

THE COUNTY CHRONICLE

COUNTY OF WARNER NO. 5



SPRING/SUMMER 2026

Discover the County of Warner

Hidden Gems & Wide-Open Spaces:

Southern Alberta is defined by its vast horizons, but look a little closer at the County of Warner and you'll find ancient history, adrenaline-pumping traditions, and some of the best water-based recreation in the province.

Whether you are a history buff, a rodeo fan, or an outdoor adventurer, there is plenty to explore right in our backyard.

Ancient Echoes and River Flows

The jewel of the region is undoubtedly Writing-on-Stone Provincial Park (Áísínai'pi). As a UNESCO World Heritage site, it holds one of the largest collections of rock art (petroglyphs and pictographs) in the North American Great Plains. Visitors can wander through the hoodoos or take a guided tour to learn about the significance this land holds.

For those looking to cool off, the Milk River offers a serene canoeing and kayaking experience. Drifting between the sandstone cliffs provides a perspective of the prairies you simply can't get from the road.

Outdoors: Sun and Water

If your perfect summer involves a boat and a lifejacket, the County's reservoirs are the place to be.

- Ridge Park Campground: Located on the Milk River Ridge Reservoir, this is a hub for boating, fishing, and paddleboarding.

While at the Ridge Reservoir, don't miss the Edible Forest — a short walk brings you from the parking lot on the west end to a compound that holds apple trees, grape vines and other tasty fruits.

- Chin Park Campground: A favorite for those who love water sports and a vibrant camping community.

- Breezy Bay: Also known as Southern Albertas First Floating Waterpark – this is a place where memories are bound to be made. Reservations can be made on their website, be prepared to have a great time!

- Heninger's Reservoir: A quiet, serene spot perfect for a peaceful day trip.

Dust, Boots, and 8-Second Rides

Agriculture is the heartbeat of Southern Alberta, and nothing



Photo courtesy of Cheyenne Meijers, TSK Photography

celebrates the cowboy way quite like a summer rodeo.

- The Raymond Stampede: Known as Canada's oldest rodeo, this event is a legendary display of skill and community pride.
- Writing-on-Stone & Coutts Rodeos: These local events offer an authentic, high-energy atmosphere where you can see the best of Southern Alberta competing for the win.

Museums & History

From the prehistoric past to our pioneering roots, our local museums tell a story millions of years in the making.

- Devil's Coulee Dinosaur Heritage Museum: Home to Canada's first dinosaur nesting site, where you can see actual dinosaur eggs and learn about the giants that once roamed our home.
- Local History: Various community museums throughout the county offer a glimpse into the grit and determination of the families who settled this land.

Beating the Heat: When the Southern Alberta sun gets high, the County's towns and villages have you covered. From water parks to refreshing swimming pools, there are plenty of spots for the kids (and kids at heart) to splash around after a long day of exploring.

Plan Your Visit

Whether you're gearing up for a staycation or just dropping-in – don't skip on supporting local. The County of Warner has a vast blend of creators showcased at your local shops as well as some tasty food and treats curated with local ingredients. Check in on the Towns and Villages Facebook pages and webpages so you don't miss out on their summer festivities!

County of Warner No. 5



Contact Information:

County of Warner No. 5

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Warner, AB TOK 2L0

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Website: www.warnercounty.ca

SHAWN HATHAWAY

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403-381-0535

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Administration

Taxes

The County of Warner will be sending out the property tax notices by July 1, 2026. Taxes must be paid by November 30, 2026 in order to avoid penalties. Acceptable payment methods include, cheque, online banking, credit, debit and cash in the Administration Office located at 300 County Road in the Village of Warner. Please note office hours are Monday-Thursday 8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. and Friday 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. (noon). Credit card payments can be made through our website or 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.

Fire Permits

A fire permit is required before lighting any open fire in the County of Warner. This does not include fire pits at recreational areas or screened burning barrels outside of the Hamlets. Burn barrels are banned in the Hamlets of Wrentham and New Dayton, but Acceptable Fire Pits, Acceptable Fireplaces, or a Portable Appliance for the purpose of recreation or cooking are still allowed without a permit. **Please obtain a fire permit by calling your local Fire Chief.** Their contact information is available on the County website. During fire bans no burning is allowed with the exception of CSA/ULC certified appliances with an on/off switch powered by propane, natural gas, or wood pellets. Fire bans are posted on the County website and on albertafirebans.ca. The county thanks everyone for their continued cooperation in responsibly lighting fires and keeping the region safe from wildfires.

Development Permits

Development permits are available through the Administration Office. The fee for the permit will depend on the type of permit being applied for. Adjacent landowners must be notified for any discretionary use permit. Non-residential farm buildings (barns, etc.) are exempt, but must meet the required setbacks for road allowances. Please contact the Development Officer for information on development including permitted uses, discretionary permit application timelines, and setback requirements. All County of Warner subdivision applications are handled through the Oldman River Regional Services Commission (ORRSC). You can contact ORRSC at 403-329-1344.

Spring 2026 – Public Works Update

As we move into spring, Public Works crews are once again gearing up for a busy construction and maintenance season across the county. Thanks to a relatively mild winter, crews were able to get an early start on several projects, providing a strong foundation for the work ahead.

Throughout the coming months, crews will be focused on maintaining and improving critical infrastructure. This includes repairing culverts, replacing and maintaining signage, patching and re-graveling roads, and upgrading roadways to better manage snow storage and drainage.

Key Projects Planned for 2026

Culvert repairs to ensure proper drainage and reduce the risk of flooding across the county

Road construction on Township Road 5-4, rebuilding the existing roadway to a higher standard to better accommodate drainage and increased heavy equipment traffic

Repairing and re-oiling access roads in the Gold Springs Park area

Resurfacing approximately 400 km of gravel roads

Ongoing bridge deck maintenance

Tree pruning in areas where vegetation is encroaching on roadways

Sign Maintenance Reminder

Public Works continues to address damaged and aging traffic signs throughout the county. While some replacements are necessary due to wear and fading over time, a growing number of signs are being replaced due to damage from misuse, including target practice.

Traffic signs play an essential role in maintaining safe and efficient traffic flow. They are also costly to replace. Residents are encouraged to respect public infrastructure and help reduce unnecessary replacement costs by reporting damaged signs and discouraging misuse.

Staying Informed

The County remains committed to keeping residents informed. Updates on road construction, maintenance activities, and potential disruptions will be shared regularly through the County website and official Facebook page.



Each year, the **Calgary Stampede** and **BMO Bank of Montreal** join forces to honor outstanding farm families from southern Alberta. This award recognizes those who not only excel in primary agriculture but also serve as the heart of their rural communities.

Congratulations

Long Grass Ranching Ltd
Kevin & Toni | Andrew & Denise
Recipients of the 2026 Farm Family Award

ENVIRONMENTAL FARM PLAN WORKSHOP

The County of Warner and Lethbridge County Partnered on November 5th to bring an Environmental Farm Plan Workshop to the Southern Region. EFP technicians from both counties supported producers through their workbooks.

