

Greetings Everyone, from County Council

By the time you read this, spring work should be nearing completion, rain will be falling, and all is well.

The challenges we are all facing, are no different for the County as it is for your operations. The added expenses of day to day operations are very difficult to predict and budget for, as prices for everything is changing weekly.

Our Administrator, Shawn Hathaway and his team, have completed the budget process, and it has been approved by Council. They have taken all of our challenges, streamlined our operations as much as possible without cutting services, which has been the direc-



Randy Taylor, Reeve

tion of Council. Council have been very sensitive to the County as a whole, balancing the mill rate between farmland,

residential and non-residential, and will be approving a mill rate bylaw that is as fair to all as possible.

We are constantly lobbying both Provincial and Federal governments, who continue to download programs and responsibilities, and at the same time cut funding. Council and Administration work hard to keep our County strong in these times, and we will remain strong.

Please read the letter that will be with your tax notice, that explains some of the issues we have no control over, and I think our ratepayers should know about.

Have a great summer everyone.

Randy Taylor, Reeve



County of Warner No. 5



Contact Information:

County of Warner No. 5
Administration Office

300 County Road, Box 90
Warner, AB T0K 2L0
Phone: 403-642-3635
Fax: 403-642-3631

New Toll Free Number: 1-888-642-2241
Website: www.warnercounty.ca

Shawn Hathaway, Administrator/ Economic
Development Officer
shathaway@warnercounty.ca

Logan Wehlage, Property Assessor
403-381-0135

County of Warner No. 5
Agriculture Service Board

202 County Road, Box 90
Warner, AB T0K 2L0
Phone: 403-642-2255
Fax: 403-642-2256
Toll Free Call: 1-866-642-2221

Jamie Meeks, Agriculture Fieldman
jmeeks@warnercounty.ca

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New Toll Free Number: 1-888-642-3831

Larry Liebelt, Public Works Superintendent
lliebelt@warnercounty.ca

COUNCIL MEMBERS

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What's happening in the County of Warner?

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Development Permits

Development permits are available through the County Administration office. The fee for the permit will depend on the type of permit being applied for. Fees range from \$50 - \$100 for basic permits that include permitted use and a minimum fee of \$200 for discretionary permits. Adjacent landowners must be notified for any discretionary use permit. Non-residential farm buildings (barns, etc.) are exempt, but must meet the required setbacks from road allowances. Bellow is some commonly asked questions regarding development. If there are any other questions please feel free to contact our development officer Tyler Nelson at 403-642-3635.

Permitted Use Permit

A permitted use permit can generally be issued the day it is applied for if all setbacks and other requirements are met. Please call the County Administration Office and speak to the development officer for information on permitted uses in the area you are applying for. To expedite the approval process, completely fill out the application form and include a detailed site plan showing all setbacks from road allowances and other buildings and waterways. Homes must include a detailed plan showing square footage or square meters of buildings or additions.

Discretionary Use Permit

Adjacent landowners must be notified when a discretionary use permit is requested. The County is required to allow seven days for mailing of the notice and fourteen days for the opportunity to reply. If no objections are received, a permit is issued, however, adjacent landowners must once again be notified that the permit has been issued and there is one more opportunity to object. The

seven days for mailing and fourteen days to reply is once again in effect. Therefore, an absolute minimum of six weeks is required, but could take longer. If objections to discretionary permits are received, a hearing is scheduled which adds several more weeks before a decision is made to issue the permit or not. When discretionary permits are required it is advisable to apply for them as soon as possible in order to avoid delays in the desired start date for construction.

Road Setbacks

Buildings and other developments/improvements such as dugouts, must be at least 120 feet from the property line of the nearest county road, unless the road is a primary or secondary highway. If the road is a primary or secondary highway, the setbacks are established by Alberta Transportation. New shelterbelts must be set back 25 feet from any property line and must be set back at intersections so sight lines are not obstructed. The above setbacks are also required for undeveloped road allowances. Stockpiles are defined as the temporary storage of materials on or off a hard surface. Materials stored include: soil, manure, forage crop, or machinery. The setbacks shown in the above paragraph must be met. A full Copy of the Land Use By-Law and Development application forms are available on our website.

