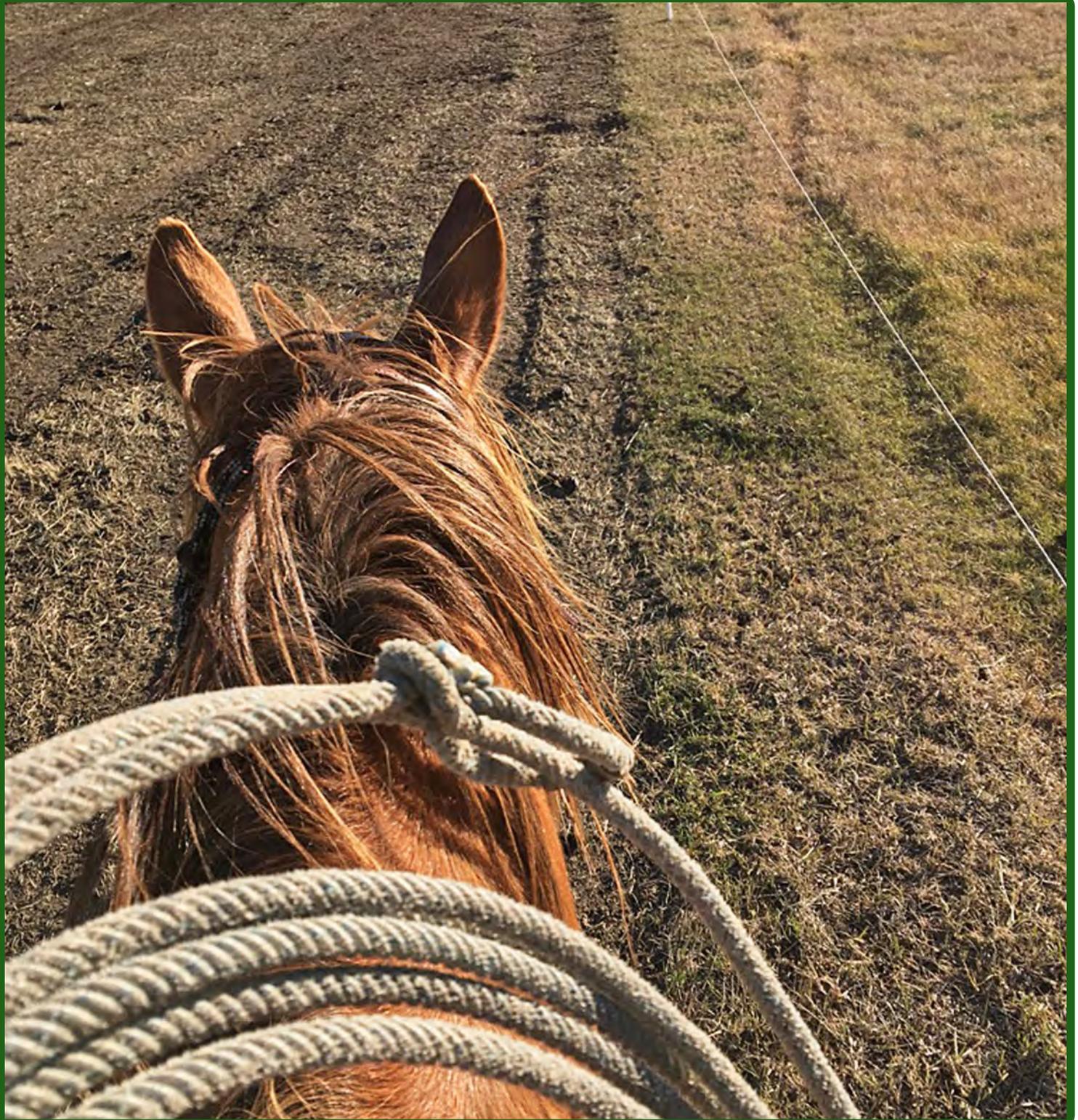




The Blade

Monthly Newsletter of the *Grey Wooded Forage Association*

November, 2018



COMING UP



Nov. 14-15	Calgary	Canadian Forage and Grasslands Association Conference, Sheraton Cavalier
Nov. 15	Rocky Mountain House	Clearwater County Cattlemen's Day, Dovercourt Hall
Nov. 22	Crossfield	Red-Bow Water and Agriculture Conference, Community Hall
Nov. 29	Rocky Mountain House	Winter Feeding Workshop, Arbutus Hall (North of Caroline)

Pease look for posters inside this edition of The Blade.