Thirteen producers were in attendance and each of them completed their workbooks.



Soil Workshop



The Ag Service Board hosted a half day Soil and Nitrogen management Workshop on February 18th. Discussions on soil sampling techniques, importance of soil sampling, nutrient management as well as hands on learning on the County of Warner Public GIS site. The attendance was an impressive 17 participants and an excellent line up of speakers for this Event. Speakers included Deanne Madsen (GoA), Jack Payne (South Country Co-Op), Jamie Thomas (Oldman River Regional Services Commission) and Christy Hoy (RDAR).



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

Farming Smarter Field School 2026

Hands-on learning returns, June 25 & July 16!

Southern Alberta's go-to summer event for agriculture learning and knowledge sharing brings you wisdom from the field with hands-on demonstration over two days, full of fantastic opportunities for research updates and community mingling. Surround yourself with other innovative minds from farms, research, and industry who all want to grow their skills to succeed at the Farming Smarter Field School.



Event Date
July 16
June 25



Event Times
8:00 am to 4:00 pm

Experience
In-Person



Location
Lethbridge

Starting Price
\$250

Alberta Open Farm Days is a province wide open house

Come meet your rural neighbours!

OPEN FARM DAYS • AUGUST 15 & 16, 2026

Alberta Open Farm Days is your free, behind-the-scenes look at the province's agriculture and local food system. It is also an incubator for agricultural tourism and rural sustainability, bringing Albertans together through educational and hands-on experiences that show where food comes from and how it is produced.

For one weekend, farms, ranches, breweries, orchards, dates, and food producers across the province open their gates to the public.

• **See it firsthand:** Walk a field, meet the animals, or learn about the tools and technology that power modern agriculture.

• **Meet the people:** Talk directly with the farmers, ranchers, producers, and culinary partners who grow and prepare your food, and get your questions answered.

• **Taste local:** Many host locations feature farm-to-farm meals, outside specials, samples, food trucks, or Alberta-made products for purchase.

Alberta Open Farm Days is a chance to connect with rural communities, support agricultural tourism, and experience the diversity of food grown and raised tight here in Alberta.

23rd Annual SOUTHERN ALBERTA GRAZING SCHOOL FOR WOMEN

"Celebrating Women Stewards in the
International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists"

July 22 & 23, 2026

CASSILS COMMUNITY CENTER,
NEAR BROOKS AB

TOPICS INCLUDE:

- RANGE & RIPARIAN HEALTH
- VIRTUAL FENCING
- SOIL EROSION
- SPECIES AT RISK
- INVASIVE SPECIES PANEL
- RANCHING WOMEN TALKS
- AND MORE!

\$735 Registration

CLOSES JULY 7

Register at:

<https://SAGSW2026.eventbrite.ca>

CONTACT: MMULLER@COWSANDFISH.ORG
(403) 382-0927






Southern Alberta Youth Range Days

2026 Registration is Now Open!

LIMITED SPOTS!

JULY 14TH -16TH 2026



To register for the 2026 Southern Alberta Youth Range Days Event:

- Follow the link on our Facebook Page or;
- Visit mrwcc.ca or;
- Scan the QR code on this flyer!

Learn About:

- Riparian Health
- Ranch Planning/Management
- Nighthawks

Activities*:

- Short-Horned Lizard Survey
- Plant Identification
- Float down the Milk River!

📍 Writing-on-Stone Provincial Park, Alberta
Ages 8-18, and families welcome!

*Participants under 12 will require supervision by a parent or guardian for the duration of the event.

*Activities subject to change

Watch for more information on registration and activities! [@SouthernAlbertaYouthRangeDays](https://www.facebook.com/SouthernAlbertaYouthRangeDays)



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

**Contact James Wills at
403-642-2255.**



CROP PROTECTION GUIDE 2026

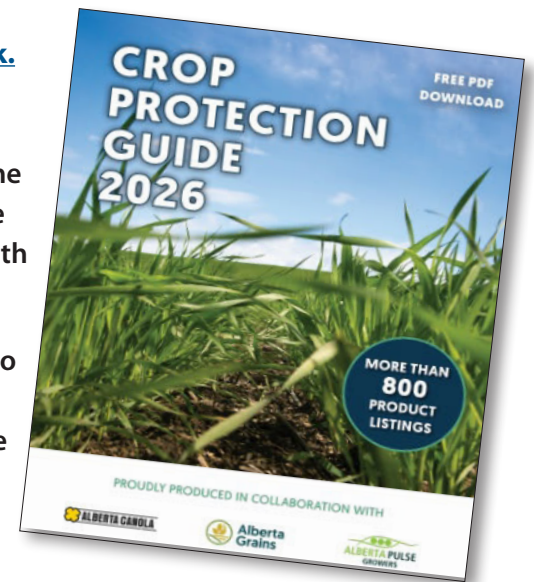
The Blue Book

Available for purchase
or download at

<https://www.albertabluebook.com/>

The Blue Book is reviewed and updated annually to include the latest information on pesticide application products, along with new product additions.

The Alberta BlueBook App is no longer supported and should not be used. Please consult the print and digital PDF versions of the Blue Book for the most up-to-date crop protection information.



The On-Farm Climate Action Fund (OFCAF) helps producers in removing obstacles to the broader adoption of beneficial management practices (BMPs).

As a delivery agent of the OFCAF program, RDAR helps producers with support within these target areas:

- **Cover Cropping:** activities such as fall or spring planted cover crops (intercropping) and full-season annual cover crops in a rotation. Planting cover crops, like clover, protects the soil rather than being harvested, which in turn adds nutrients that build organic matter, increase water access, and reduce soil erosion.
- **Nitrogen Management:** activities such as optimizing nitrogen use by increasing legumes in crop rotations and using manure alongside other fertilizer alternatives, can provide lasting benefits to soil, air, and water quality.
- **Rotational Grazing:** practices include new fencing and watering systems, as well as activities to implement low-methane pastures. Rotational grazing is the practice of containing and moving livestock through pasture to allow forage plants to recover, deepen their root systems and improve soil health.

If your plans change after your application has been approved, notify RDAR as soon as possible so that those funds may be reallocated. We want to ensure that the grant funding is available to as many farmers and ranchers in Alberta as possible.

New for OFCAF 2026

- RDAR will begin accepting applications on **April 10, 2026**.
- The maximum OFCAF funding has increased to \$100,000 from \$75,000
- The maximum funding under Nitrogen Management Amendment is \$20,000 in total received during the period 2022 to 2028.
- New BMP: Rotational Grazing Virtual Fencing – new template and checklist.
- New BMP: Cover Crop Seeding Drones – new template.

How to Prepare Your Application:

- Review the 2026 Program Guide.
- Connect with a Professional Agrologist (PAg) or Certified Crop Advisor (CCA) to develop a plan.
- Investigate costs to ensure you are providing accurate cost estimates.
- Complete the relevant 2026 template and ensure you have the required documentation.
- **Remember:** Purchases before April 1, 2026 are not eligible for reimbursement
- **RDAR must pre-approve your application(s) in writing** before starting projects.

