

Over the **Fence**line

Spring 2021

Battle River
Research Group

www.battleriverresearch.com



**No matter how long the winter,
spring is sure to follow**

- Proverb



IN THIS ISSUE

- **pg.3 - The Orphan Well Association and Your Land**
- **pg.8 - Farm Succession - The Underlying Issues**
- **pg.13 - What is Holistic Management**
- **pg.15 - What is a Carbon Offset**
- **pg.19 - Carbon Sequestration; Project updates by Agricultural Research and Extension Council of Alberta**
- **pg.20 - BRRG Project List 2021**

UPCOMING EVENTS



Spring Grazing Management Sets Up the Year

Webinar on 15th April 2021 from 1-2 PM

*Speaker: Grant Lastiwka,
Forage & Grazing Specialist
Topics: When to start grazing,
grazing rejuvenation, length of
grazing, factors affecting stocking
rates*

*Contact MARA for Registration:
Call 780-927-3776, Email:
research@mackenzieresearch.ca*



Mackenzie County



Alberta
Barley



ALBERTA CANOLA
PRODUCERS



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equipment

The Orphan Well Association and Your Land

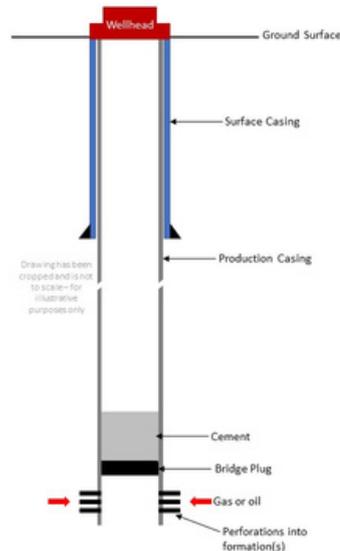
Do you have orphan oil and gas infrastructure on your land and are wondering what happens next?

The Orphan Well Association (OWA) is responsible to decommission and reclaim the site. The OWA operates under the legal authority of the Alberta Energy Regulator (AER) and is a not-for-profit, industry-funded organization that works to decommission and reclaim the wells, facilities, and pipelines left behind by defunct oil and gas companies.

How the OWA works

When a well, pipeline, facility or associated site no longer has a legally or financially responsible party that can be held accountable, it is known as an 'orphan.' At this point the orphan becomes the OWA's responsibility, and work will be undertaken to safely decommission the infrastructure and restore the land as close to its original state as possible.

To complete this work, the OWA hires experienced contractors with excellent safety records. Throughout the process, the contractors strictly adhere to Alberta Energy Regulator (AER) and Alberta Environment and Parks (AEP) regulations and requirements.



Is it an orphan?

Within a month of a site being designated as an orphan, landowners will receive a letter from the OWA that will outline our process and seek your input on the site. A listing of all orphans in the Province can be found on our website [HERE](#).

If you have not received a letter and cannot find the well listed on the OWA website, landowners are encouraged to contact the AER to determine who is responsible for the site.

The AER may be contacted at:

1 855 297 8311

or [**LiabilityManagement@aer.ca**](mailto:LiabilityManagement@aer.ca)

Is it an orphan? (Cont)

Not all inactive sites are considered orphan under provincial regulations. Some sites may be operated or owned by a solvent company or may be under the custody of a court-appointed receiver to be sold. In other cases, the defunct operator may have working interest partners (WIPs), which are viable partners that hold some working interest in the well, pipeline or facility. These WIPs are then legally responsible for the decommissioning or reclamation work.

New legislative changes may allow the OWA to work on these WIP sites, but only in cases where the OWA and the WIP have signed an agreement.

What does this mean for you as a landowner?

After arranging access on your land, contractors will perform an inspection of the infrastructure. Once everything is deemed safe, and equipment is documented and photographed, the OWA will place signage at the site indicating the location is now under the care of the OWA.

