

CONNECTOR COUNTY FEBRUARY 2022 CONNECTOR



Fresh Produce at a fraction of the Cost!

The Good Food Box program was established to encourage healthy eating while making it affordable for individuals and families alike. The program has been in our area since the fall of 2014 and offers fresh fruits and vegetables to its clients.

The program is available to anyone who is interested in taking part; no restrictions to numbers of boxes purchased or eligibility of participants.





SMALL which offers 25-30 pounds of food= \$27 MEDIUM which offers 35-40 pounds of food= \$32 LARGE which offers 45-50 pounds of food= \$37

*There is a \$2 handling/shipping fee which is also added to the initial cost.

Each box contains the basic produce staples: potatoes, carrots, onions, apples and oranges with additional seasonal fruits and vegetables rounding out the weight.

The program is made possible because the Community Kitchens Program of Calgary (with whom we partner) bypasses the retailers and goes directly to importers and produce handlers in the province.

For additional information or to order your box, please call Wheatland FCSS at Ph: 403-934-5335 or email: info@wfcss.org Participants pre-order, pay and pick up their boxes at Wheatland FCSS, Wheatland Administrative Office at the corner of Range Road 243 and Highway 1.

Pickup by 4:00PM on:

Upcoming 2022 order and delivery dates:

Order before 3:00 PM on:

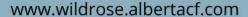


March 1	March 11
March 22	April 1
April 26	May 6
May 24	June 3
June 14	June 24
July 12	July 22

Summer Break

September 20 September 30
October 18 October 28
November 22 December 2

Note: payment must be received two days prior to delivery date.





Here to help you start and grow your business

Business Counselling & Training

Business Development Loans (\$150,000)

Community Economic Development Initiatives for 2021/22:

- Mastering Your Recovery Program
- Succession Planning Program
- Digital Economy Program
- Entrepreneurs With Disabilities

Contact us today!

403.934.8888

wildroseinfo@albertacf.com

With the support of: Prairies Economic





COMPASS for The Caregiver



Online

Care giving can be a stressful, isolating, and overwhelming experience. Covid-19 adds to the stress level and anxiety.

The **COMPASS for the Caregiver** program helps caregivers balance their own well-being with the challenges of care giving. Join our trained facilitators as they walk us through a 4-week virtual course. Sessions will run:

Monday, March 7th	1:30 pm to 3:30 pm
Monday, March 14th	1:30 pm to 3:30 pm
Monday, March 21st	1:30 pm to 3:30 pm
Monday, March 28th	1:30 pm to 3:30 pm

If you are a resident of Wheatland County, Hussar, Rockyford or Standard please contact Joanne Simpson at Ph: 403-361-7277 or Lynn Walker Ph: 403-934-5335 for more information and to register. Wheatland FCSS will absorb the cost of registration for local residents.

Residents living outside of the above municipalities will pay \$55 for registration fee and manual.



MEALS ON WHEELS

Wheatland FCSS has partnered with Calgary Meals on Wheels Frozen Program to provide Wheatland County residents with nutritious and affordable meals. The program is available to anyone in Wheatland County regardless of age, finances or status.

All items are prepared by a Blue Ribbon chef in the most up-to-date facility for safe food production. Recipes are reviewed by a registered dietitian prior to production to ensure meals are balanced and meet dietary standards.

Frozen meal orders are placed bi-weekly. The following week orders are retrieved, sorted and stored at our office until delivery or pick up arrangements have been made.

The menu is extensive and offers a variety of entrees, soups and baked goods for individuals and families. Renal and gluten-free options are also available and we would be glad to give further information should you be interested.

Cost varies by product. Payment is by cheque or cash and is due on pick-up/delivery day.

For more information or to place an order contact Wheatland FCSS at 403-934-5335. Order forms can be found in this pamphlet and on our website.

We look forward to hearing from you!