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Contact our office to be added to our digital mailing list

Published by:
Brenda Kossowan

Cover Photo: A Day in the Office
By Jess Hudson

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The Grey Wooded Forage Association is a member of the Agricultural Research and Extension Council of Alberta

Office Report

By Brenda Kossowan

Now that we have a highly capable and experienced specialist to fill the vacant chair in our office, Grey Wooded Forage Association is looking to its membership for people who will help direct us into the future.

GWFA is an entirely producer-led organization, which has been operating under a strategic plan devised to provide the foundation from which the board of directors sets policy and makes decisions. At this point, however—halfway through our 2018/19 fiscal year—three of our directors have had to leave their positions for various reasons. This has created new opportunities for people, whether they’ve worked with the board in the past or are brand new to governance, to step up and become more involved in an organization that is devoted to helping forage and livestock producers manage their land in ways give them the most possible return on their investment, financially and environmentally.

As shown in the poster on this page, GWFA represents farmers and ranchers in a large area of West Central Alberta, including part or all of six counties. Our membership in Agricultural Research and Extension Council of Alberta improves our access



to programs, funding and information that help us perform trials and research projects. We then bring those findings back to our members in formats that are can be easily applied within their operations.

GWFA is currently at the cutting edge in research areas including carbon sequestration of forage and pasture lands, soil quality assessment and mitigation, improvements in legumes for reduced bloat and better longevity, investigation of inters-seeding and use of cover crops to improve grazing opportunities and exploring biological means of controlling weeds to reduce dependence on herbicides.

The board is making key decisions now pertaining to its level of involvement in these programs and really needs more heads at the table to help find the best path toward improved financial and environmental sustainability for its members. Please, contact Greg or me in the office or get in touch with one of our directors to learn more about how you can be involved. We hope to scheduled a Special General Meeting in the next few weeks to formally elect those who have stepped up to the plate.

In the meantime, please join me in welcoming Greg Paranich to the GWFA. Many of you will know him from his previous involvement in Alberta’s agricultural industry. People on the GWFA hiring committee were amazed at the quality of people who applied for the job, which was posted in October after a period of internal debate about whether and how our office should be restructured. Ultimately, the restructuring has been more of a series of light tweaks to ensure that the association moves forward and continues to deliver the services for which it was created in 1984.

Watch for us at a variety of events coming up this month, including the Canadian Forage and Grazing Association’s annual conference in Calgary, Clearwater County’s Annual Cattlemen’s day in Rocky, Red-Bow’s Water & Ag seminar in Crossfield and a revived version of the Feed What You Need session rescheduled to Nov. 29. We have adjusted the agenda slightly to make it more relevant for producers looking for alternatives in the face of a winter hay shortage. Please see posters for all of these events throughout this issue of *The Blade*.

Expert Help Wanted

Grey Wooded Forage Association

Has three vacancies on its Board of Directors.

Now is your chance to dig in and learn more about innovation and research in the field of profitable and sustainable forage production.

We represent forward-thinking producers in six counties:

Clearwater County

Lacombe County

Mountain View County

Ponoka County

Red Deer County

County of Wetaskiwin

Call today, e-mail or visit us online to learn how you can help yourself while helping others!

Phone: 403-844-2645

E-mail: gwfa3@telus.net

Web: www.greywoodedforageassociation.com

Find us on Facebook and Twitter

Grey Wooded Forage Association

Creating an Awareness of Forages

Is your annual compensation review coming this year?