Want to know the status of your application?

If you would like to see where we are in the process of reviewing your submission, please log in to [ARGO](#). On the 'Home' page, select 'In Progress' under 'Applications'.

Next, find your submitted project. A status notification will be visible. When the status shows 'Under Review

– Peer Review', you can expect a decision will follow.

Please note: Once your application is approved, you cannot change the land location and implement the project on a different land location. To do so will make your project ineligible for reimbursement.

Dates To Remember:

- Applications open **April 10, 2026**
- Invoices due by **December 1, 2026**
- Reimbursement sent by **March 31, 2026**



OFCAF
2026

Funding Call Opens April 10

www.rdar.ca

1-877-503-5955

RDAR Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada / Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada

PEST CONTROL Richardson Ground Squirrel (Gophers)

The County of Warner No.5 Agriculture Service Board is urging all farmers and ranchers to consider early control of the gopher population.

Rozol (anti-coagulant) Rodenticide Products are available for purchase through the Ag Service Board.

Products include:

- Ready-To-Use Premix in 20 lb pail
- Ready – To – Use Premix in 50 lb bag

Also registered for ground squirrel control in Alberta is the fumigant, aluminum phosphide and is available to producers with a valid Farmer's Pesticide Certificate (FPC).

**** You cannot buy fumigants if you don't have a valid Farmer's Pesticide Certificate ****

Other gopher control methods include:



- Shooting, using traps, cultivating burrows.
- Biological controls – nest boxes for owls and hawks. Leaving existing lone trees in place and protecting lone trees from rubbing or damage by cattle.
- Cultural controls – crop rotation, use of buffer zones etc.

To purchase these products please stop in at the Ag Service Board Building (403) 642-2255.

IMPORTANT NOTE ON ROZOL!

Bait placed outdoors and above-ground in residential, public areas, or any other sites that

are or will be open to the public or in locations accessible to pets or livestock MUST be placed in a Tier 1 bait station.

Tier 1 bait stations must have the following characteristics

- Constructed of high-strength material and resistant to destruction by children, and non-target animals;
- Have an entrance designed so that children and non-target animals cannot reach bait;
- Have an internal structure that prevents bait from being shaken loose;
- Have an access panel which fasten securely and locks;
- Bear the name, active ingredient, guarantee, registration number, "WARNING POISON", and the skull and crossbones symbol.
- **LABELS and TIER 1 EXAMPLE AVAILABLE AT THE COUNTY OF WARNER AG SERVICE BOARD SHOP**
- Be resistant to destruction or weakening by elements of typical non-catastrophic weather

AS ALWAYS, visit the label for detailed and up to date information.

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

Contact your flock veterinarian and at least on elf the following:

- The Office of the Chief Provincial Veterinarian: 1-780-427-3448 or 1-800-524-0054
- The Canadian Food Inspection Agency Sick Bird Line: 403-338-5225

! STRYCHNINE UPDATE !

EMERGENCY USE REGISTRATION GRANTED

Strychnine has been approved by the Government of Canada for emergency use registration until November 2027.

The **County of Warner** will be keeping our website and Facebook up to date with the most current information

Call us for further questions 403.642.2255

What to Expect

- **New** regulations
- **New** mandatory training requirements
- Limited Supply
- Restricted use
- Product set to arrive later Spring 2026



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

Avian influenza and small-flock poultry

What is avian influenza?

Avian influenza (AI), sometimes called "avian flu" or "bird flu," is a contagious viral disease that affects the respiratory, digestive and/or nervous systems of many bird species, including domestic poultry and wild birds.

Risks for small-flock poultry:

Wild birds can carry avian influenza, and they can pose a risk to your poultry. Avian influenza can cause severe illness and death in your flock.

Did you know...?

When wild birds migrate, it increases your poultry's risk of being exposed to disease!

During the migration of wild water birds, the risk increases because there's a greater chance your flock could come into contact with wild birds. Wild birds

rarely show visible signs of the disease, but they can spread the virus to other birds or in the environment through their droppings, and through their mouth and nose.

If your birds contract avian influenza, it can also create a greater risk of the disease spreading to neighbouring flocks or to commercial poultry.

If you see signs of disease:

Call your local veterinarian.

Spotting avian influenza and reporting it quickly is critical to protect your birds and other flocks. If you see any symptoms, contact your veterinarian so action is taken as soon as possible. In fact, there is a legal requirement to notify a veterinarian or the government if you suspect a serious disease like AI.

Alberta Agriculture also has a program where small-flock owners or their veterinarians can submit birds for disease testing, **at no cost**. Call 403-948-8575 to find out how to participate.

Symptoms to watch for:

- Sudden drop in egg production.
- Swelling around the head, neck and eyes.
- Coughing, gasping, sneezing, diarrhea.
- Trembling, lack coordination, odd head position.
- Changes in food and water consumption.
- Sudden death or a large number of deaths.

Symptoms can vary, so it's better to be cautious and report any birds that might be sick.

**Know the risks. Take action.
Report signs of disease.**

**Help protect your poultry and
the small-flock community.**

To contact the Office of Alberta's Chief Provincial Veterinarian about avian influenza, call 780-427-3448. You can call toll-free in Alberta by first dialing 310-0000.



How to help protect your flock:

You can take steps to reduce the risk to your flock from avian influenza, such as reducing or eliminating contact with wild birds.

Reduce contact with wild birds:

- Keep your flock away from dugouts and other surface water.
- Keep birds inside or penned, if possible.
- Keep wild birds away from your feeders and waterers (such as through netting or wire fencing), or feed your birds inside. Clean up spilled feed so it doesn't attract wild birds.

Did you know...?

"Biosecurity" means steps you can take to protect animals, people, or plants from harmful organisms, such as viruses like avian influenza.

Viruses can be transmitted by people, poultry and other animals, equipment, and in the environment.

- Clean your hands, clothing and footwear before and after handling birds.
- Don't share equipment with other bird owners.
- Consider limiting visitors' access to your birds.
- Ensure the feed and water you use is free from wild bird droppings, or use a water treatment program like chlorination.

More biosecurity tips:

- Alberta Agriculture and Forestry brochure <http://bit.ly/1JoLfnr>
- Alberta Veterinary Medical Association www.abvma.ca/biosecurity/smallflock.asp
- Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) <http://bit.ly/1UfCyYZ>

Did you know...?

Alberta small-flock poultry owners are required to have a Premises Identification (PID) Number.

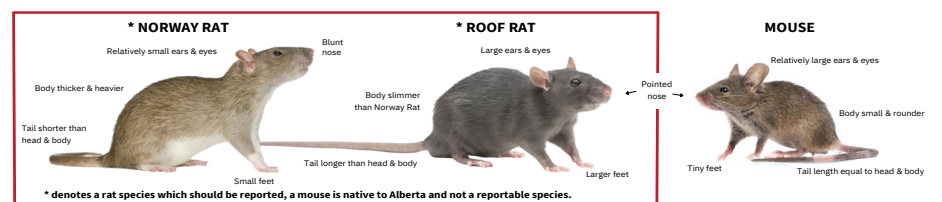
PID links animals with a location, and it can be used to contact animal owners in the case of an emergency, like a natural disaster or disease outbreak.

