ALBERTA NEEDS DRIVERS

Commercial driving skills support industries that keep our rural communities moving.

AGRICULTURE
 TRANSPORTATION

CONSTRUCTION
 SEASONAL OPERATIONS

WHAT IS WHEELS OF OPPORTUNITY?

A pathway to employment.

PEOPLE
Rural Albertans

TRAINING
Hands-on Learning

EXPERIENCE
Build Confidence

EMPLOYMENT
Real Jobs. Real Futures.

- Class 3 Driver Training
- Air Brakes
- Agricultural Transportation
- Safety Training
- Career Development
- Pathways to Employment

No prior commercial driving experience required to apply!

TRAINING THAT COMES TO YOU

We bring workforce development directly to rural communities.

Communities Served Include:

- Warner
- Milk River
- Foremost
- Bow Island
- Foremost
- Medicine Hat
- Warner
- Rural Southeast Alberta

Not everyone can travel to explore career opportunities. We bring the experience directly to you.

EXPERIENCE BEFORE YOU COMMIT

Alberta's Mobile Commercial Driving Simulator

Participants can:

- Drive realistic commercial vehicles
- Experience road and weather conditions
- Practice backing and maneuvering
- Build confidence safely
- Explore transportation careers

Class 1 • Class 3 • Class 5 Scenarios

CREATING OPPORTUNITY FOR:

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 Agriculture Workforce Development
 Women in Transportation
 Young Adults
 Rural Communities
 Schools, Community Events & Employers

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350 Eagle Butte Road, Dunmore AB

403-526-8400

www.safetybuzzcampus.ca

woo@safetybuzzcampus.ca

Learn More About Wheels of Opportunity

Real Skills. Real People. A Safer Tomorrow.