Subdivisions

All County of Warner subdivision applications are handled through the Oldman River Regional Services Commission located at 3105 - 16 Avenue North in Lethbridge. Steve Harty is the County planner and he can be reached at 403-329-1344 or 1-877-329-1387. More information about subdivision is available on the Oldman River Regional Services Commission website www.orrsc.com.

Fire Permits

A fire permit is required before lighting any open fire in the County of Warner. This does not include screened burning barrels or fire pits at recreational areas. **Please obtain a fire permit by calling your local fire department's fire chief.** Their contact information is available on our website. Failure to get a permit could lead to fines and the landowner responsible for payment of fire services responding to the fire. During fire bans no burning at all is allowed, fire bans are posted on our website as well as on albertafirebans.ca.

Taxes

The County of Warner will be sending out the property tax bills by July 1, 2022 taxes must be paid by **November 30, 2022** in order to avoid penalties. The County office is located at 300 County Road in the Village of Warner. It is important to note that the office hours are Monday thru Thursday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. and on Fridays from 8:30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Payment of taxes can be made by:

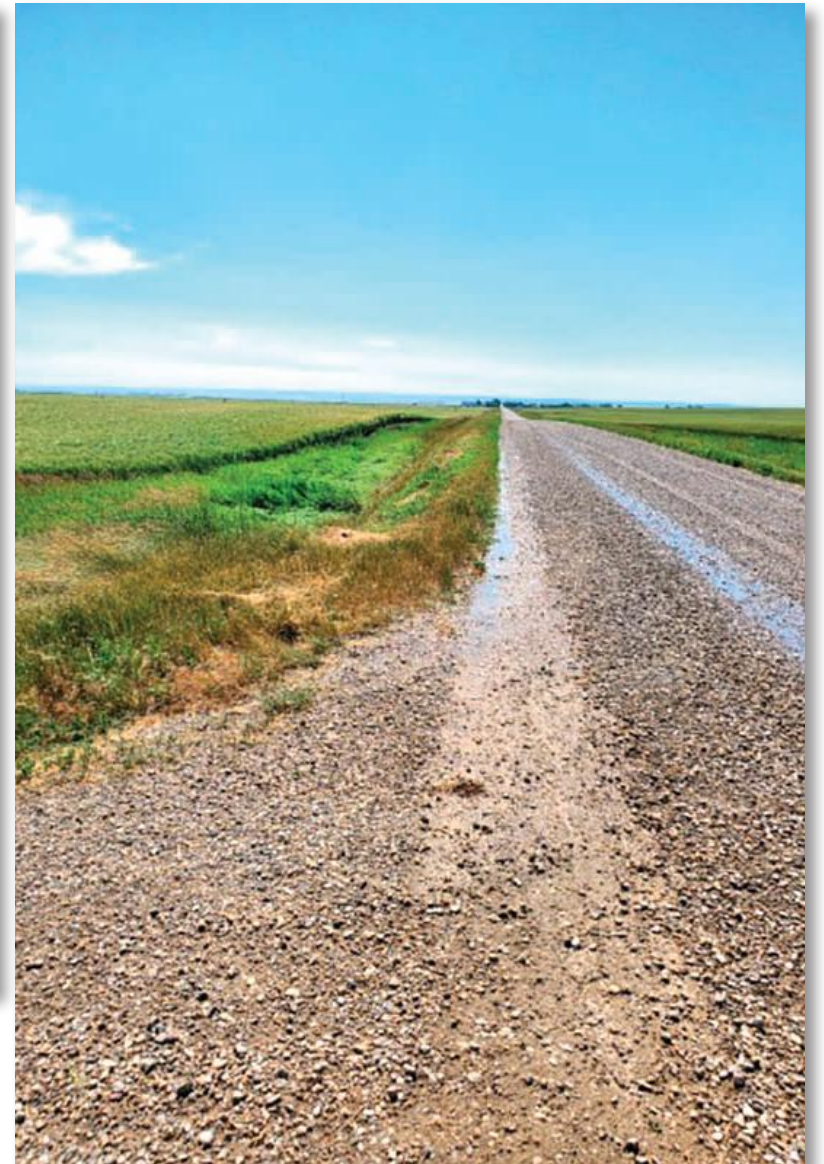
- Cheques made payable to the County of Warner No. 5. If the cheques are mailed the envelope should be clearly postmarked by Canada Post no later than November 30, 2020. (A postage imprint is not an acceptable proof for date of mailing)

- Debit Card at the County Office

- Cash or money order

- Online through ATB, Credit Union and Scotia Bank. To pay online set up the County of Warner through your online banking and use either your customer number or roll number so we know who to apply the payment to.