A company will then be assigned to safely plug the oil and gas wells, otherwise known as decommissioning (abandonment in regulatory terms). The wells are plugged, cemented, and the surface wellhead is cut below ground.

Cutting below ground will allow landowners to safely cultivate over the former well. Crews will also remove any equipment in the area and then purge and decommission any accompanying pipelines.

At this point, your land will be ready for remediation, if required, and reclamation.

Once sites have been examined, crews will work to clean up any contamination that may be present (remediation). This may involve using a hoe or small drill rig to determine the extent of contamination. Any realized contamination is typically excavated and sent to an industrial landfill for disposal or treated on site. Clean backfill, if required, is sourced with landowner approval before being brought in.

The reclamation process includes removing any leftover gravel on site, recontouring the site to original drainage patterns, replacing topsoil and returning the lease and access road to its previous state. Weeds are also controlled at this stage.

Once work is complete, a reclamation certificate will be obtained from the AER, and the land can again be used as it once was.

Access to your land

Due to the downturn in the economy in recent years, the OWA has accelerated work because of the need to reclaim thousands of upstream orphan oil and gas sites in Alberta. This may mean that the OWA will need to access your land throughout the year, regardless of what agricultural stage your land is in. The OWA appreciates your cooperation in allowing access for work crews. Wherever possible we will limit our footprint to the former lease and access road held by the defunct company. If off-lease work is required, the OWA will compensate landowners for any off-lease access.

Of course, throughout the process, the OWA will be in constant communication with landowners, keeping you up to date about what is happening. The OWA is committed to developing positive relationships with landowners while minimizing impact to any agricultural practices.

What the OWA can and can't do

While the OWA does not take place of the former operator, the regulations grant the OWA the legal right to access both public and private land to complete work on a well, facility or pipeline that has been deemed an orphan. Any surface lease remains in the name of the defunct operator.

As such, the OWA is unable to compensate landowners/occupants for unpaid surface lease payments from any defunct company.

Landowners may apply to the Alberta Surface Right Board (SRB) for the recovery of unpaid surface leases. For information respecting these payments, please contact the SRB (toll free at **310-000**, then **780 427 2444**) or visit their website [HERE](#).

The OWA enjoys a long history of working closely and cooperatively with landowners. In rare cases, some landowners have restricted access in an attempt to secure unpaid lease payments from the OWA. In these circumstances the OWA has an obligation to inform the SRB of the situation. Section 36(8) of the Surface Rights Act gives the SRB the discretion to not grant any payments if the landowner is refusing access for decommissioning and reclamation.

Landowners can obtain further information regarding the impact of restricting access through the Farmers Advocate Office at **310-FARM (3276)** or visit their website [HERE](#) or the Pembina Institute [HERE](#)

Interested in learning more about the OWA? For additional information please visit www.orphanwell.ca or contact the OWA at via email at landowner@orphanwell.ca.

Helpful Definitions:

Orphan

When a well, pipeline, facility or associated site no longer has a legally or financially responsible party that can be held accountable. This requires formal designation by the AER.

Inactive

A well or site is considered inactive when there has been no production for one year (six months in the case of a sour well). An inactive site may be due to economic or technical reasons.

Decommissioned (Abandoned)

Sometimes referred to as abandonment or decommissioning, the well is permanently plugged and cut off below ground, pipelines are purged and cut-off, and any associated surface equipment removed.

Remediation

The process of cleaning up any contamination left on site. Contaminants are managed and removed according to AER and AEP requirements. Contaminated soil may be hauled to a landfill and then replaced with clean soil, or may be treated onsite until it meets AEP guidelines.

Reclamation

The process of returning the land to how it looked and was used before oil and gas development took place. This may involve recontouring the subsoil, replacing the topsoil, and re-establishing the vegetation.