It is time to start planning.

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Meeting the Challenge with AgriProfit\$

By Ann Boyda, Livestock Economist, Alberta Agriculture and Forestry

Producers are evermore challenged to manage their resources given the variability in costs, prices and climatic conditions. AgriProfit\$ provides a structured approach for decision making (assisting in enterprise mix decisions; purchasing and marketing decisions, and investment decisions).

What is involved in getting to these answers?

With AgriProfit\$, data collection and cost allocation is done in a uniform and systematic way – helping to ensure comparability with other operations. AgriProfit\$ is the process of retrieving, organizing, processing and analyzing information used in decision making. It also is a source of specialists to help with the analysis of important physical and financial aspects of the farm business.

Together, producers and AP\$ staff produce performance

indicators that gauge current performance and serve as a base for choosing best courses of action – increasing the chances of a good decision being the right decision.

Why is it important that producers join the AgriProfit\$ Program?

Achieving good representation in samples is crucial to delivering useful insights. We are looking to drive broader participation this year and we need cost-conscious profit-minded producers to join the program. We are asking our industry partners to help spread the word with their constituents.

For more information and to enroll in the program go to the AgriProfit\$ webpage at www.agric.ab.ca or call:

Manglai (Crops), 780-422-4056 or

Ann Boyda (Livestock), 780-422-4088.

AgriProfit\$

2017 Cost and Return Benchmarks

Crops and Forages

Grey Wooded Soil Zone



AgriProfit\$ Business Analysis and Research Program

Message from the Board – There’s Gold in Them Thar Hills!

By Deb Skeels, Secretary

2018 is the worst on record for Cattlegrass Ranch. There was no moisture since May in the Dovercourt area near Rocky Mountain House. I would go to town and hit rain once I headed north of the Clearwater Bridge on Hwy 22. Doug would see rain on his way to work west of Hwy 22 in the Strachan area. But where we farm there was not enough precipitation to settle the dust on the road. Our pastures suffered greatly. It is very hard to grow grass with no water. Doug was watching the grass very carefully and knew that it was not growing. Normally we rotated around our south quarter three times. After two passes the grass was not recovering.

The decision was made in July to sell cow calf pairs. On August 8, 2018 slightly more than one third of our herd was sold.

On August 10, 2018 we had the good fortune of having renowned grazer Jim Gerrish do a pasture walk on our south quarter. As he was walking he pulled up a piece of grass. The grass plant had three partial leaves. No new leaves grew since it was bitten the first week of July. The temperature that day in August was 34.9. It was one of the hottest on record. The grass seemed brittle. No wonder there wasn’t any grass growing. Our haying production on owned and rental land was at half to two thirds of previous production. Luckily, we did have record hay production in 2017 with a carryover of 200 bales. But we needed to make sure we had enough to feed the animals left into the future.

Doug has kept a stock pile of hay silage for 10 years now. The pit is into the side hill and had double layers of plastic put over it. He had spoken with Barry Yaremicio at a Clearwater County Cattleman’s Day a few years previously. Barry said if properly ensiled it would be usable for up to 20 years.



This stock pile of ours was put up July 24, 2008. A feed sample was done at that time. So, I went to the GFWA office and got their silage probe to take a new sample. Doug took samples and we sent it to Kristen Ritson-Bennett at Blue Rock Animal Nutrition Ltd. The sample was sent away to retest for feed value as well as micro toxins as per Kristen’s recommendations. It was then decided that we should test for Listeria.

The tests came back. No micro toxins to worry about and no Listeria, but there seemed to be a difference in the feed value. It turned out that the latest feed test had more protein. I called up Blue Rock and talked to them as to why this would be. Because the samples differed so much, Doug was questioning his sampling methods. Turns out that the micro bugs in the silage had multiplied so much that the protein increased from 9.0 dry to 12.43! This was great news.