To register, visit www.agriculture.alberta.ca/premises

Protect your flock from highly pathogenic avian influenza



Rats are not present in Alberta but can threaten our environment and economy. They cause damage to cropland, properties, and ecosystems. They have the potential to transfer disease to humans.



Everyone has a role to play in preventing the spread of invasive species. Learn to identify the signs of rats:



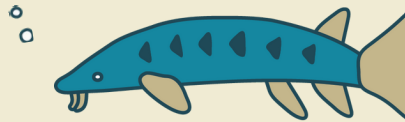
Rat on Rats! Report all signs and sightings of rats.

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

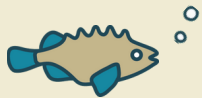


PROTECT our WATERS

STOP AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES



LAKES AND RIVERS IN ALBERTA HOST INCREDIBLE AND BELOVED NATIVE SPECIES LIKE LAKE STURGEON AND BULL TROUT. HOWEVER, RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES SUCH AS BOATING, ANGLING OR WATERFOWL HUNTING MAY SPREAD AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES. WE ALL HAVE A ROLE TO PLAY IN PROTECTING OUR WATERS - HELP STOP THE SPREAD!



Aquatic invasive species like zebra mussels or Eurasian watermilfoil can easily hitch a ride on boats and propellers, survive in ballast tanks, and hide in mud on equipment used in water. Here's how you can help protect our waters:

1. CLEAN DRAIN DRY

- **CLEAN** - Remove all visible plants, mud, and sand before leaving the shore. Rinse, scrub, or pressure wash your boat and equipment away from storm drains, ditches, or waterways. Use hot water if possible.
- **DRAIN** - On land before leaving the water body, drain all water from boats by removing the bilge plug and removing water from livewells, buckets, internal compartments, etc. It's illegal to transport watercrafts (motorized and non-motorized) with the drain plug in.
- **DRY** - Allow all parts of your boat and equipment to dry completely before entering another water body. Leave compartments open and sponge out any standing water.

2. NO FREE RIDE FOR INVASIVE SPECIES

- Many aquatic invasive species are very difficult to eradicate once they are established, so prevention is essential.
- Aquatic invasive species come in all forms. There are 52 prohibited species listed in the Fisheries (Alberta) Act - all of which are illegal to import, transport, sell, and possess in Alberta.
- Zebra and quagga mussels, curly leaf pondweed, and spiny water flea are all listed species that pose a major threat to our ecosystems and can easily hitch a ride on watercraft and equipment.
- Watercraft inspections are **mandatory** while transporting a watercraft when entering Alberta from the south or east borders, and when passing an open inspection station.



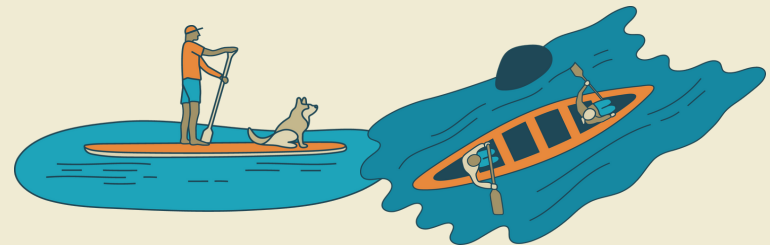
3. DON'T MOVE A MUSSEL

- Invasive mussels can cause millions of dollars in damage to water-dependent infrastructure, disrupt natural food chains, create toxic algal blooms that can kill fish and birds, decrease property values and reduce recreation enjoyment of natural areas.
- Zebra and quagga mussels are filter feeders that attach themselves to any hard surface - **an ATTACHED mussel is an INVASIVE mussel and must be reported**. These mussels can survive out of water for up to 30 days.
- Invasive mussels can produce up to one million offspring (veligers) per year, which are microscopic and can spread through standing water in watercraft and gear. This is why Clean, Drain, Dry practices are essential!



4. IF IT FLOATS, IT'S A BOAT

- Objects like inflatable kayaks, paddle boards, and rafts are all considered a watercraft and must be inspected for aquatic invasive species.



FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT ABINVASIVES.CA



Last Updated January 2014

Downy brome

Bromus tectorum (Aka cheatgrass, cheatgrass brome, drooping brome, downy chess, early chess)

Provincial Designation:
Noxious



Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

Overview:

Downy brome is an annual grass (Poaceae family), typically a winter annual, that reproduces by seed only. It behaves as a summer annual when early spring moisture or limiting fall moisture occurs. It is most active in the cool season and rapidly develops lateral and vertical fibrous root system to compete with perennial vegetation for moisture. Downy brome is native to the Mediterranean and southwestern Asia. It now occurs throughout most of Canada, the U.S., and northern Mexico. It was introduced to North America via ship ballast, contaminated crop seed, and packing materials (straw). It was even an ingredient of reclamation mixes at one time because of its ability to establish on dry, gravelly soils. Downy brome is very aggressive in dry grasslands, especially when accompanied by over grazing.

Plant size and morphology can vary greatly, depending on site conditions. Downy brome is capable of producing a second seed crop per season from additional tillers.¹ Seed production can vary from 25 to 5000 seeds per plant.²

Downy brome needs to germinate early or late season as hot, dry weather kills seedlings.¹ It is not a strong competitor with established perennials but established downy brome will out-compete perennial seedlings for moisture. It is commonly infected with a head smut fungus on cooler/moister aspects which can reduce stand density temporarily.¹

Downy brome is strongly adapted to frequent fire regimes - it accumulates litter which dries completely by summer and is highly flammable.¹ Seeds can survive low-intensity burns, especially if already buried. It is a strong competitor post-fire. Fires in downy brome infestations can increase soil erosion.

It has altered the under storey plant communities of west coast Oak ecosystems it has invaded.

Habitat:

Downy brome requires cool, semi-arid environments with precipitation peaks in late fall or early summer.² It inhabits coarse-textured, sandy or deep loamy soils with sunny, south/west facing slopes. It is tolerant of calcareous

and low-fertility soils but not acidic, nutrient poor soils.¹

Identification:

Stems: Are erect and can be slightly hairy and can range in height from 10 to 70 cm. There may be 1 to 20 tillers (stems) per plant. The entire plant turns from green to purple to brown/tan as it matures.²

Leaves: Are 4-16 cm long and 2-4 mm wide. Ligules are about 2 mm and membranous with entire or jagged edges. Auricles may be absent. Sheaths are closed to near the top and finely hairy.³ Seedlings have bright green, hairy leaves.

Flowers: Downy brome has perfect flowers which are usually closed and self-pollinating, but is also capable of cross-pollination.¹ The inflorescence is a drooping, one-sided panicle with 5 to 8 florets.² Florets are 2-4 cm long including awns and are usually purple at maturity.²

Prevention:

Most downy brome seeds fall near parent

plant, but can be spread as a contaminant of grain, hay, straw and soil, or seed caching by rodents. The awns of the seeds can also attach themselves to clothing, shoelaces, and animal fur. Check clothes and pets when leaving an infested area. Downy brome requires some disturbance to establish.