Before OWA work

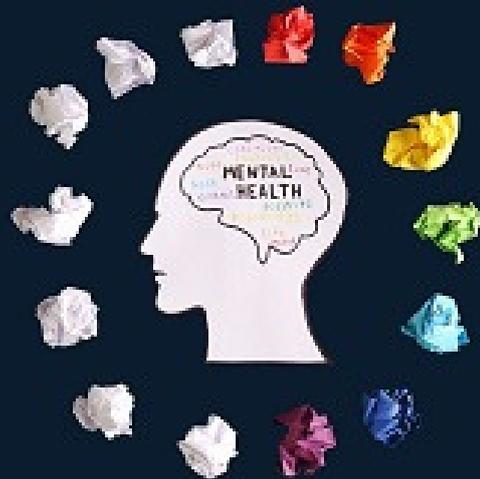


After OWA work

UPCOMING EVENTS



MENTAL HEALTH FOR FARM FAMILIES



Learn why you need to include mental wellness as part of your farm plan.

APRIL 20, | 7:00PM
ZOOM WEBINAR

Speaker:
Doreen Blumhagen



register@www.battleriverresearch.com

Farm Succession – The Underlying Issues

By Art Lange PAg CAFA



Many articles have been written about the farm succession topic or farm transition as it is more recently called. So rather than rehashing what has been written many times, let's look at some of the underlying reasons why this can be a difficult process. I base my comments on my work of being a farm business and succession consultant for 17 years, as well as stories from my colleagues.

I believe there are two basic reasons why some people think farm succession is difficult. The first reason is that it's hard to start the process when one or more people in the farm family don't want to do it or don't feel that it's important enough to address at a certain time, even though other members urgently want the process to proceed ASAP. The second reason is once the process is started, difficulties arise and the process is stuck for various reasons.

The problem of not wanting to address the issue usually originates with the "older" generation, which I will call the founders (even though they may not be the actual founders of the farm).

They are comfortable with their lives and see no reason to change. On the other hand, the “younger” generation, which I will call the successors, urgently want to plan and build a future for both themselves and their young families. Another reason may be that the founders are afraid of any divisive issues (eg. on-farm children and off-farm children, fair vs. equal etc.) so they avoid addressing the topic. It’s natural for the founders to pause the farm succession process.

Let’s take a deeper look at some of the founder’s issues and my responses

- **Reason** – the founders feel they will lose control of their operation.
- **Response** – The founders will have to face the fact that sooner or later they will have to relinquish control of their farm. Elaine Froese, a farm family coach from Manitoba, stated “**the founders have a choice, they can either pass control of the farm with a warm hand or with a cold one.**” This means that the founders have the option to either hand over control while they are alive or after they have passed away. Transferring control is best done in stages while the founders are alive. I have a fillable table that tracks how this can be done along with target completion dates to highlight when one stage has been completed and it’s time to move onto the next.

The real danger of waiting till after death of the last founder is the lack of completing a succession plan, is leaving it to be addressed by a standard will, which could state that all assets are to be divided equally among all the children. In this case, the farm would likely have to be sold and proceeds split equally among the children, as the on-farm child will likely not have the financial ability to “buy out” the other siblings. This is a real “**trap**” for the on-farm child who likely has put many years of sweat equity into the farm. More about that later.

- **Reason** – the founders feel their livelihood is threatened if they “**sign over**” assets to the successors. They worry the successors may mismanage the farm and erode the founder’s retirement income.
- **Reply** – the founders do not have to “**sign over**” all the assets at once. They can sign over assets in stages as the successors show promise and responsibility similar to what was suggested above. A colleague, Allan Sawiak a farm tax expert with KRP Group in Edmonton, suggests the founders keep the land in their names till they both pass away, as a way to protect the farm and then it can be willed to the on-farm child (assuming the land is privately held). It’s a different scenario if the land is owned by a corporation but I won’t go into those details here.

The above suggestion may not work in some cases where the on-farm child needs access to equity to help finance and grow the operation. Another idea is to give or sell (at a favourable price) some of the land to the on-farm child. At the same time, the siblings could also be given or sold (again at a favourable price) some land to help keep peace in the family. This should come with an option for the on-farm child to buy land owned by their siblings for an agreed price, with the option expiring after an agreed number of years.