There is a **NIGHT DEPOSIT** located just right of the County main entrance doors in which payments can also be dropped off at.



PUBLIC WORKS

Public Works would like to remind everyone that they will be out repairing culverts, replacing signs, patching, re-graveling roads, upgrading roads for snow storage and drainage. While County crews are out working, please keep safety in mind and follow the signs that are placed and slow down when passing workers.

When possible updated road construction and work being done will be updated on the County website.

PROJECT UPDATES

Ridge Park Expansion crews have been busy in the fall of 2021 and this spring to complete the upgrade at

Ridge Park with 22 NEW Power Camp sites. New camp host greeting area and expanded boat launch.

Gravel Pit Reclamation The county proactively reclaims gravel pits as time permits to lessen the impact area after a gravel crush has taken place. Contouring the pit excavation to make it usable for grazing after the grass has had a chance to establish.

Road Re-gravelling the gravel crew have their list of roads to be resurfaced with gravel and will be out completing the required roads around the county.

Roadside Mowing the mower will be starting the end of June, The County is divided into 6 districts and each

mower is responsible for 2 districts completing one cut. This takes some time so please be patient and they will get to your area as soon as they can.

Farm Pivots and Irrigation, The County of Warner has been experiencing road problems occurring from Irrigation pivots spraying water on the roads. This has washed gravel off the road surface and created dangerous soft spots.

County of Warner Bylaw NO. 883-10 will be enforced resulting in fines of up to \$1000.00



REMEMBER WHEN PASSING WORKERS SLOW DOWN AND GIVE THEM SPACE TO WORK.

Protecting Alberta Small Flock Poultry from Avian Influenza – Spring 2022



Avian Influenza (AI) has recently been detected in Canada.

It is important for backyard/small-flock keepers to be aware of this disease and take extra measures to protect your flocks during this coming spring migration.

What is it? Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) is a highly contagious respiratory virus of birds. HPAI has been recently detected in migratory waterfowl, backyard flocks and commercial poultry flocks in eastern Canada, the eastern USA, and more recently in Vancouver. This disease is reportable because it can kill large numbers of birds in a short time. Currently there are no approved vaccines or treatments for HPAI in Canada. HPAI has the potential to infect humans, and it can result in restrictions of the sale and movement of Canadian poultry.

This Spring is a Season with Increased Avian Influenza Risk

- Wild migratory waterfowl are known to carry AI viruses.
- Influenza viruses often do not cause illness in waterfowl, however certain strains can cause severe illness and death in domestic poultry. **The Eurasian strain of AI that has been detected along the Eastern coast of Canada, eastern US, and in Vancouver; causing rapid death with limited signs of illness other than a reduction in activity**

■ Massive movement of wild birds during migration increases the risk of AI transmission to poultry farms. **Birds from the Atlantic, Mississippi, and Pacific flyways can**

cross over the province of Alberta and spread disease to poultry in our province.