PH: 403-934-5335

www.wfcss.org

Order/Pick up Schedule 2022

ORDER		PICK UP	
FEBRUARY	18	MARCH	1
MARCH	7	MARCH	15
MARCH	21	MARCH	29
APRIL	4	APRIL	12
APRIL	19	APRIL	26
MAY	2	MAY	10
MAY	16	MAY	24
MAY	30	JUNE	7
JUNE	13	JUNE	21
JUNE	27	JULY	5
JULY	11	JULY	19
JULY	25	AUGUST	2
AUGUST	8	AUGUST	16
AUGUST	22	AUGUST	30
SEPTEMBER	2	SEPTEMBER	13
SEPTEMBER	19	SEPTEMBER	27
OCTOBER	3	OCTOBER	11
OCTOBER	17	OCTOBER	25
OCTOBER	31	NOVEMBER	8
NOVEMBER	14	NOVEMBER	22
NOVEMBER	28	DECEMBER	6
DECEMBER	5	DECEMBER	13

^{*} Please note that those dates highlighted are alternate order days due to statutory holidays. Please have your order in by 3PM.



Community Volunteer Income Tax Program

Free Tax Clinic

Need a hand to prepare your tax return?

Free Tax Preparation for upcoming 2021 Tax Year (and prior years as well).

- We are able to complete returns from previous years.
- Volunteers can help you prepare your income tax and benefit return if you have a low to modest income and a simple tax situation.
- Volunteers are not employees of the Canada Revenue Agency.
- Remember to bring all your tax slips and forms with you.

Eligible individuals

- individuals not able to prepare their income tax return on their own
- it is a simple tax situation
- meets our income threshold guidelines
- business income within box 048 on a T4A slip less than \$1,000 with no related expenses
- interest income less than \$1,000

The following tax situations would not be eligible for this service:

- are self-employed or have business expenses
- have rental income & expenses
- have capital gains or losses
- file for bankruptcy
- are deceased

Family Size (includes an individual or a couple & their dependents)	Total Family Income
1 person	\$35,000
2 persons	\$45,000
3 persons	\$47,500
4 persons	\$50,000
5 persons	\$52,500
For each additional person in the family	+ \$2,500 to the family income

^{*} Your total (family) income should be less than the amount shown in the chart above.



Drop off only, for more information Call Wheatland FCSS

Ph: 403-934-5335







The ideal place to grow your business

Less than 30 minutes from Calgary International Airport, Wheatland County is located in the heart of the Western Irrigation District. Farmers in the County cultivate 830,000 acres of field crops yearly including wheat, canola, barley, oats, field peas, and lentils. There is also a large livestock industry with over 150,000 head of cattle and 95,000 pigs.

Getting your product to market is convenient in Wheatland County. The County is easily accessible from Calgary via Highways 1, 22X or 564 and connected north south via Highways 21 and 56. Highway 2 that forms part of the CANAMEX corridor is a short distance away. The CP Rail Calgary to Saskatoon line runs through the county and there is a CN Rail spur at Lyalta.

With excellent transportation options, abundant feedstocks and the lowest land costs in the region, Wheatland County is the natural location to grow your business!

Great news for large investors!

Wheatland County Council recently passed a Non-Residential Tax Incentive Bylaw to attract large non-residential and machinery and equipment investors and to promote substantial expansions. This creates an excellent opportunity for investors to build their next processing plant, warehouse, or production facility in the county. In addition to tax incentives Wheatland County has competitive tax rates, low land prices, proximity to large urban centres, good transportation options and a pro-business climate. Wheatland County is your first choice in southern Alberta!

For more information visit www.wheatlandcounty.ca

Advantages of doing business in Wheatland County

Lowest agricultural and industrial land costs in the region

Two industrial areas: Origin Business Park and Goldfinch Industrial ASP area

Low municipal tax rates

Irrigated lands in western part of county

Access to agricultural feedstocks (830,000 acres of farmland)

Good transportation options (rail and highway access)

Close to transportation and logistics hub (road, rail, and air) in Calgary

Available labour at competitive rates

Proximity to urban centres (Strathmore, Chestermere, Calgary)

Developed industrial cluster

For more information on investing in Wheatland County contact Economic Development Officer Jamie Kramble at

jamie.kramble@ wheatlandcounty.ca



This class deals with every aspect of productive, safe, and legal use of remotely piloted aerial systems by farmers & agronomists.

During the course, we will discuss the uses and limitations of this technology for agriculture and how to use the data. We'll discuss what is possible in vegetative remote sensing and demonstrate the sensors and software you can use on your farm. We will provide real-world farm examples, opportunities for sharing, and practical elements to keep the workshop interesting. There will be plenty of time for interactive discussion, conversations and flying time outdoors.