We now have feed that is totally usable. The test holes are carefully taped up and we still have a very viable back up feed source for the future. That gives us one less thing to think about. Plan B is still available!

Here’s hoping you have your plans for the winter in place. And if you’re looking for other options consider coming to GWFA Feed What You Need work shop.

The date is November 29/18, at the Arbutus Community Centre, southeast of Rocky Mountain House.

9TH ANNUAL CFGGA CONFERENCE

FOUNDATION FORAGE: BUILT FROM THE GROUND UP

NOV. 14-15, 2018



CANADIAN FORAGE & GRASSLAND ASSOCIATION • CANADIANFGA.CA



DON'T FORGET • PRE - CONFERENCE TOUR • TUESDAY NOV 13TH

**ALBERTA AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
HAS EXTENDED THE BEEF PRODUCERS'
PLEBISCITE VOTING PERIOD**

Eligible producers now have until **Nov. 27** to register and vote on whether or not the "check-off" should be mandatory.

Producers can vote in person at any AFSC office or

Contact the Returning Officer for a mail-in ballot:
1-855-667-3311 or email AlbertaPlebiscite2018@mnf.ca

General Inquiries:

Agricultural Products Marketing Council: 780-427-2164
agriculture.alberta.ca/beefplebiscite
Ag-Info Centre 310-FARM (3276)

HANG ON TO THAT TAIL!



Cattlemen's Day

Thursday, November 15, 2018

at Dovercourt Hall

Registration 9:30 a.m.

Presentations 10:00—4:00 p.m.

Understanding the upcoming changes in Veterinary Drug Regulations

Dr. Delores Peters, Alberta Ag. and Forestry

Rancher at the centre of the 2016 TB outbreak tells his story

Brad Osaczduk

New lending programs and disaster recovery programs available under CAP

Ed Ten Hove, Client Development Advisor, AFSC

Lunch

Biochar and seaweed—nutrition for the future

Barry Yaremco with Alberta Agriculture

Cattle Market Update and Future Outlook

Brian Perillat with Canfax

An update from Canadian Roundtable for Sustainable Beef.

Greg Bowie

Wrap up and door prizes.



Please register with
Ag. and Community Services by
Monday, November 12th
at 403-845-4444

The Red-Bow Agricultural Partnership Presents

WATER & Agriculture Conference

Valuable information for farmers and ranchers managing water on the landscape

- How agriculture and wetlands can co-exist
- How the Alberta Wetland Policy impacts producers
- The economic value of riparian areas and wetlands to producers
- Water use and sustainable agriculture in Alberta
- Adapting to changes in climate, soil moisture and water supplies

9:00am to 4:30pm
Lunch included

NOVEMBER 22, 2018
CROSSFIELD HALL

#AGWATER2018

\$50

Register by November 16th at:
AGWATER2018.EVENTBRITE.CA

For more information visit the Eventbrite page or contact:
Daniela at Mountain View County
Ph: 403-335-3311 Ext. 204 or darcher@mvcounty.com

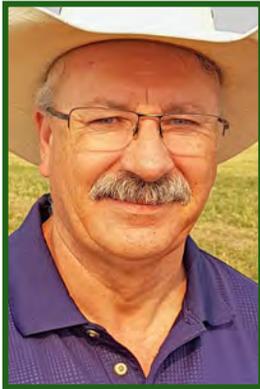


Alberta Ag-Info Centre 310-farm

Your primary link to agricultural resources and information

A Hearty Welcome to GWFA's New Specialist

By Greg Paranich, Agricultural Field Specialist



Hello to all! I am Greg Paranich, the newest staff member at the Grey Wooded Forage Association. I joined the team November 5, 2018 as the Agriculture Field Specialist.

First let me tell you a bit about myself. My experience as an agricultural professional includes providing insight into customers' business challenges, needs and profitability. I have served as an account manager with DuPont Pioneer, ag retail manager with Viterra/Agricore United, and an agricultural fieldman for Alberta counties. In doing so, I have

developed strong relationships with organizations and customers across Western Canada.