Control:

Downy brome is very persistent once established. Effective control must eliminate live plants, prevent seed formation, and control seed germination & emerging seedlings.¹ A combination of control methods, repeated through the growing season, for successive years has the best chance of success. Seed longevity is only a few years and germination rates are usually high.

Grazing: Downy brome has become an important early, but very short season forage in the intermountain west and grazing can prevent seed production if plants are grazed early. But downy brome palatability decreases rapidly and heavy spring grazing can also suppress desirable, perennial forage, allowing downy brome to proliferate. So grazing can both suppress and favour downy brome.¹ Grazing should be done before the plants turn purple in color to prevent seed formation. Invasive plants should never be considered as forage.

Cultivation: Sowing and fertilizing of desirable species to compete with downy brome is effective, especially when used to support other control methods and to fill any voids left by eliminated downy brome patches. Fire, as noted above, is a control method that requires experience.

Mechanical: Mowing may prevent seed set but since plants may be at different life stages, the possibility to disperse seeds is great; also culms will re-grow and produce seed. Tillage can be effective when combined with other control methods and must be deep enough (10-15 cm) to bury seeds.¹ Hand pulling is effective for small infestations and must be repeated. Be sure to get as much of the root system as possible and dispose of debris in landfill.

Chemical: Glyphosate (alone or in a product mix with Dicamba or 2,4-D) and Pyroxsulam are registered for use on downy brome. 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: Classical biological control of grasses such as *B. tectorum* poses problems regarding specificity, noting that many crops are also grasses. There has been considerable interest in using naturally occurring soil micro-organisms for weed control (Grey et al., 1995). Meyer et al. (2001) proposed the use of *U. bulbata* as a biological control agent for *B. tectorum*.⁴

REFERENCES

¹ USFS Fire Effects Information System <http://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/graminoid/brotec/introductory.html>
² <http://www.agdepartment.com/NoxiousWeeds/pdf/Cheatgrass.pdf>

³ Hitchcock C.L. and Cronquist A. 1973. Flora of the Pacific Northwest.

⁴ <http://www.cabi.org/isc/?compid=5&dsid=10036&loadmodule=datasheet&page=481&site=144>

ROADSIDE SPRAYING

Weed Control in the County

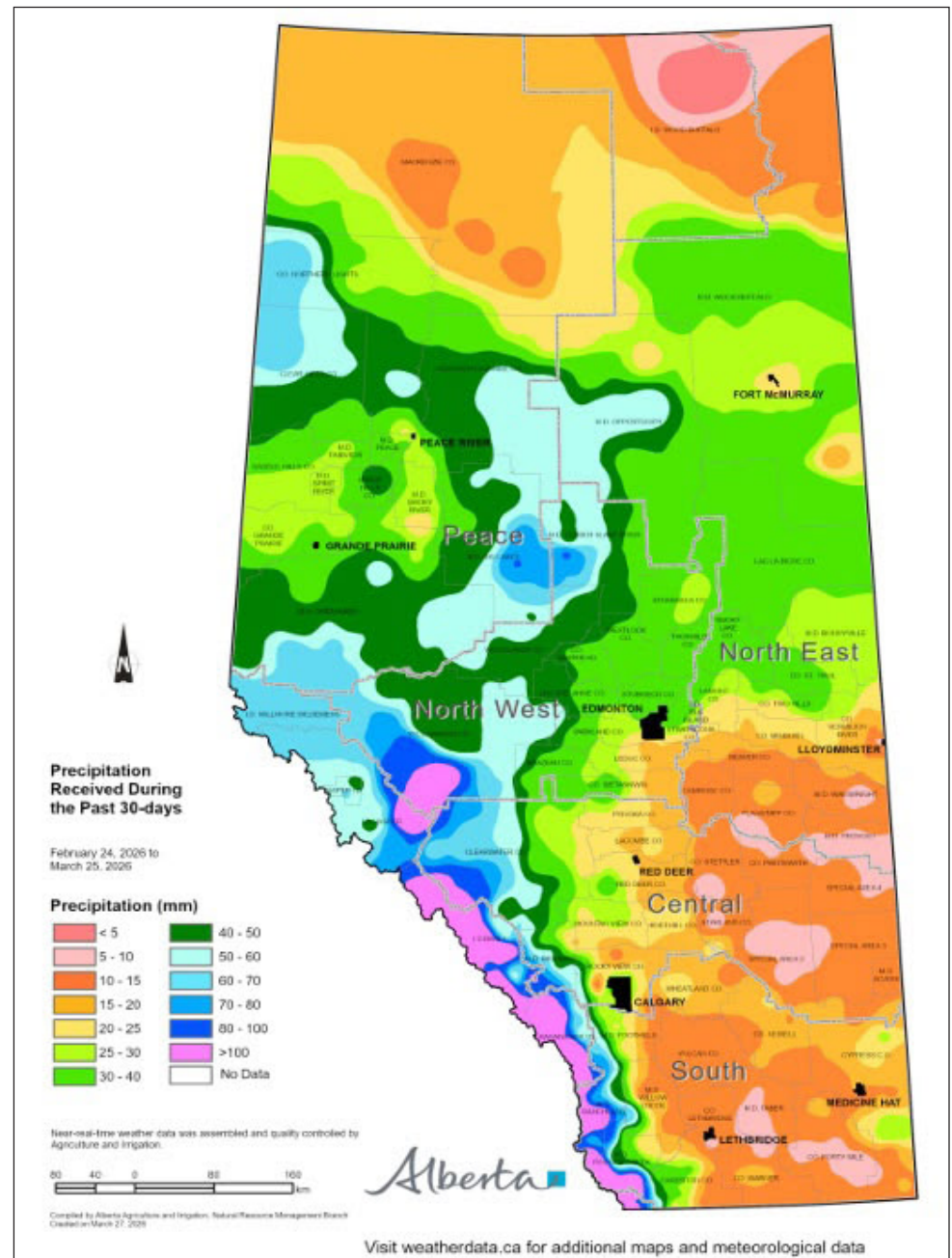
The control of noxious and prohibited noxious weeds in the county is part of the Agriculture Service Board's summer program and they work hard every year to ensure that these weeds do not spread. The following methods are used for control:

- Spraying all newly constructed roads.
- Spraying all established roads as deemed necessary by the Ag Fieldman.
- Developed and Undeveloped Road Allowances.
- Bladed Trails.
- Spot spraying for Canada Thistle and other noxious and prohibited weeds.
- Spraying public areas as necessary.

**Commencing May 1, 2026 to
September 30, 2026**

The County will be conducting Roadside Spraying activities with care and consideration.

If you have any questions about which weeds are Noxious or which weeds are considered Prohibited Noxious within the County of Warner, please contact the Ag Fieldman at the Ag Service Board Shop by calling (403) 642-2255.