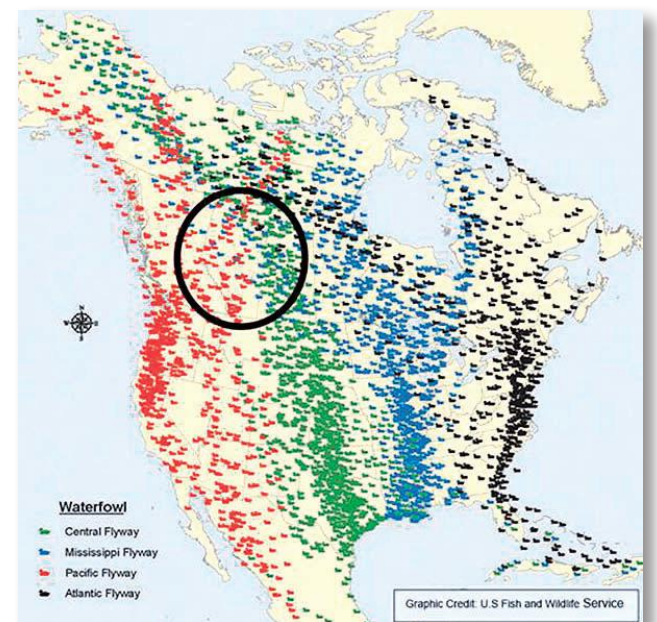
■ AI can be transmitted to domestic flocks through direct contact with wild birds **or their droppings**, or through contaminated water supplies.

What to Watch for:

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

What puts YOUR small/backyard flock at higher risk of AI?

- Outdoor housing and/or free-ranging
- Your property is near a body of water (migratory waterfowl)
- Your flock has access to wildlife (especially ducks and geese)
- Your flock has multiple species of birds, especially waterfowl



How You Can Minimize Your Risk: Biosecurity is Your Best Defense!

- Use dedicated footwear/boots while accessing your flock
- Limit visitors to your premises

■ Continued on Page 10

Symptoms can vary, and can look like those of other respiratory diseases, so it's better to be cautious and report any birds that might be sick.

Tree Care & Pruning Workshop

Thursday May 26, 2022
10:00am—3:00pm
County of Warner ASB Shop
(lunch provided)

Workshop Information:

Join Toso Bozic, from Yard Whispers and Lindsay Bell of the City of Lethbridge to learn the ins and outs of:

- ⇒ Pruning
- ⇒ Tree planting & basic care (watering, fertilizing, mulching)
- ⇒ Tree insects, diseases and environmental

Registration fee is \$10.00, register by Wednesday, May 25, 2022 by calling 403-642-2255 Seating is limited to 50 so register soon

For more information contact the
Agricultural Service Board
(403) 642-2255



COUNTY OF WARNER

Drought-related wood boring insects are going to be an issue this year. Ash bark beetle, bronze birch borer, etc. Seeing more oystershell scale, pear slug was an issue on plum and hawthorn last fall. Ethan says he's seeing more spruce gall adelgid than previous years, it seems to kinda come and go over time. Some sunscald on smooth-barked trees and some winter injury/drying on various pines. I'm sure I'll find more here in the coming weeks.

USING DRONES ON THE FARM - *It's easier than you think*

Have you ever wondered how versatile a drone can be on your farm? This fall, Alberta EFP provided their technicians with a virtual training week where there was a great presentation by [George Gaeke](#) from the [Olds College Smart Farm](#) program. While training the EFP technicians, he touched on the obvious - to seed those overly wet areas, spot spray for weed control, apply fertilizer in a specific area that isn't accessible with regular equipment and check pastures for forage coverage. However, what truly became obvious was that a drone could become a useful tool for planning. This Smart Farm provides students and researchers with the opportunity to look at innovative technologies and how these technologies can be implemented into on-farm planning and management. George's research is pri-

marily centred on remotely piloted aircraft systems (RPAS), otherwise known as drones, and the sensors that can be used for monitoring changes within an operation. Gaeke said, "Our main goal (with RGB cameras) is to create colour [orthomosaics](#) which is an aerial image of the fields which can also create digital surface model and volumes." Olds College used their drones this year to determine some new field boundaries for buffer zones surrounding water bodies, manure pile volumes and application areas, and vegetative biomass on pastures.

Large amounts of data can be collected using drones; however, the interpretation of that data may be the biggest hurdle for producers just starting out.



There are a number of service providers that will work with producers to collect, manipulate, and interpret the data to work with other equipment on the farm such as variable-rate fertilizer, spraying, or seeding.

With the release of the [Canadian Agricultural Partnership Farm Technology program](#), there is an opportunity for producers to take drones into the field to look at ways they can be used to monitor and assess production. There are a number of technologies that are eligible for funding under this program and Albertans who are primary producers operating in Alberta that are responsible for input costs or agricultural crops or livestock producing at least \$25,000 worth of farm commodities annually.