I like to use practical field knowledge, along with a sense of humour, to engage with customers toward successful results.

My prime target is addressing issues in agronomic crop production, forage and livestock management, sustainability and reclamation and achieving practical, effective and common-sense solutions.

I was raised on an Alberta mixed farm and retained my passion for agriculture professionally and personally. I have over the years managed my own modest forage and beef operations. My passion for horses occupies my private activities with trail riding, horsemanship improvement, and the Canadian Cowboy Challenge events. I also enjoy Toastmasters, developing public speaking skills and fellowship.

I hold a BSc in Agriculture from the University of Alberta and have a Certified Crop Adviser (CCA) designation.

Now about my role with the Grey Wooded Forage Association.

I will spearhead research and demonstration projects and deliver presentations at meetings and events. In doing so, I will seek out and develop new ideas for projects, technology and management practices. Communicating and networking with farmers and ranchers on forage and livestock issues and developments will be an important part of my work. In addition to follow-through with existing GWFA projects, there are some exciting and interesting opportunities to become involved in areas of soil health development, intercropping annual forages with annual crops and silage, rotational crop strategies for soil improvement, grazing and feeding strategies in adverse conditions, high legume pastures, alternative forages and several other considerations.

Managing our crops and livestock in a manner to improve our soil's condition with increased organic matter, soil microbial activity, water infiltration and holding capacity (especially this year!), and overall increasing productivity with reduced inputs is a major goal across North American agriculture. Investigating the best management practices towards this end will be an exciting trip.

In addition to cooperators for projects, we will be seeking partnerships with industry and associations to further advance our goals to promote forages and sustainable production.

I will be looking for input from producers as to what some of your priority issues are.

I encourage you to attend some of the meetings and events we put together for your benefit. I look forward to meeting more GWFA members at events and in the field.

"We cannot solve today's problems using the same kind of thinking we used to create them. Think anew!"

-Albert Einstein

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Brenda Kossowan photo

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Cost vs Benefit of Purchasing Various Supplements

By Barry Yaremco, Ag-Info Centre

Feed test results provide an indication of the quality of feeds available for use this winter. Balancing the rations is the next step, which includes the portioning of limited feed supplies to different classes of livestock on the farm. Determining the number of animals that can be fed over the winter is part of the decision-making process.

Once the basics are established on how many animals can be fed, the next step is to determine what type of supplement or mineral product is needed to provide minerals, vitamins and trace minerals needed to meet animal needs. It is often a point of consternation when choosing what to use because each company “has the best” product to use. Convenience, effectiveness of the product and cost are things to consider before making the purchase.

With hay and silage in limited supply (and high cost), the option of feeding a straw and grain ration to pregnant cows is a viable alternative. But, there are some nutritional problems that need to

be addressed:

Straw typically is high in fibre, low in energy, protein, calcium and magnesium. A rule of thumb is that straw should not be fed at levels more than 1.5 per cent of body weight. To be safe, depending on the type and age of the straw, intakes could be only 1.25 per cent of body weight. Using a 1400-pound animal, straw intake can be anywhere from 17 to 21 pounds per day (dry basis). This example may be applicable in many operations this winter to feed pregnant cows. Along with the straw, it is necessary to include roughly 10 pounds of barley or 11 pounds of oats to meet energy requirements.

The straw grain ration mentioned above supplies roughly 6.5 per cent protein on a dry basis. A cow in mid pregnancy requires seven per cent and in late pregnancy requirements increase to nine per cent. What to use to increase protein content in the ration? Adding two pounds of peas in mid pregnancy and five pounds in late pregnancy will meet protein requirements. (*cont. on Page 9*)

Impact of Applying 32% Molasses on animal nutrition when feeding straw – grain rations

Assumptions:

- 1400 pound cow in late pregnancy consuming 20 pounds of straw, 13 pounds of barley grain and 1 pound of 32% beef supplement as the base ration. Cows are in good condition.
- Addition of 70 to 100 pounds of 32% molasses (MolMix) to a 1000 pound bale of straw.
- Prices: \$0.25 per pound for MolMix, straw - 5 cents per pound, barley 10 cents per pound, 32% supplement 25 cents per pound.