Topics covered include:

- Introduction to Remote Sensing of Vegetation
- NDVI and other vegetative indexes
- Data accuracy: sensor types and calibration
- Future of crop imaging; hyperspec, thermal, machine learning etc
- From fly to apply: software workflows
- Use cases: the many uses of drones on farms
- Knowledge requirements for Small Basic

Operations:

- Air law, air traffic rules and procedures
- RPAS airframes, power plants, propulsion and systems
- Human factors
- Meteorology
- Navigation
- Flight operations
- · Theory of flight
- Radiotelephony

Cost: \$590

Date: March 28th, & 29th (16 hours of classroom & practical instruction)

Time: 8:30 am to 4:30 pm

Included:

- Handouts and reference materials
- Lunches and refreshments
- Your very own training drone (the DJI Tello is a small toy, but great for practicing at home so that your skills are fresh once crops emerge). The Tello is highly recommend for practice, but if you don't need it we will reduce the course price by \$100.

Registration:

Register at www.landview.com or call Marcus Weber at Ph: 780-448-7445 for more information





Grant Lastiwka

Alberta Forage Specialist

Refer back to previous Wheatland County, Connector Newsletter for the first two articles in this series. In article one we talked about understanding how plants and the ecosystem function in reaction to drought. In article two we discussed the keys to recovery that should be used this spring to allow pastures to perform as well as possible. In article three we will build on articles one and two and tackle grazing plans and grazing system options to reduce prolonged drought impact on pastures.

Drought takes a toll on the plants, the land, the people, and the pocketbook. Helping understand the impact of a drought on the plant and pasture ecosystem will help managers reduce drought impact to a short-term affect versus hurting long term pasture health and yield. Dr. Llewellyn Manske, et al. in "Pasture Recovery from Drought Depends on Previous Management". NDSU 2003 said "The blame for the reduction in herbage biomass has been commonly and incorrectly placed solely on the reduction in levels of precipitation,".... "About half of the reduction in herbage was caused by precipitation deficits and about half was caused by management practices used prior to the drought and by their effects on plant health."

Manske's point emphasizes that a pasture is an ecosystem with a grazing manager. It is made up of a past and present management practices impacting solar, mineral and water cycles. Resulting interactions and outcomes are above and below ground. An ecosystem when impacted by a stress such as drought is never neutral in response. When affected by

something positive such as rain, that is positive to the water cycle and landscape, but complicated by previous plant management and cycle interactions in ecosystem outcome. This is because the water cycle, although critical is just part of this ecosystem. Soil mineral and soil organisms are also affected and react. Solar energy flow through plants, will also have an interrelated response addressing the most critical plant needs within the water cycle, and mineral cycles. Then in a community of practice, the outcome of all these interactions is impacted with our management in coming together with a full ecosystem outcome.

This response is an interaction in result, positive or maybe even negative. For example, after drought rain makes plants green-up as soil mineralization processes speed up....but the outcome is little visible growth. Or there may be very little leaf growth with just stems and heads appearing. Plant physiological responses are affected by previous grazing management that change plant recovery steps. In a healthy plant root growth recovery is first. Then tillers and leaves appear that will be exposed to grazing. For the most overgrazed plants it is simply survival. Plant tillers appear as stems with little leaf and a seed head. This is to start another plant life cycle from seed in the future.

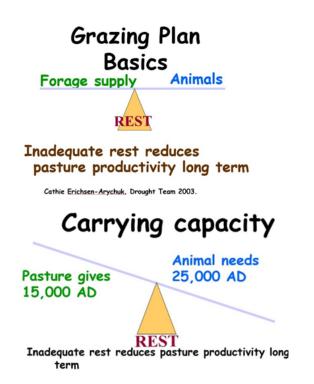
The way to best manage after a year like last year is to conservatively coordinate for plant recovery. Think in plant biological time and not calendar time. Prepare for fastest recovery, but be flexible in use. Plan now, act timely, monitor closely, and keep adjusting your practices based on plant grazing readiness. "Plans are in pencil so easy to erase and change, results are recorded in pen for future learning".