Southern Alberta Youth Range Days 2022

July 7-8th 2022

Ages 13-18

Location: Lower St Mary's Reservoir Campground and area

SAVE the Date! Watch for a full agenda soon!



Youth of all backgrounds and experience are welcome!

Space is limited! Register soon!

Explore our working Rangelands, learn about livestock and wildlife management, listen to stories by the campfire, and more!

We are back! The Range Days committee is happy to invite you to our 2022 Youth Range Days Program. This is an interactive 2 day event to engage youth on everything from rangelands, watersheds, wildlife, and natural resource management. We invite youth from all backgrounds to join us on this exciting trip to learn more about the important watershed we call home.

Save the date and register at www.mrwcc.ca.

Cost: \$50/participant

For more information contact: youthrangedays@gmail.com or Allison Choquette at 403-647-4035 or Stephen Bevans 403-634-9474



Southern Alberta Youth Range Days

Beneficial Bats: The Small Flying Mammals with a Big Impact



You've likely seen them flying through the sky at dusk, swarming about on a feeding frenzy for insects. However, have you ever considered just how impactful these tiny creatures might be? With 9 documented species calling Alberta home, bats play an important role in the watershed.

Amongst these species, is the Little Brown Myotis, or more commonly known as the Little Brown Bat. This species is currently very abundant throughout the province and can be found roosting in small tight spaces such as rock crevices, between bark in dead trees, and even your attics and old barn structures. These tiny creatures may only weigh about 8.5 grams, but they have a mighty appetite - in one night, a single individual can consume up to 1000 insects. For this reason, bats play a vital role in managing insect populations, which means they have huge impacts both ecologically and economically. In fact, it's estimated that bats save billions of dollars for the agriculture industry annually.

While the Little Brown Myotis has not experienced any significant declines



throughout Alberta, the species is still listed as Endangered both provincially and federally. This is due to the imminent threat of White Nose Syndrome (WNS). This disease is a fungus that grows on the snouts and wings of hibernating bats, waking them during hibernation. This taps into their valuable fat stores and is fatal in most cases. WNS has not been detected in Alberta yet, but is projected to be widespread across Canada in the next 12-15 years.

What We're Doing

The MRWCC has taken on a research project to help secure a home for bats in the watershed. By working with private landowners, we hope to formally document important roosting and hibernacula sites used by these bats to identify species



presence and record population numbers. This will help to monitor the size of colonies, and potentially allow for the identification of WNS presence once it enters the watershed, which will aid in future mitigation and management efforts.

What You Can Do

Want to help bats in your own backyard? We're looking to work with you! If you're a landowner in the watershed,

we would appreciate the opportunity to survey your lands for bat colonies. In return, we will provide you with your very own bat house to install on your property to help bolster bat habitats. We are also looking for volunteers to join us on sunset roost counts! Contact Allison Choquette at

allison@mrwcc.ca or visit www.mrwcc.ca to learn more about how to get involved.



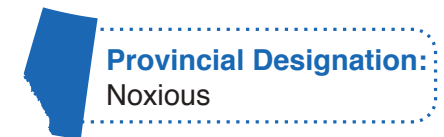
abinvasives.ca
info@abinvasives.ca



Last Updated January 2014

Hound's Tongue

Cynoglossum officinale



ASRD



ASRD

Overview:

This biennial plant produces a rosette in the first year of growth and a flowering bolt in the second year. It produces a woody taproot and reproduces by seed only. Fresh and dried plant matter contains toxic alkaloids that cause irreversible liver damage. Native to Eurasia, hound's tongue arrived as a contaminant of crop seed. All parts of the plant are covered with bristly hairs. The plant's name comes from the resemblance of the leaf's shape and roughness to a dog's tongue.

Non-flowering plants can be confused with stickseed (Lappula genus) – stickseeds have spines on seeds rather

than hooked burs. Two native plant diseases will cause brown spots or mildew but not enough to kill the plants.

Habitat:

Prefers drier, well-drained sites, but is tolerant of alkaline soils. Hound's tongue can grow under both deciduous and coniferous forest canopy.