The important point is that the founders retain ownership of a sizable portion of the land, for their retirement and security. If the land base for the farm is small, other alternatives will have to be considered.

- **Reason** – The founders feel that the successors do not have adequate skills or training to assume control of the farm, which again threatens the founder’s retirement income.
- **Response** – Another business succession expert that I follow is Dr. John Fast who wrote *The Family Business Doctor*. He recommends the successors get a post-secondary education (fall-back occupation) and they work for someone other than the family farm. This is to broaden their education, give them the freedom to choose to join the family farm (or not), open their minds to other career possibilities and learning how other businesses operate. At the same time, they will get a valuable education to other types of farms and day-to-day business skills. If required, the founders should also encourage the successors to take additional courses, now widely available via the Internet and Zoom, to complement their education.
- **Reason** – The founders fear the process will create family arguments and too much friction that they don’t want to be part of and take the attitude **“it’s not my problem and the kids can sort it out after we’re gone.”**
- **Reply** – Again I come back to two options mentioned above – **do you want to give the assets to the next generation with a warm hand or cold one? Also do you want the farm to continue or not?** If you want the farm to continue and keep the legacy going, then the farm succession process must begin while you are still alive, with a sound mind and body. If that doesn’t matter to you then yes, let the kids fight it out after you pass. However be forewarned, the lawyers will be the real beneficiaries of your farm, since it’s an invitation for legal battles amongst the children. The estate laws are very complex, and I have seen family farms easily fall into the firm grasp of a very slow, disappointing court and negotiation process. It’s an awful situation to

witness. More fuel is added to the fire when there are complex family matters. Every farming business is complex and is filled with past promises and shared equipment. Without succession planning, the family farm is certainly destined to be in a real mess, and a story for the neighbors to talk about for many years.

Note to founders: Don't delay to start the succession discussion or updating your will. If your will hasn't been updated for five years, it needs to be re-visited. Make an appointment with your lawyer NOW. I was involved in one situation where the farmer went to sign his updated will and the lawyer said to him "I can't let you sign this, you're not of sound mind." That created stressful and expensive problems for the family, since the old will was the only valid one when he passed away a few years later and it did not take into consideration the latest changes in the family situation.

Note to on-farm children: DO NOT resign yourselves to the latter scenario. You will get the same portion of the farm as your non-farming siblings (minus legal fees, if applicable) and your sweat equity will have been all for naught. If your parents have not started the farm succession discussion by the time you are 35 (at the latest) then you should seriously consider if you want to stay on the farm or not. Educate yourselves by reading John Fast's book and Dr Henry Cloud's book ***Necessary Endings***.

Reason: You started the succession discussion but it degenerated into arguments and animosity and you don't know how to fix the situation.

Reply: You probably need a mediator/facilitator to help you get the process "unstuck." I belong to the Canadian Association of Farm Advisors (CAFA) where good qualified people are listed and can help. See <https://www.cafanet.ca/> Now that we have Zoom it is so easy to work with qualified advisors no matter where you live.

Of course there are many other reasons why founders or successors may not want to engage in discussions. My point in this article is that all objections can be addressed, as long as the parties will start the discussion. Several times I have had moms call me because they are tired of the negative talk and/or inaction around this topic and above all, they want peace in the family. So to all the founding or succession moms, please take the initiative if nobody else will.

Art Lange PAg CAFA
Professional Farm Business Consultant
AJL Consulting
Phone: 780-467-6040 | Email: art@ajlconsulting

UPCOMING EVENTS

Battle River
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**JOIN US FOR AN INTERACTIVE WEBINAR
BASIC PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES OF
HOLISTIC MANAGEMENT,
A TOOL IN REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE
ON APRIL 22, 2021 | 6:30PM**



SPEAKER

**HMI CERTIFIED EDUCATOR/RANCHER, KELLY
SIDORYK**

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What is Holistic Management



Many ranchers and farmers in Western Canada were first introduced to Holistic Resource Management (as it was known then) in the late '80s, early '90s. Allan Savory had developed a management practice that was more often than not linked to a grazing system.