Nutrient Difference when feeding molasses on straw bales			
Nutrient	No molasses	Molasses 1.4 lbs.	Molasses 2 lbs.
Protein % total	8.3	9.5	10.0
Protein (grams)	1137	1340	1427
Energy (TDN %)	18.19	18.81	19.07
Calcium (grams)	55	55	55
Phosphorus (grams)	29	35	38
Magnesium (grams)	20	20	21
Potassium (grams)	141	151	155
Sodium (grams)	28	41	47
Vitamin A (IU's)	45355	140609	181432
Vitamin E (IU's)	90	153	181
Copper (mg)	224	357	414
Manganese (mg)	769	1229	1426
Zinc (mg)	854	1270	1449
Selenium (mg)	2.2	5.08	6.31
Cost per head per day	2.55	2.90	3.05

Fall Harvesting Second-Cut Alfalfa Hay

By Karin Lindquist, Forage-beef Specialist, Ag-Info Centre, Stettler

Autumn is here and harvest is well underway for most areas. Harvest for second-cut hay has been behind this year due to a hot dry summer for most parts of Alberta, and there is still concern as to when to cut to prevent risk of winterkill.

Alfalfa typically requires a critical growing period between August 1st and the first killing frost, which normally occurs around September 15th.

However, since we are well past that point, cutting can happen at any time, with little risk for winterkill. With the cold nights and cool days, and since many areas of Alberta have already received damaging and killing frosts, these plants have been forced into dormancy. Regrowth will have been limited or halted entirely. The plants will not be pulling stored root reserves for regrowth; instead, these stores will remain for regrowth next spring.

Cutting alfalfa after a frost is primarily concerns the ability to capture sufficient leaf material. After a couple hard frosts, alfalfa plants will dry up and turn brown, and the leaf attachment to the stem becomes weak. If you are waiting to cut until the plants are turning brown, rather than cutting when plants are still green yet starting to wilt, you may end up with hay that is predominantly stemmy material rather than hay containing both stem and leaf components.

Leaves contain a significant amount of nutritive value compared with stems, and the loss of this part of the alfalfa plant will result in low-quality hay which may be no better than straw.

Nitrates are a regular concern with alfalfa. Fortunately, nitrates



are not an issue in alfalfa because it is a nitrogen-fixing plant. Any excess of nitrates tends to stay in the root crown and roots. Also, most hay fields are not fertilized at high-enough rates to be a concern for nitrate accumulation.

If a field has been fertilized in, either in the fall or the spring, much of that fertility would have already been used up during the growing season and with the first cut.

Some other tips to keep in mind for fall harvesting alfalfa:

- Don't set the crimper rollers too close together because there's not as much need to crimp the stems that are already dried from frosts.
- Set the knives of the hay-bine or mower to a minimum of 4 inches, although you can also go to a 6-inch stubble height. This helps with snow capture.
- Form the swaths wider and shallower so that the time it takes to dry the hay will be faster.
- The ground may be prone to ruts from machinery if it has been softened by significant rainfall, damaging the alfalfa crowns. These ruts can damage machinery the next time hay must be harvested and can last for years.
- Leave strips of uncut alfalfa every 40 to 50 feet to catch snow and insulate crowns from cold winter temperatures.
- Fall application of fertilizer, particularly potassium and phosphorus, can help increase winter survival of alfalfa.

(continued from Page 8) One pound of canola meal in mid pregnancy and three pounds in late pregnancy will also work. Cost per bushel of peas is 10.3 cents per pound, canola meal 14.2 cents per pound. A 32-per cent supplement is designed to be fed at one pound per head per day and is roughly 25 cents a pound. One pound of 32-per-cent is not adequate to meet protein requirements for a late pregnancy cow. A combination of supplement and peas or canola meal will be required.