Identification:

Stems: Are erect and usually branched in the upper portion, growing to 1.5 m tall. There may be one or several stems per plant.

Leaves: Leaves have distinct veins, smooth margins,

pointed tips, and can be up to 30 cm long. Basal and rosette leaves are broader and have stems. Leaves become smaller, lance-shaped, and alternate on bolting plants and clasp the stem.

Flowers: Flowers are reddish-purple, have 5 petals and hang in small clusters from panicles that originate in the leaf axils. Flowers are self pollinating.

Seeds: Each flower produces 4 barbed nutlets, each about 7 mm long. Seeds usually remain on the plant until disturbed. Seeds are viable up to 3 years on the plant and about one year if buried.



abinvasives.ca
info@abinvasives.ca



abinvasives.ca
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Last Updated January 2014

Provincial Designation:
Noxious

Hound's Tongue

Cynoglossum officinale



Nutlets
ASRD



Nutlets
ASRD



STEVE DEWEY UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY BUGWOOD.ORG



JOHN M. RANDALL THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

Prevention:

Hound's tongue is a weak competitor and requires disturbance to become established – cattle loafing areas and wallows are common starting points for an infestation. Healthy rangeland will be resistant to invasion. The heavily barbed seeds of Hound's tongue cling readily to clothing and animal hair/fur - wherever the seed carrier goes, so does the weed. Therefore, preventing flowering and removing seed is the number one way to prevent this plant's spread.

Control:

Grazing: While the growing plant is unpalatable to grazers, hound's tongue in cured hay is readily con-

sumed and poisonous to cattle and horses: sheep seem to be less affected. The toxic alkaloids stop liver cells from re-producing and animals may live for 6 months or more after consuming a lethal dose. There is no medical recourse. Heavily burdened cattle and sheep suffer physical stress and are de-valued at market. Hound's tongue infested rangeland is a self-reinforcing spiral that destroys forage resources for both wildlife and livestock.

Cultivation: Repeated cultivation is effective in cropland situations.

Mechanical: Mowing before flowering will prevent seed production. Hand-pulling is very effective but in harder soils the root will break off, resulting in re-sprouting. Instead, the root can be severed below ground level with a knife or shovel and re-sprouting should not occur.

Any seed should be disposed of in landfill-bound garbage or thoroughly burned.

Chemical: Currently no selective herbicides are registered for use on hound's tongue. 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: Two biological control insects (Mogulones cruciger, Longitarsus quadriguttatus) have been successfully established on test plots in BC and Alberta, but one (L. quadriguttatus) has moved off the target plants and is no longer recommended.



Continued from Page 4

How You Can Minimize Your Risk: Biosecurity is Your Best Defense!

- Ensure your poultry are confined to a predator-proofed run with a roof or netting to keep wild birds out
- Prevent contact with wildlife, and do not allow wild-



life access to your poultry feeders/waterers

- Clean and disinfect regularly
- Dispose of dead birds properly, by burial, composting, or incineration
- Keep your PID information up to date so as to receive timely notices of disease outbreaks in your region

If you suspect HPAI:

- Call your flock veterinarian
- Call the Government of Alberta Office of the Chief Provincial Veterinarian (1-800-524-0051), to discuss your situation and have your dead bird(s) submitted to the Non-Quota, Non-Commercial poultry disease surveillance program at no cost. For more information about this program, go to: <https://www.alberta.ca/non-quota-or-non-commercial-poultry-disease-investigations.aspx>
- Call your local (federal) Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) office
- Initiate a self-quarantine (do not let any birds move on or off your premises; restrict visitors)

For more information, please go to <https://inspection.canada.ca/flock-protection> or use this QR code for the most up to date CFIA information on how to protect your small flock from AI.



cleanfarms
cleanfarms.ca | 403-942-6012

Grain Bags and Twine Prepare it Properly



✓ Yes!

Machine Rolled & Secured with Twine



Clean & Bagged Twine



✗ No Thanks!