Since then the practice has continued to grow and evolve while remaining rooted in the basic tenets. Firstly, the concept of holism, that all things are interconnected, is an important piece of how we look at the world and our operations, as opposed to a reductionist approach. Furthermore, Holistic Management considers the land and livestock, the finances and the human resource. It is one of the few agricultural approaches that includes the people.

The emphasis on the people side and acknowledging that our most underutilized resource is human creativity, resulted in mixed perceptions in early years. That idea was not widely embraced in agriculture circles. However, many now recognize the value in creating truly sustainable operations through leadership development.

Nowadays, a common phrase that is used in management is looking after the "triple bottom line". Holistic Management has been doing that for many years.

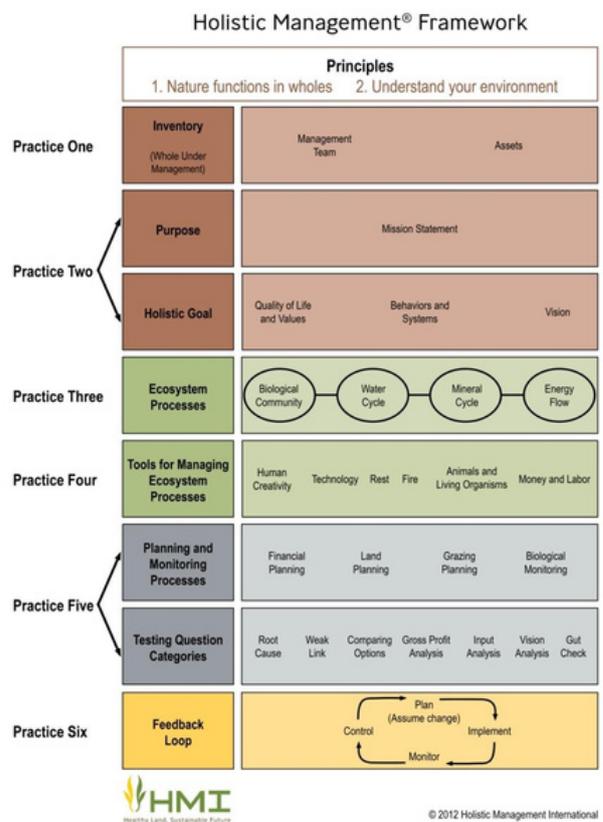
What Holistic Management is

A values-based decision making framework that is goal driven and unique to every operation. It is simple in its approach, but can be complex in its application. It assumes each producer is the best expert on their own operation. It requires open mindedness to shift our viewpoints and flexibility in management. It involves six practices: define what you manage; define your purpose and three-part goal/context; observe the four ecosystem processes; consider all tools available; implement planning and monitoring processes; utilize testing questions for improved decision making; create a feedback loop to inform your progress.