Prepare by doing a grazing plan (Balance stock number and grazing length to expected pasture production), plus create options as alternatives (Feeding longer, seed annuals, group herds), to meet the need for plant grazing readiness (e.g., After plants have reached the 3 .5+ leaf stage of growth and not before) with steps laid out at key decision points in time (e.g., June 1-pasture to go to that is most resilient, 3 days later when 1/3 of growth taken move, June 4 if no pasture ready, which pasture to sacrifice and graze severely) of your grazing season to meet plant and animal needs.

This spring grazing planning starts by conservatively (not hopefully), taking stock of what you think the situation is. Put Grazing Day X Animal numbers (AD)to it.

Take your past year or historical grazing days X your animal numbers gives Animal Days (AD) of grazing. With drought in 2021 most animal numbers were too high and not in balance to pasture yield. As a result, pastures were overgrazed, and plant health declined. Was this true for you? If true what do you think is the reduced pasture production or animal days? Unfortunately, needed plant biological recovery time increases with poorer plant health, compounded by ecosystem health. What percent less AD is your best guess?

No grazing plan will work if animal numbers and planned grazing days are too high for plant growth occurring. Address that balance shortfall with options now, before pasture health (rest between grazing's provides biological time for plant regrowth recovering lost nutrient stores) is further setback.





Are you considering seeding a grassed waterway or wetland buffer

The **ALUS Wheatland** program is looking to partner with producers who are interested in seeding lands with overland water flow to reduce the opportunity for soil erosion. We would also be interested in working on streambank or wetland buffers in annually cropped lands.

Establishment costs as well as annual per/acre payments are available from the **ALUS Wheatland** program for projects that benefit the health of our soil and water resources.

Contact: Sarah Schumacher Ph: 403-828-8466 Email:Sarah.Schumacher@wheatlandcounty.ca



Grant Laswika and his wife run a small grazing/cowcalf operation where Grant tests what he learns from producers, scientists and extensionists.

Grant has worked in Central Alberta with Alberta Agriculture in varying roles: Forages/Grazing/Livestock/Economics Extension for over 30 years. Those efforts are almost always related to trying to realize the value from seizing the opportunity of managing forages and grasslands to be a highly productive crop. His forage management thought is from the plant, to the soil, to the livestock, to the people, and to the consumer.

The systems he works towards are managed in ways that consider finances, the environment, the people, and the community. This Holistic Management decision making approach is done simultaneously and strives to be regenerative.

Grant is now works as a consultant, part-time with Union Forages and director of the Alberta Forage Industry Network.

Reducing animal numbers beforehand is the quickest and usually best solution to meet AD shortfalls. In this article I am staying focusing on forages options and animal management on forages not animal options.

Again, recovery time to coordinate plant growth to grazing readiness cannot be sacrificed without longer term plant health, pasture production, and ecosystem health falling. In the above example I have tried to make it easy. Pasture production is calculated in animal days grazing (AD's). AD is whatever your basic animal would eat in a day times the number of grazing days on pasture. 15,000 Animal days (AD's) is 40% lower than the animals require of 25,000 AD's.

Some work by a mentor of mine, Dr. Llewellyn Manske, NDSU has shown in native plant stands in poorer health start growth (e.g. 2-4 weeks) later and may produce (e.g. 25%) less yield in the following year.

This grazing planned example of a 40% shortfall could be partially met by feeding longer in spring to feed longer and delay grazing turnout. Expensive this year, but if this is the option decided to reduce the prolonged impact of the drought, it needs to be coordinated to plant grazing readiness. Remember, plants are alive all year so use their stores of nutrients to survive over winter and in an earlier dormancy caused by the drought. If the plants/ecosystem were in good health prior to drought, and managed for plant health during the drought, in spring their growth response will be closer to usual. The poorer the plant/ecosystem health, effect of drought multiplies. Time for recovery will vary based on these factors. For plants that were also overgrazed the recovery time is greater and more options need to be used.

In droughts and after them one of the most costeffective means of addressing slow plant growth is to group animals into one larger herd and move them more often. This allows for more pastures to rest without being damaged further by grazing before plants grazing readiness of 3.5 Leaves of new growth.