Hand-Rolled Bags



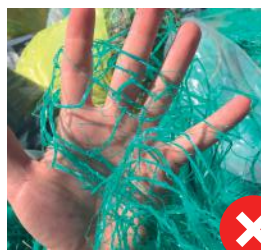
Loose Drop-Offs



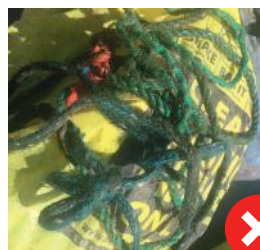
Silage Tarps or Other



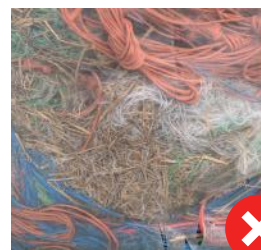
Net Wrap



Nylon Rope/Sisal Twine



Hay or Other Material



COUNTY OF WARNER
AG SERVICE BOARD SHOP
SE-15-4-17 W4M
403-642-2255
warnercounty.ca

PLEASE CONTACT THE COUNTY AG OFFICE @ 403-642-2255 TO SCHEDULE A DROP OFF AT THE COUNTY OF WARNER AG SERVICE BOARD BUILDING COLLECTION SITE



RESEARCH & NETWORKING

- All in One Place!



SAVE THE DATE - JUNE 23

We'll be under the sun and in the field for a day full of sharing research and networking! It's back to open air learning at Field School 2022, we're excited to bring you lots of agronomy knowledge to apply to your farm and for the fantastic networking opportunities with your peers. We hope you're as excited as we are and we look forward to seeing you there! Register today to save your spot!

Subscribers Register for Free!

You could reap maximum benefit for your farm business in 2022 by signing up now for a Farming Smarter subscription - [Agronomy Smarts](#) or [Digital Learning](#). Our subscription program is about three years old now and each year we refine and add value for subscribers.

One of the easily identifiable benefits of our subscriptions is pre-paid access to our live and virtual events promptly followed by access to the event videos. For instance, any subscriber that missed the February conference now has access to all the presentation videos and can catch the topics of most interest to them at your leisure.

Don't wait, buy an Agronomy Smarts subscription today!

YOU NEED Agronomy Smarts

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- **FREE** first access to new research
- More than **\$15,000** in Smart Partner discounts
- **Downloadable content** through a secure app
- **Continuing education credits**
- An organization that **works hard for you!**



www.farmingsmarter.com



* SIZES NOT RELATIVE

Rat and Mouse Comparison

Norway Rat

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

DROPPINGS

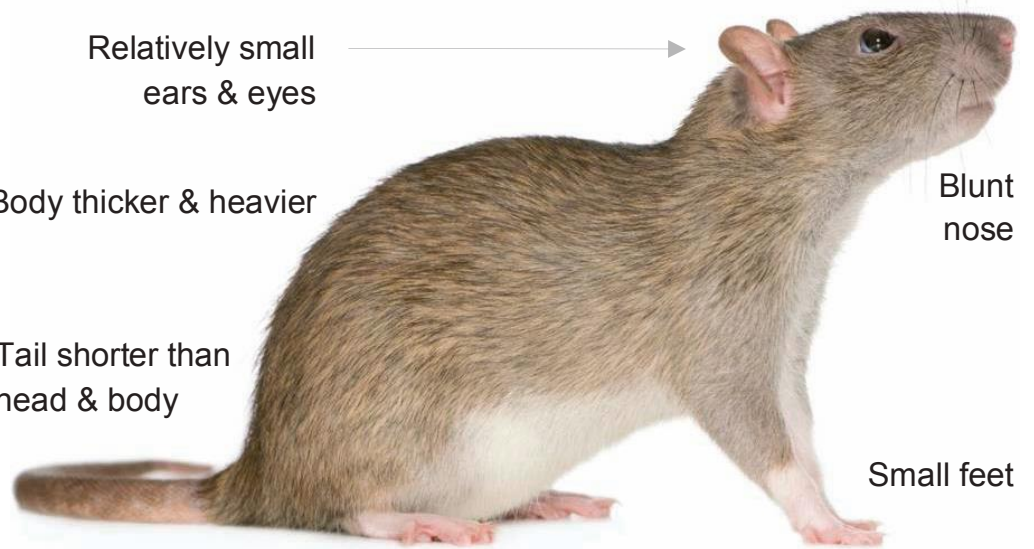
Long with rounded ends
Length: 15-20 mm (3/4 in)