EDDMaps

Early Detection & Distribution Mapping System is an easy-to-use mapping tool to document and monitor invasive species occurrence and distribution in the United States and Canada and help identify leading edges of new infestations.






2026

ARE YOU RECYCLE-READY?

Preparation makes all the difference.



 **Pesticide & Fertilizer Containers up to 23 L**

RINSE

Triple or pressure rinse to avoid product waste.

REMOVE & BAG

Discard booklets; bag containers; tie closed.

 **Pesticide & Fertilizer Totes & Drums**

DRAIN

Empty & rinse containers to avoid product waste.

CLOSE

Keep all caps & closures in place; leave cages on 1,000 L totes.

 **Seed, Pesticide & Inoculant Bags**

EMPTY

Ensure bags are completely empty.

BAG/BUNDLE


Bag small bags & tie closed. Bundle tote bags & tie with twine.

RETURN


Return to the point of sale/participating ag retailer.


Check with them first to confirm which items they accept.

CHECKLIST

 **Please prepare your materials correctly!** Only containers that are triple or pressure rinsed will be accepted.

 Obtain free Cleanfarms collection bags from your ag retailer.

 Large acreage farms may be eligible for free on-farm pickup. Details at cleanfarms.ca/western-canada-large-volume-ag-plastics-packaging-pickup.

 Bag seed treatment containers separately with caps on.



SCAN HERE to learn how & where to recycle.

cleanfarms.ca |  
877-622-4460 • info@cleanfarms.ca



Photo courtesy of <https://cleanfarms.ca>

Cleanfarms' ag chem jug recycling program!

The County of Warner Sunshine and Border Pesticide Container Sites are closed effective **December 31, 2024.**

Your local ag retailer will be the primary drop-off location for these containers.

Local Ag Retailers

 **CORE** Core Ag Inupts, Warner AB
Ph. (587) 762-0122

 **Nutrien** Nutrien Ag Solutions, Warner AB
Ag Solutions™ Ph. (403) 642-3951

 **P&H** Parrish & Heimbecker, Milk River AB
Ph. (403) 647-3633

 **RICHARDSON** Richardson Pioneer, Stirling AB
PIONEER Ph. (403) 756-3452



Help keep Alberta Dutch Elm Disease free. DED can be prevented.

A single piece of firewood can destroy millions of trees. Moving firewood, even just a few kilometres away, can spread invasive insects and diseases to our forests.

DON'T TRANSPORT OR STORE FIREWOOD

Buy it locally Burn it on site Never bring it home



Don't prune elm trees from
April 1 to Sept. 30



Society to Prevent Dutch Elm Disease

www.stopped.org

1-877-837-ELMS

What Becomes What

Find out what happens to the used agricultural packaging and products that you bring to Cleanfarms collection sites.



Containers (<23L)



End Products

Agricultural fence posts, composite dimensional lumber used in industrial construction, plastic pallets, drainage tile, guard rails, and parking lot curb stops

Recyclers

AB, ON, QC, USA



Twine



End Products

Car parts, flowerpots, composite decking, and dimensional lumber

Recyclers

USA, Canada



Totes & Drums



End Products

Plastic pallets, drainage tile, composite dimensional lumber used in industrial construction, and specialty parts for various industries, such as septic tanks, outdoor equipment platforms, and oil drip trays/pans (automotive & industrial)

Recyclers

AB, ON, QC, USA



Bale Wrap



End Products

Containers, pots, buckets, garbage bags, pouches, and flexible tubing

Recyclers

AB (developing market), QC



Unwanted Pesticides & Livestock/Equine Medications



End Products

Solids & liquid products: sent for safe disposal via high temperature incineration at an approved facility

Recyclers

Incineration: CAN & USA



Recycled plastic: Agricultural fence posts, composite dimensional lumber used in industrial construction, plastic pallets, drainage tile, guard rails, and parking lot curb stops

Recycling plastic: AB, ON, QC, USA

Silage Plastics



End Products

New agricultural film plastics, plastic bags and construction sheeting, composite dimensional lumber, and agricultural fence posts

Recyclers

AB, USA



Seed, Pesticide, & Inoculant and Fertilizer Bags (paper/plastic & FIBC)



End Products

Paper/plastic: Plastic lined paper bags – alternative fuels – waste to energy – cement kiln or district heating

Recyclers

Paper/plastic: BC, MB, QC, PE



FIBC bags: lumber wrap, polypropylene pellet/resin production for various applications, and industrial totes handled by machinery

FIBC bags: QC, USA

Maple Tubing



End Products

Agricultural drainage pipe, plastic containers, accessories for parks and stakes for trees

Recyclers

QC



Grain Bags



End Products

New agricultural film plastics, plastic bags and construction sheeting, composite dimensional lumber, and agricultural fence posts

Recyclers

AB



About Cleanfarms

Cleanfarms is a non-profit, industry-funded, stewardship organization. Its vision is to contribute to a healthier environment and a sustainable future by recovering and recycling agricultural and related industry plastics and packaging.

Right Tree, Right Place Key to success in tree survival, growth and thriving

By Toso Bozic

The principle of has been known modern forestry, agroforestry, urban greening, and ecological restoration. At its core, it means selecting tree and shrub species whose biological traits, environmental tolerances, and growth habits match the ecological and environmental conditions of a specific site. There are several decades of research as well as many practical projects in silviculture, arboriculture, ecology, soil science, climatology, and urban forestry to prove that when this phrase applied correctly, it enhances tree survival, maximizes ecosystem services, reduces maintenance costs, and strengthens long-term resilience especially under climate change. Some of the common mistakes that occurs for not using principle of right tree, "right place".

- Selecting species based solely on aesthetics or specific functions or purpose.
- Not consider soil properties and weather-related information
- Ignoring tree biological traits, maturity size and root spreading.
- Planting water-demanding species in drought-prone soils.
- Overreliance on a single species across large areas.
- Failing to consider soil compaction and drainage.
- Failing to consider available space and infrastructure
- Absence of after care and maintenance

Know your soil Perform Site Assessment

Prior tree selection, planting, care, and maintenance, the site assessment is a MUST. A site assessment is a thorough and detailed evaluation of site conditions to understand limitations or opportunities for tree and shrub survival, growth, and vigour. Each site is different and understanding and assessing site is vital. When assessing it is important to look at basic soil, water, nutrients as well as space, light, temperature, and wind information which will allow tree/shrub to grow. The assessment can be divided into soil, climate, and space conditions for choosing tree/shrub species.

• **Soil Conditions** - Understand and obtain information on type of soil, soil texture, depth, drainage, pH, nutrient availability, and compaction. Each of these conditions can significantly affect root development and water access. Deep, well-drained loams support species with extensive root systems, while poorly drained soils require flood-tolerant trees. Matching species to soil type reduces transplant shock and long-term stress.

• **Soil Volume** - Soil volume is the measure of soil available for root growth. Tree requires room to grow, breath and access to water and nutrients. Many studies indicate that for medium to large trees, the minimum required soil volume is 30m³. If your site have, soil volumes that are inadequate for rooting space, limited water, oxygen availability, and nutrient uptake, your trees will have little success to establish, grow or thriving on the site. In areas where soil volume is limited, choose selection of smaller tree species or shrubs that can grow with limited root systems.