Sacrificing pastures or pasture areas is another option. Pick pasture areas to start grazing on that are high in health and were little if at all grazed in 2021. Often

lowland forage species are not preferred and areas they are in may be left ungrazed. If the soil is dry enough now to prevent pugging, they are a key forage alternative. If needed use electric fence, supplement for quality, and haul water to "buy time" for other pastures to recover. Strategically sacrificing the most resilient plants in non-grazed areas is a sound option to consider.

With the above options taken last year's overgrazed drought stressed pastures likely will still not be at a grazing readiness. Remember if they are not past the 3 leaf stage, grazing them will hurt their recovery and not allow for their compensatory growth you have worked so hard to achieve. If cultivated land is available create the grazing option of annual forages. Plant and fertilize quick growing annuals for the next grazing need or for prolonged use, as a sacrifice pasture. If seeding barley or oats on May 1, five-six weeks later by mid-June, they will be ready for grazing. Although expensive or maybe even unavailable consider fertilizing annuals for greater and faster growth. Then rotationally graze to get highest production.

After this the option should be moving to perennial pastures that have had some moisture and were given adequate time to biologically recover. Even so keep using shorter grazing periods, 25-40% removal of growth and manage larger animal numbers in herds. Keep monitoring plants and moving off a pasture more quickly and leaving greater residual for faster plant biological growth and further ecosystem recovery.

"Your first loss is your best loss." The real key is reducing animal numbers to be in balance with expected pasture production. Though costly feeding longer in spring is extremely effective for highest and fastest plant/ecosystem recovery. Grouping herds naturally gives more pastures time for recovery. Always, monitor rotational moves for plant grazing readiness. Strongly consider electric fencing and even hauling water to "sacrifice and buy time" on lowland or brush encroachment areas not grazed. Use lowlands carefully. If cultivated land is available plan on seeding annuals for grazing or harvesting as stored feed. **Growing as much of your own forage as you can in 2022 is wise.**

Wheatland County WY EEDUCATION Himalayan BALSAM

Impatiens glandulifera

Alberta Weed Act Designation: Prohibited Noxious

Prohibited Noxious weeds pose a serious threat and must be eradicated. These weeds spread rapidly and are highly competitive. Weeds in this category are restricted to prevent establishment in Alberta. It is a landonwers duty to eradicate this plant if it occurs on thier property

Himalayan Balsam is a member of the Balsaminaceae (Impatiens) Family, and was introduced from Asia as an ornamental. Other common names include Policeman's Helmet, Impatiens, and Touch-Me-Not. Shade tolerant.

Himalayan Balsam is a weed of concern because of its potential impact on aquatic habitats (riparian and wetland areas) and it can out compete native vegetation. Do not plant as an ornamental, it can be easily controlled by hand pulling or by herbicide use before flowering.

1. Leaf	 leaves are simple, oblong, large, and have serrated edges they are oppositely arranged on the stem
2. Mature Plant/ Infestation	 hollow, 4 sided (square) stems Stems have various shades of red, from all red to hints of red. can grow up to 120cm tall.
3. Root	Shallow and fibrous.
4. Flower	 flowers are showy, irregular, and can be pink, purple or white 5 petals shape resembles an old

fashioned policeman's

helmet.







Contact George Bloom, Agricultural Services Officer for information about invasive species management in Wheatland County at Ph: 403-934-4949 or George.Bloom@wheatlandcounty.ca

Shelterbelt & Ecobuffer Seedling Program

The 2022 program is now accepting applications!

The Shelterbelt and Ecobuffer Seedling Program supports Wheatland County landowners interested in planting young trees and shrubs.

Benefits of planting trees

Shelterbelts and ecobuffers serve important purposes on our prairie landscape.

- Improved energy efficiency in homes and farm buildings by buffering the impacts of weather
- Provide wildlife habitat, and pollinator habitat, which in-turn supports crops and forage
- Decreased soil erosion and crop damage by reducing the wind speed.
- Reduces standing water through plant root use
- Traps snow, helps to prevent drifting, and improves moisture retention
- Adds aesthetic value in our community and contributes to the beautification of our prairie landscape

Tree and Shrub Selection

Careful selection of tree or shrub species for a shelterbelt or ecobuffer project will improve chances for planting success. Key considerations when choosing trees and shrubs include:

Reason for Planting

Do you want a windbreak or a privacy barrier? Do you want to maximize pollinator habitat, or provide edible fruits and nuts for personal use or wildlife? Are you hoping that your plants grow quickly? You can fulfill any of these needs by choosing the correct species.