The cost per pound of protein supplied should be calculated to minimize cost. Peas contain 24 per cent protein. A tonne of pea grain contains 528 pounds of protein per tonne. With a price of \$235 per tonne, the cost per pound of protein is 44 cents per pound. Canola meal at 38 per cent protein contains 837 pounds of protein per tonne. At a cost of \$315 per tonne, cost per pound of protein is 37 cents.

To calculate the amount of macro mineral, trace mineral and vitamin supplied by a product, two things are required. First, what is the expected intake of the mineral or supplement being considered? Second, what is the concentration of the nutrient being evaluated? The nutrient concentrations on the tag or label are listed as a per cent for the macro minerals (calcium, phosphorus, salt, magnesium and potassium), milligrams per kilogram for the trace minerals (copper, manganese, zinc,

selenium, iodine and cobalt) and International Units per kilogram or IU/kg for the vitamins (A, D, and E).

For the macro minerals, multiply the inclusion rate of the product in grams by the concentration of the nutrient. For example, if the product is fed at 100 grams per day and contains 16 per cent calcium, multiply 100 grams by 0.16 (16 per cent / 100 = 0.16) to determine that the product will supply 16 grams of calcium. For the straw grain ration mentioned above, a high calcium product such as a 24:3 mineral, or even limestone is needed. A 1:1 and 2:1 mineral is not adequate to meet animals' requirements.

For the trace minerals and vitamins, multiply the inclusion rate of the product in kg by the concentration of the nutrient. For example, if the same product is fed at 100 grams and the copper has a concentration of 3000 mg/kg, multiply by the intake in kg (100 g = 0.1 kg) by 3000 to determine the product will supply 300 mg of copper.

When comparing what mineral to use, knowing what is needed to balance the ration and hand calculations can be time consuming. The use of a ration balancing program such as Cowbytes can compute what is needed in short order and the contribution of nutrients from different feeds, how to put the blend together and what purchased product to use is made much easier than doing it by hand.



Grey Wooded Forage Association

Creating an Awareness of Forages



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FEED WHAT YOU NEED

SURVIVE WINTER FEEDING CHALLENGES

Arbutus Community Centre, Thursday, November 29, 10 am to 3 pm

Speakers from Alberta Agriculture and Food will address current conditions, and then offer strategies for using straw-based rations to keep your animals healthy through the winter.

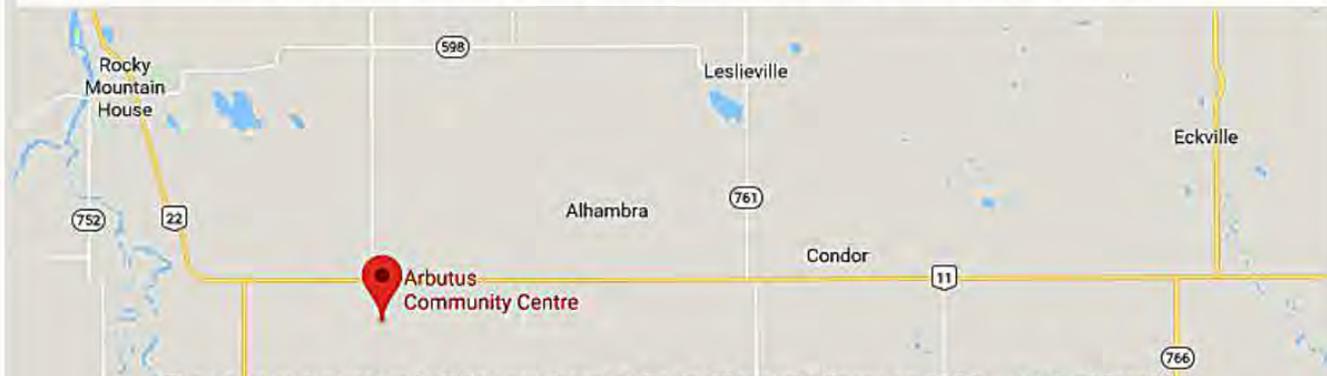
A nutritionist from Blue Rock Animal Nutrition will discuss feed sampling, testing and analysis, followed by a short course on using an online feed analyzer and calculator.