• **Evaluated other soil information** such as weeds and other tree competitions cover, level of erosion and compaction, extend of site disturbances, and past and future construction activities are important to assess. It is also very important to evaluated human induced soils that are profoundly modified, transported, or constructed by human activity. These soils are common in urban, industrial, and reclamation landscapes, where natural soil horizons have been removed, mixed, or buried.

Know your site conditions

Understanding your local site climatic and topographic conditions are important to prior choosing trees for planting. Climatic limitations will impact overall tree selection. Obtain information on temperature range, frost frequency, precipitation patterns, drought duration, and wind exposure all shape species suitability. The following assessment should be considered during climatic conditions assessment:

• **Canadian Plant Hardiness Zone Map** provides insights what can grow in your area and it combines information about a variety of climatic conditions across the entire country. Alberta is ranging from zone 1a in northern Alberta to 5a in southern Alberta. However, local microclimate knowledge is very important and obtaining local information from local gardeners, landowners and professionals are

crucially important. Tree planting projects must consider projected future climate conditions, not just current averages.

• **Precipitation information** (snow and rain) in your local area. Water availability is one of the strongest determinants of tree performance-tree survival and growth. Having sufficient water quantity and quality for irrigation purposes during drought or stress time is important. Water loving species thrive in periodically saturated soils, while upland drought-tolerant species are adapted to intermittent moisture deficits. Planting a water-demanding species in a dry site often leads to chronic stress and reduced resilience.

• **Frost** - Early frost is especially destructive for tender seedlings that are too fragile to survive sudden dips in temperature. Local low areas are where cooler air collects and lowering the air temperature is best for frost to occur. These frost pockets are usually found at the bottom of the slopes or land depression (bowl) are often found.

• **Wind exposure** - Strong winds (warm Chinook and cold jet streams) imposed several stresses on trees including stunted growth, shorter branches, smaller leaves, leaning and uprooted trees. Sites exposed to constant wind are usually drier and may need supplemental watering to prevent them from drying out as quickly.

• **Elevation difference** of few inches, meters or hundreds of meters impacts how some trees grow, access to water and nutrients and respond to weather. As higher elevations are colder and could limit the growth of many trees, especially hardwood species.

• **Slope** is one of the factors for determining vegetation. The vegetation on opposing slopes is vastly different. South-facing slopes are warmer and dryer than north-facing slopes. South-facing slopes dominated by sun-loving species such as pines, larch, birch, poplars, aspen and many others. The north-facing slopes are colder, moist, and have less sunlight and heat. White spruce, and balsam fir are tree species growing more on north-facing slopes.

Know your space and infrastructure

One of the common mistakes in tree planting is not paying attention to space for trees to grow and thrive. Space (above and underground) limitations may include above ground powerlines, buildings, roads, and other human-caused structures. Below ground limitations such as underground utilities, and available soil volumes are important to assess. Across Alberta, many trees have been planted beneath power lines, near roads or intersections, and in close proximity to buildings and other infrastructure. In such locations, trees frequently require repeated pruning to prevent interference with overhead utilities or to maintain sightlines and safety clearances. As a result, tree crowns are often heavily pruned or partially removed, which can negatively affect tree structure, health, and longevity. Consider following recommendations regarding to space and infrastructure:

• **Know your property line** - don't plant trees near property lines as they may infringe into other properties

• **Provincial road setback - Alberta Transportation** set setbacks *Placement of any trees, hedges or shrubs within 30 metres from the highway right-of-way boundary, or 60 metres from the centre line of the highway, whichever distance is greater,* is prohibited without a permit.

• **Road setback in rural** areas are set within each municipality and it is defined by local bylaws

• **Powerline and other utilities corridors** also requires setbacks to plant trees and shrubs around it. Each setback is set by utility providers or government agencies

• **Fire risks zone setbacks** around properties are recommended in areas where fire risks are high

• **Know your underground utilities** (sewage, powerline and gas-line) and avoid planting trees and shrubs above these areas

• **Planting around livestock operations:** Tree and shrub planting near livestock facilities requires careful planning and site evaluation. Proper species selection and placement can help mitigate impacts such as odor, airborne dust particles, and noise.

• **Tree planting in industrial areas:** Trees selected for these environments should be tolerant of potential stress factors such as soil compaction, limited rooting space, air pollution, and heat. Proper spacing, soil preparation, and maintenance considerations are essential for successful planting in these areas.

• **Assess surrounding infrastructure:** It is important to evaluate nearby public and private infrastructure when planning tree planting. Consider potential interactions with buildings, roads, sidewalks, underground utilities, drainage systems, and overhead power lines. Selecting appropriate species and planting locations helps prevent future conflicts, reduces maintenance costs, and promotes safe and sustainable landscape development.

Know your tree and shrub species characteristics and features

The concept of "right tree, right place" refers to the careful selection of tree and shrub species whose mature size, growth characteristics, and environmental requirements align with the conditions of the planting site. Proper species selection is essential for ensuring long-term plant health, minimizing maintenance issues, and maximizing the ecological and functional benefits of trees in a landscape.

Several factors should be considered when selecting tree species, **particularly the biological traits of the tree and its intended function and purpose within your site.**

Extensive information (on-line, and books) is available on the characteristics and performance of different tree species. Each species possesses a unique combination of strengths and limitations what might be described as its "advantages and disadvantages." Therefore, thoughtful evaluation of site conditions, tree biology, and landscape objectives is necessary when choosing species. Considering these factors allows for more sustainable and successful tree planting outcomes.

• **Native vs. non-native trees:** Locally adapted native species often provide strong ecological compatibility because they have evolved under local climate and soil conditions. As a result, they are generally well suited to the site and typically present a lower risk of becoming invasive. However, non-native species can also play a valuable role in landscape planning. They often expand the range of available choices, offer different characteristics and aesthetic features, contribute to species diversity, and in some cases may demonstrate better tolerance to emerging stresses associated with climate change.

• **Seek local knowledge and observations:** Gathering information about trees that have already grown successfully in your region is an effective way to guide species selection. Visiting local farms, parks, towns, cemeteries, nurseries, and arboretums allows you to observe how different species perform under local environmental conditions. These observations provide practical insight into growth habits, hardiness, and potential maintenance requirements.

• **Promote species diversity:** Incorporating a mixture of tree species within a planting project is strongly recommended. Diverse plantings improve ecological resilience, reduce vulnerability to pests and diseases, and enhance overall landscape stability. Avoiding monoculture plantings helps ensure that the loss of a single species does not significantly impact on the health and function of the entire planting

• **In riparian zones,** planting flood-tolerant species stabilizes stream-banks and filters runoff. On steep slopes, deep-rooted trees reduce landslide risk.

• **Pest management** - each tree species has own issues but, however, planting monocultures also amplify pest outbreaks. Diversifying species within appropriate site conditions spreads risk and interrupts host continuity.