Soil Characteristics

Different species prefer different soil characteristics, such as high clay vs. high sand content. Some species can tolerate salinity or compaction of the soil while others cannot.

Availability of Water

Are you planting in a wet or dry area, or will you be providing a watering regime to help your plants survive? Different species thrive in different moisture environments. Exposure to Wind: Some trees are better suited to withstand the forces of our prairie winds. Having a plan for watering seedlings for a couple of years is a key to the success of your project.

Exposure to Sun

Will the planting site be exposed to full sun, partial sun, or full shade? Different plants are adapted to different sunlight conditions.

Plant Hardiness Zone and Natural Region

Plant hardiness zones refer to climatic conditions and help us to know what can grow where. Our Plant Hardiness Zone in Wheatland County is 3b - 4a. As a general rule, that means you can safely plant species with a value less than or equal to 4. Our general natural region is grassland, but plants may also be planted in riparian natural regions (areas adjacent to waterbodies) in Wheatland County.

More Selection Tips

Take a look at your neighbour's properties and see what has grown well; this will indicate which species might work on your property also. Ask others in your area about the success they've had when planting different species. Make sure to go on-line and look at pictures of what trees and shrubs will look like when full grown to determine what appeals most to you.

Resources

There are resources available to support you in choosing the right tree and shrub species to plant:

The Agroforestry & Woodlot Extension Society (AWES) has a Native Species Database to help you select trees and shrubs that are naturally found in Alberta. Users can input desired plant characteristics and site parameters into the tool, and it will provide suitable species options for specific projects. Find it at awes-ab.ca/species/.

Staff at nurseries selling seedlings should be able to assist you in choosing plants that meet your needs. Use the list of considerations above to prepare information to give the nursery so that they can help.

Online order options may include some of the above information about each species in product descriptions on their website, helping you to make the best selection.

There are fact sheets and guides available through multiple sources to help you choose the best plants for your project.

WHEATLAND COUNTY AGRICULTURE & ENVIRONMENT

Wheatland County Shelterbelt & Ecobuffer Seedling Program

\$2.50/plant up to \$1000 For purchase of tree and shrub seedlings

50% up to \$500 For Drip Irrigation and Wood or Plastic Mulch

The application form is available at wheatlandcounty.ca/fundingopportunities/

Program Contact

Gay Mowat

Wheatland County, Agriculture and Environment department

Email: agandenv@wheatlandcounty.ca Ph: 403-361-2166



Ground Squirtel Strychnine Control Alternatives

Richardson ground squirrels (RGS) are a common sight in Wheatland County and frustratingly taking a bite out of crop and pasture production, digging holes and being a pest. They are unregulated so they may be lawfully shot, trapped or otherwise removed where permitted. Success loves preparation and by correctly identifying populations, considering different control strategies, establishing damage and economic thresholds we can suite our integrated pest management program to reduce current and potential damages caused by these critters.

Best practices and proactive measures of encouraging predation (such as birds of prey nesting boxes), tall vegetation cover/buffers, crop rotations, etc. should be considered in context with the land suitability and characteristics. Users of pest control products should always follow label directions and best practices while considering human and environmental safety concerns.

Strychnine which was once the most popular control agent, has now had the registration cancelled by Health Canada and **the last day of permitted use will be March 4th, 2023.** No sales will be available in 2022.

Note that the most effective timing of ground squirrel control is after the adult females are impregnated and before the new young emerge (litter size averaging 6 per year). This is after males have fought over territory because females are only available for breeding one day of the year, typically sometime between mid-March and mid-April. If a complete colony elimination in a particular area is the goal, it's important to note that unless population control of 80% + is achieved; that population will remain unchanged.

There are several different strategies of controlling ground squirrels such as shooting, asphyxiation or poisoning/baiting which are all commonly found being employed. Asphyxiation due to foam from Rocon or smoke from Giant Destroyers is effective along with baiting options using products like Rozol and Ramik Green. Shooting may be an effective component of a program if allowed. Multiple strategies may be ultimately more effective than a singular plan with timing of methods key to long term RGS control.