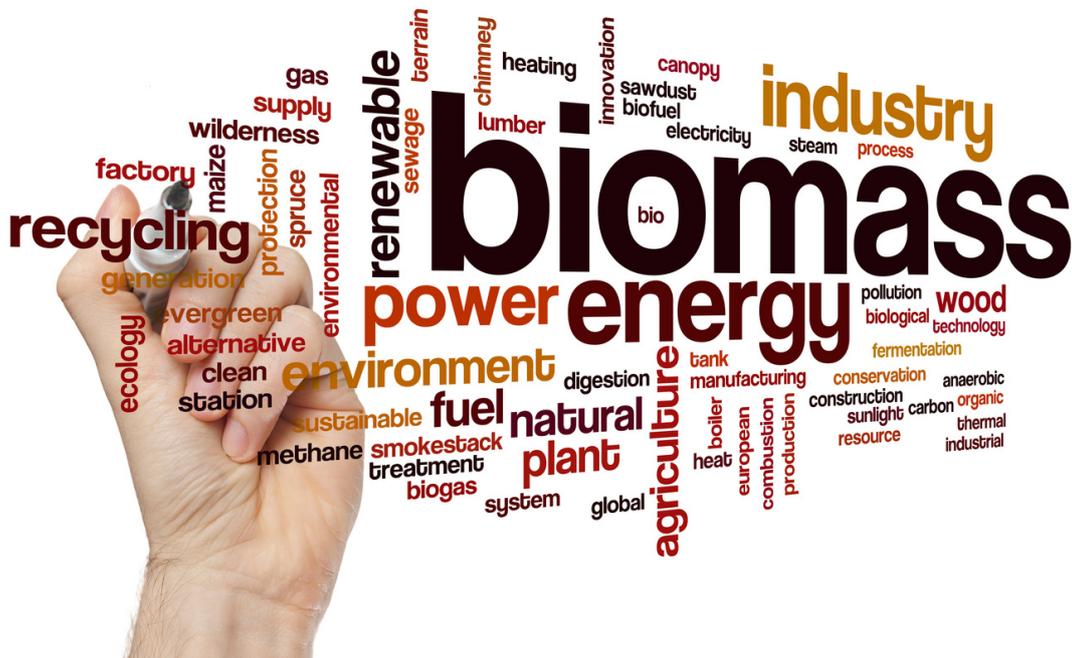
The six questions to enhance decision making include:

1. Root Cause - Have I clearly defined the problem, and does this action address the root cause of the problem?
2. Weak Link - Social - Have we considered any opposition from others in our community? Weak Link - Biological - Does this action effect the weakest point in the life cycle of the species? Will it negatively effect healthy soil biology? Weak Link - Financial - In each enterprise, what single thing will have the greatest impact on generating more income? Does this action strengthen the weakest link in the chain of production?

3. Comparing Options - Which actions gives the greatest return for time and money spent?
4. Gross Profit Analysis - Which enterprise contributes the most to covering overheads?
5. Input Analysis - Is the energy or money used in this action derived from the most appropriate source? Will the way it is used lead towards your holistic goal/context?
6. Vision Analysis - Does this action lead you towards your long range vision?
7. Gut check - Considering all the above questions, how do you feel about this action?



What is a carbon offset



A carbon offset is a reduction in greenhouse gases in one area that counterbalances the emissions created in another. Large industrial operations that emit over 100,000 tonnes of greenhouse gases generate about half of Alberta's total emissions. These operations have been regulated since 2007 and are required to reduce their emissions intensity.

Operations were given 4 choices:

1. Increase efficiency, for example by cogeneration.
2. Pay a set provincial carbon price into a fund now called the Technology Innovation and Emissions Reductions (TIER) fund.
3. Purchase offsets from facilities that have exceeded their reduction requirements.
4. Pay for emissions reductions in the other half of Alberta's emission total, the non-regulated part of the Alberta's economy, which includes agriculture.

This last method created a market for carbon offsets in agriculture as well as other sectors. The keys here are that the offset system is a market, not a program like Growing Forward or the Canadian Agricultural Partnership, and it is one part of a much larger system.

Credit creation

Carbon offsets are created by following Alberta-approved procedures called 'protocols'. As of September 2019 there are 25 protocols, of which agriculture uses 4:

- Conservation Cropping
- Fed Cattle (Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Fed Cattle)
- Microgeneration (Distributed Renewable Energy Generation)
- Biogas (Anaerobic Decomposition of Agricultural Materials)

Conservation Cropping, and its predecessor the Tillage protocol, is by far the most widely used by agriculture. Fed Cattle has seen some adoption by feedlots, Biogas by some large biogas plants, and Microgeneration has just recently become operational. Some protocols don't apply to agriculture, and some have been too difficult to use or uneconomic so far.