• **Drought resilience** - In drought-prone areas, selecting species with conservative water use and deep rooting that improves survival during prolonged dry periods.

• **After care and maintenance** - Proper aftercare, including watering, protection from damage, and pruning, ensures trees establish successfully and deliver long-term benefits. Some species require intensive care, maintenance or pest management. Planting high-maintenance trees in areas with limited budgets can lead to neglect and decline.

For more information:

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bozic@telus.net • www.yardwhispers.ca or
www.attsgroup.ca



County of Warner Public GIS

Here is a quick guide on how to navigate and use the site effectively:

1. Accessing the Site

Visit our public GIS Site by visiting warnercounty.ca/p/mapping 

2. Searching for Information

Once the map loads, you can locate specific areas using the:

- Property Search: Search by Address.
- ATS Locator: Use the Alberta Township Survey to find specific quarter sections.
- Zoom & Pan: Use your mouse wheel to zoom in for more detail.

3. Using Map Layers


The "Layers" list allows you to toggle different data on and off. This is particularly useful for:

- Infrastructure: View nearby utilities and roads.
- Imagery: Switch between the standard map view and satellite imagery from various years (e.g., 2024, 2018).

4. Tools for Residents

The site includes a "Tools" or "Measure & Draw" tab with several functional features:

- Measurement: Use the "Measure Distance" or "Measure Area" tools to get an approximate sizes or distances.
- Identify: Click on any parcel to bring up a pop-up with its legal description and land use details.
- Printing: You can generate a PDF map of your current view by using the "Print" or "Export" tool, which has many uses on the farm level.

 **PRO TIP:** You can create maps to go along with your BMP's using this system when you are applying for funding such as OFCAF.

Note on Accuracy: While the GIS site is an excellent resource for general planning, it is not a legal survey. For official property boundaries or deep historical data, you still need to contact the County Administration office or a licensed land surveyor.



New Livestock Emergency Response Plan Underway

In agriculture country, we know that livestock are a way of life. That is why the **County of Warner** is taking a significant step forward in community safety and agricultural resilience.

We have partnered with **Jennifer Woods Livestock Handling**, an expert in the field, to develop a comprehensive **Livestock Emergency Response Plan (LERP)** tailored specifically for our County.

Why This Matters for You

Disasters and localized emergencies—be it a wildfire, a major transport accident, or extreme weather—don't wait for us to be ready. By establishing this plan now, the County is ensuring that we are better prepared with:

- **Specialized Resources:** We have identified the specific equipment and personnel needed to handle large animals safely under stress.
- **Expert Knowledge:** Our response will be guided by industry-best practices in livestock welfare and handling.
- **Public Trust:** Residents are assured that county officials are going to be hands on and prepared during a crisis; we have a vetted, professional roadmap to protect your livelihood.

Training and Preparedness

This isn't just a document meant to sit on a shelf. Our commitment to this initiative includes:

- **Plan Development:** Crafting a strategic framework for communication, evacuation, and containment.
- **Hands-on Training:** County staff and first responders are participating in specialized livestock response training in late 2026 to ensure they are prepared for the unique challenges of handling animals in high-pressure situations.

Investing in Resilience

This project was made possible through partial funding from the **Sustainable Canadian Agricultural Partnership (S-CAP) Resiliency and Public Trust Program**. This highlights our dedication to maintaining the high standards of animal care and community safety that our producers and residents expect. If the worst happens, the County of Warner has the tools and the training to respond effectively, humanely, and swiftly.



STRATEGIES FOR SOIL PROTECTION *in the County of Warner*

High Winds and Light Soil are all too familiar for farmers and growers in the County of Warner. Unfortunately, this is a combination that can have negative effects on Soil Quality and Productivity. When soil blows your profit margins shrink and the displaced soil becomes a nuisance for passers by and neighbouring farms.

Prevention: The First Line of Defense

It is much more cost-effective to keep soil in place than to try and catch it once it's airborne.

- **Maximize Anchorage:** Leave as much stubble as possible. Tall stubble acts as a windbreak at the ground level.
- **Timing Matters:** Avoid fall discing. Keeping the soil "tight" over the winter and waiting until spring to cultivate significantly reduces the window of vulnerability.
- **Adopt Zero-Till:** Minimizing soil disturbance preserves the natural structure and moisture.
- **Cover Crops:** Where moisture allows, keeping a living root in the ground provides the best protection. Especially on fields where little crop residue remains i.e. tubers and pulses

Emergency Response: Stopping Active Erosion
If the soil is already moving, you need to change the surface "roughness":

- **Mechanical Intervention:** Deep ripping or spiking creates ridges and brings up clods that are too heavy for the wind to move.

- **Surface Covering:** Spreading manure adds weight and organic "glue" to the surface.

- **Potato Prep:** For fields being prepped for potatoes in the fall, hilling North to South helps break the fetch of the prevailing westerly winds.

Responsibility & Resources

Who is Accountable?

Ultimately, the landowner is responsible for soil conservation under the Soil Conservation Act. Even if you rent your land out, you are legally and environmentally responsible for its upkeep.

If you are a landlord, include specific soil conservation clauses in your lease agreements to ensure your renters are leaving adequate residue, or have a plan in place for if the soil begins to blow.

Local Support

If you have concerns about your fields or blowing soil in the County you can reach out to the Agriculture Service Board

**Contact: Agricultural Fieldman or
Soil Conservation Officers
Phone: 403.642.2255**



**PARKS
OPENING**
May 1st 2026



24 months*
of control

70⁺ weed and
brush species

3 flexible
application rates

1 superior
herbicide

 **TRURANGE**®

**When it comes
to improving forage
for your herd, there's
strength in numbers**

With TruRange® herbicide, the advantages for your herd add up. By managing weed and brush species with long-lasting control, you help improve forage quality – resulting in better health for your herd and greater peace of mind for you.

See how TruRange herbicide offers advantages you can count on at ca.envu.com/trurange.

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*Up to 24 months
ALWAYS READ AND FOLLOW LABEL INSTRUCTIONS. Environmental Science U.S. LLC, 5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400, Cary, NC 27513. For additional product information, call toll-free 1-800-331-2867. www.envu.com. Not all products are registered in all states. Envu, the Envu logo and TruRange® are trademarks owned by Environmental Science U.S. LLC or one of its affiliates. ©2025 Environmental Science U.S. LLC.

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**Higher-quality forage.
Improved cattle gains.
Long-term productivity.**

See how Rejuvra® herbicide powered by RangeView® improves forage stand quality and long-term productivity by controlling downy brome for up to four years.



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ALWAYS READ AND FOLLOW LABEL INSTRUCTIONS. Follow label and stewardship guidelines to limit impact to non-target native species. Environmental Science U.S. LLC, 5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400, Cary, NC 27513. For additional product information, call toll-free 1-800-331-2867. www.envu.com. Not all products are registered in all states. Envu, the Envu logo, RangeView® and Rejuvra® are trademarks owned by Environmental Science U.S. LLC or one of its affiliates. ©2025 Environmental Science U.S. LLC. RP-C-23-06-0210044-1