If baiting programs are being employed, feed before vegetative "green up" conditions occur. Do not bait at first activity in spring, adult males emerge 14 days before females and eat little before mating. Ideally shoot 10 RGS to determine sex and then bait when 50% are females.

Products described below are not meant to be a complete available list of options. These are not recommendations but are being presented as information to integrate with best practices and effective control for your specific needs and conditions. Always follow Label directions for the product you are using.

Rozol RTU is a premixed, anticoagulant bait that is ready to be used in crop and rangeland areas with a readily available antidote. The bait has a consistent blend, is moisture resistant and can be used without pre baiting. Since vitamin K1 is the antidote to the active ingredient (Chlorophacinone) an infested alfalfa field may have a poor success rate. Purchase 20 or 50 lbs units.

Ramik Green (Diphacinone) is another anticoagulant bait which requires multiple feedings. Bait stations may be used, and the product maintains palatability due to its high protein content and waxy coating which provides resistance to moisture. Bait stations must be secured and labeled. Purchase in 5-gallon pails is available.

The Giant Destroyer Rodent Gasser eliminates burrowing rodents by suffocating via sulphur gas. The burrow exits need to be closed off to prevent escape and the device lit at the fuse and placed in the last opened entrance, then filled in quickly. This creates an asphyxiating smoke if escape is prevented. Purchase is available in 4 packs.

Rocon is a registered mustard-based pesticide that is a poison free mixture of a biodegradable foaming agent used to asphyxiate ground squirrels in their burrow system. Using an electric pump system, the mixture is injected into the burrow system while escape and other exits are closed off using plastic perforated cones. The cones allow the operator to inject the mixture to enter and spread completely throughout the underground burrow system. The foaming agent greatly reduces the amount of water necessary to fill the cavities and flows from a tank mixed solution through a wand like apparatus. Since Rocon is nontoxic there are reduced concerns about predators and scavengers consuming carcasses and exposure to people. Purchase is available by 4x4L solution and a pump/wand combo kit.

Burrow Oat Bait and other similar bait products with zinc phosphide as the active ingredient may be a helpful choice in an alfalfa setting since vitamin K1 is not the antidote. It has a very low secondary poisoning risk for scavengers as well. This product is intended for Certified Applicators and Farmers and pre baiting 7 days before using the product is recommended for the best results. The active ingredient is a powder on the bait and when it is exposed to moisture/acid, it starts to release highly toxic phosphine gas. When the gas forms and contacts the rodents stomach acid, even more gas is rapidly generated causing asphyxiation.

Phostoxin Tablets produce phosphine gas which is an odorless gas that enters the rodent's bloodstream and causes death by asphyxiation. Aluminum phosphide is the active ingredient and reacts with moisture when tablets are applied to the burrow. All entrances will need to be sealed to ensure efficacy. Use of this product is only by licensed/certified applicators such as a Farmer Pesticide Certificate along with an Exterior Rodent Control Endorsement and can only be used in conjunction with a detailed fumigation management plan.



Building a road approach or upgrading your driveway? Did you know, Wheatland County residents are able to purchase crushed gravel and pitrun at a reduced cost?

Gravel tickets can be purchased at the Wheatland County Administration office from Monday – Friday between the hours of 8:00 am and 4:30 pm., applications are available on the Wheatland County website at

wheatlandcounty.ca/documents/gravel-sales/.

Residents will be able to redeem their gravel tickets between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. on the set days and locations as outlined below:

June 15th and 16th, 2022

Goldsmith Pit (Cluny) located at NE-8-22-21W4 (7/8" Crush & Pit Run)

July 5th and 6th, 2022

Christensen Pit (Carseland) located at NE-03-22-25W4 (3/4" Crush & Pit Run)

August 9th and 10th, 2022

Fish Lake Pit (Dalum) located at NE-28-26-18W4 (7/8" Crush & Pit Run)



Wheatland County 242006 Range Road 243 Wheatland County, AB T1P 2C4

T: 403-934-3321 F: 403-934-4889 wheatlandcounty.ca @wheatlandcounty