While the Alberta offset system provides a market for carbon, it comes with a number of limitations. As well as building up carbon or reducing greenhouse gas production, an activity to be approved as an offset protocol has to be beyond business as usual, proven by scientific research, quantifiable and verifiable. A problem in any one of these areas can prevent an offset from going ahead. This has happened with forages and trees.

See also this guide to [protocols most applicable to agriculture](#).

The full list of all protocols is available on the [Alberta Emission Offset System](#).

Value

The value of a carbon offset varies depends on:

- the set provincial carbon price
- how close the offset selling price gets
- the farmer/aggregator split
- the amount of carbon tonnage

This example uses the Conservation Cropping Protocol. It is based on a \$23.00/tonne offset sale price and a 2/3 to 1/3 farmer/aggregator price split:

Parkland area

1000 acres X 0.113 tonnes/acre = 113 tonnes carbon

113 tonnes carbon X \$15.33/tonne = \$1732 or \$1.73/acre

Dry Prairie area

1000 acres X 0.057 tonnes/acre = 57 tonnes carbon

57 tonnes X \$15.33/tonne = \$874 or \$0.87/acre

The key to what a producer will receive in income is the amount of carbon tonnage. The amount the offset sells for is usually somewhat under the carbon price set by the Alberta government, and aggregation companies take a portion to get offsets in a sellable state and sold. However, the main factor driving the offset return to the farmer is the carbon yield. The 'Carbon Price' is listed per tonne, and with Conservation Cropping the carbon 'yield' ranges from about a tenth to a twentieth of a tonne an acre in 2019. With the Microgeneration Protocol the yield is set at just under a kg (0.64) per kWh - less than 1/1000 of a tonne.

Records

The kinds of records needed depends on the type of offset. The Conservation Cropping Protocol requires a farmer to prove the ownership of the field and the field practice (for example, field location, crop, machinery used), while the other protocols are quite different. For example, the Microgeneration Protocol requires accurate power production records.

In the Conservation Cropping Protocol, ownership of carbon offsets default to the landowner. The owner's signature is therefore needed to claim the offset. However, records kept by the renter are also required, so who claims the offset is a matter of negotiation between renter and landowner. Keeping in mind the income per acre is small, the renter usually ends up claiming the offsets.

Aggregators

Technically, aggregators are not needed to use the offset market. In practice, the large industrial facilities that purchase offsets prefer to buy carbon offsets in large quantities and sign a single contract, rather than negotiate a number of contracts for small volumes. Aggregators act as project developers/compiler, plus manage the numerous requirements that go into creating and selling a viable offset. These include:

- managing data collection
- third party verification
- serialization
- marketing and selling

Current aggregation companies working with the Conservation Cropping Protocol as of August 29, 2019:

Carbon Credit Solution: **1-877-912-9132**

Farmers Edge (for their agronomic customers): **1-866-724-3343**

Trimble (formerly AgriTrend) Aggregation : **1-877-276-7526**

While the offset selling price is divided by around a 1/3 to 2/3 Aggregator/Farmer split for Conservation Cropping offsets, this can vary. Other protocols may be different.

Disclaimer

The information contained here is the interpretation of Alberta Agriculture and Forestry. Alberta's carbon offset system is managed by Alberta Environment and Parks. Offset projects must comply with the most recent quantification protocols and program requirements outlined under the [Alberta Emission Offset System](#).



Carbon Sequestration in Pastures project updates

by Agricultural Research and Extension Council of
Alberta

Good rangeland management can enhance soil carbon sequestration and reduce the likelihood of the release of greenhouse gases. These management practices impose a significant impact on rangeland by altering water and nutrient cycles through defoliation and trampling. However, Ecological processes regulating carbon sequestration in rangeland ecosystem is still not well understood, largely due to the difficulty in connecting site condition with management practice. It is impossible to understand carbon storage without a baseline quantification of rangeland carbon sequestration, and a more complete understanding of the relationship between land management and soil carbon.