Relatively small
ears & eyes

Body thicker & heavier

Tail shorter than
head & body



Blunt
nose

Small feet

Roof Rat

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

DROPPINGS

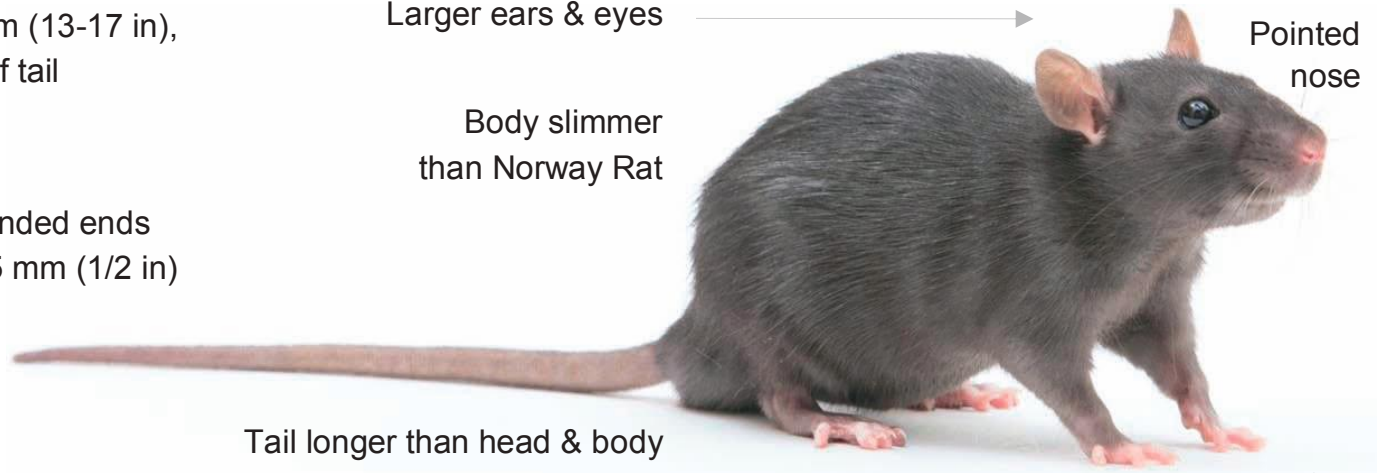
Long with rounded ends
Length: 10-15 mm (1/2 in)



Larger ears & eyes

Body slimmer
than Norway Rat

Tail longer than head & body



Pointed
nose

Larger feet

House Mouse

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

DROPPINGS

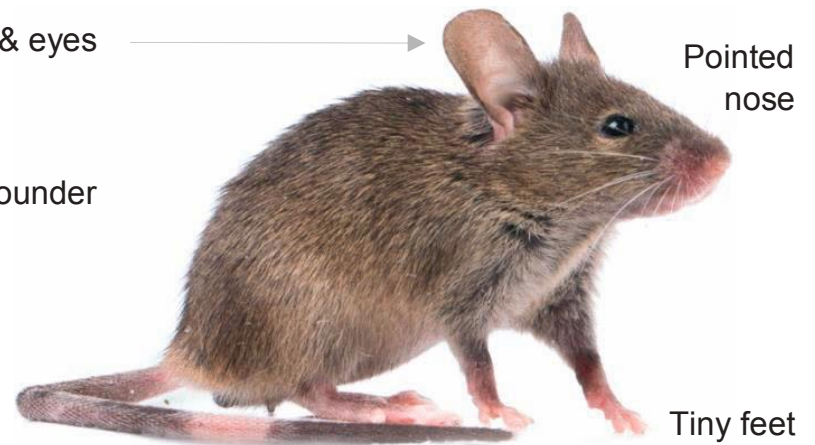
Small with rounded ends
Length: 4-7 mm (1/4 in)



Relatively large ears & eyes

Body small & rounder

Tail length equal to head & body



Pointed
nose

Tiny feet

REPORT A RAT | email: 310RATS@gov.ab.ca or phone: 310FARM (3276)

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