ARECA has been working closely with their member associations to complete the Carbon Sequestration of Alberta Rangelands project. By working with the member associations and producers, ARECA has been able to obtain information on soil and site conditions, historical management practices and carbon information on the rangeland. ARECA was able to sample 47 different pasture sites throughout Alberta and work with landowners creating awareness and education on carbon sequestration in their pastures.

Two extension videos were created to further educate and create awareness to all producers throughout the province. The videos are an introduction to soil carbon and a producer's perspective on soil carbon with various management practices to enhance soil health. Both videos can be found on the ARECA website homepage, <https://www.areca.ca/>.



BRRG Project List 2021

Project Name

Trials

Regional Cereal Variety Trial

- CWRS & CWHWS-RVT Wheat
- CWSP & CWSWS_RVT Wheat
- CPSR & CNHR-RVT Wheat
- Durum-RVT Wheat
- Winter Wheat Variety Trial
- Barley Variety Trial
- Oat Variety Trial
- Triticale Variety Trial

Industry Cereal Variety Trials

- Durum Variety Trial (Nutrient)
- CIMBC Malt Barley Variety Trials
- Evaluation of foliar fertilizers on peas, wheat, canola and Barley

Wheatstalk Demonstration Plots

- Wheat PGR application assessment
- Wheat PGR application timing assessment
- Wheat Midge tolerant varieties standard variety demo
- FHB Wheat symptoms demo
- FHB wheat fungicide timing demo

Ultra Early seeding effect on spring wheat

Regional Pulses variety Trials

- Faba Bean-RVT
- Yellow Pea-RVT
- Green Pea-RVT
- Soybeans-RVT
- Lentils-RVT

Perennial grasses/ legumes

- Legumes
- Mixtures of legumes and grasses
- Grasses

BRRG Project List 2021

Project	Trials
Regional Silage variety Testing program	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Silages: barley• Silages: oats• Silages: triticale
Alternative Annual silages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Silages: pulse mixture• Silages: cereal mixture• Silages: Alternatives
Corn Forage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• On farm evaluation of corn hybrids for forage production in east central Alberta• Hybrid corn precision planters and climate field view
Hemp	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hemp cultivation as forage alternative
Oil seed crop/ Miscellaneous	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Effect of seeding size and Depth on Canola production• Flax variety Testing• Biostimulants effects on Canola, Wheat, Peas growth and production• Pesticide Efficacy on Canola weeds
Soil health	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Soil health bench marking• Carbon sequestration in pasture
Regenerative Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adaption of New Rancher technology
Pest Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wheat midge sampling• Bertha• Dimond moth
Extension Project By ARECA	

UPCOMING EVENTS

PEACE COUNTRY SOIL HEALTH ACADEMY SCHOOL

INSTRUCTORS



Gabe Brown

Ray Archuleta

Allen Williams

Shane New

Who Should Attend?

Anyone that wants to take their farm/ranch to the next level. Taught by highly experienced & regenerative farmers, this course will examine all aspects of regenerative farming and ranching, soil health, plant health and animal health. Hands-on experience will be heavily emphasized. This is a power-packed 3 day experience that will change how your farm or ranch can fully integrate the principles of regenerative agriculture and be profitable. Participants will work in teams to solve real life problems and sharpen their skills.

Learn How To:

- Work with nature
- Regenerate your soils to fuel higher profits
- Properly test soils to cut input costs
- Determine your resource concerns
- Design cover crop mixes to address those resource concerns
- Pest and disease control through biodiversity
- Increase your farm's resilience
- Integrate livestock to increase profitability and enhance ecosystem function
- Adaptive grazing to increase profitability

DATES: JULY 14, 15 & 16, 2021

LOCATION: NPARA Research Farm, Manning, AB (ample room for camping)

COST: \$1200 PER PERSON (includes 3 lunches, snacks & evening barbecue)
\$300 deposit required at time of registration

For more information & to register contact:



780-836-3354
npara.ca



780-523-4033
peacecountrybeef.ca



780-927-3776
mackenzieresearch.ca

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