Please pre-register with GWFA

Email gwfa3@telus.net or

Call 403-844-2645

Admission is \$30 for GWFA members and \$40 for non-members including lunch, coffee and fresh cinnamon buns from Jan's Kitchen



The Community Centre is 15 km southeast of Rocky Mountain House and 26 km north of Caroline.

On Hwy 11, travel west from Hwy 761 or east from Hwy 22 to Range Road 63 (Arbutus Road)

Travel 3.2 km south to the corner of Arbutus Road and Township Road 385.

From Caroline, follow the pavement north from the corner of 50th Street & Hwy 22

Cow Feeding Economics This Winter

By Ted Nibourg, Business Management Specialist, Ag-Info Centre

Rising feed costs during the second half of 2018 have many producers wondering about the economics of overwintering cows this fall. The question: Is it even feasible to keep cows. Some are liquidating their entire herds, others are culling heavily and many are trying to find economical ways of maintaining their herds. The two main factors to consider in developing feeding economies are, of course, price and availability of feed. An additional factor to consider this winter will be the length of the feeding period. Our forage specialists are suggesting this feeding period could be extended by 30 days. The hot dry summer this year resulted in pastures being stressed to the point that it may take an additional 30 days next spring for the grass to recover enough to take normal grazing pressure.

I ran some rations through Cowbytes to arrive at daily feed costs to add perspective to feed price variations and the effect on a producer's bottom line. The rations assumed 1400-pound cows at mid-pregnancy. The barley/straw ration priced barley at \$5 per bushel and barley straw at \$50 per ton. This resulted in a ration that came to \$2.20 per head per day. With a straight grass hay ration for hay priced at eight cents per pound, the daily cost increased to \$2.75 per head. Hay priced at 10 cents per pound jumped the daily cost to \$3.40 per head and with hay at 12 cents per pound the daily cost bounced up to \$4.10 per head.

I ran those numbers through Rancher's Return to give us some insight into the effect varying feed prices have on a producer's bottom line. I used a 100-head herd with a weaning percentage of 85 per cent. It was assumed that 650-pound steer calves averaged \$210 per cwt and 600-pound heifer calves averaged \$190 per cwt. The feed costs for the barley/straw ration amounted to 53 per cent of the total production costs for the herd and resulted in a gross margin of \$13,250. A hay ration priced at eight cents per pound increased feed costs to 58.5 per cent of total production costs and reduced the gross margin to minus \$250 basically break even. Hay at 10 cents per pound jumped feed costs to 63.5 per cent of the total resulting in a negative \$15,131 gross margin. Feed costs increased to 68 per cent of total production costs for hay priced at 12 cents per pound, resulting in a loss of \$30,350.

Feed costs this winter are basically charges against next year's calf crop. Break evens in the fall of 2019 for this example herd on a barley/straw ration comes in at \$176 per cwt for next year's calves. The herd on eight cent per pound hay ration would need \$202 per cwt to break even. At 10 cents per pound, break evens are \$229 per cwt. Break evens for 12 cent per pound hay are \$258 per cwt. This analysis underscores the necessity of managing feed costs for a cow/calf operator. Feed costs are by and far the largest component of the production costs in a cow/calf operation.



Don't stray from the herd.

Take the next step to protect your business from the unknowns with livestock price insurance for Alberta producers. WLPIP provides price insurance for fed and feeder cattle, and calves to manage your bottom-line. Prices vary greatly year to year — find out how to protect your operation today.

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Grey Wooded Forage Association

2018/2019 Memberships

Memberships are \$40.00 and run from April 1 to March 31

Memberships are open to anyone interested in forage production, grazing management and environmental sustainability

For information call 403-844-2645

Membership Benefits:

- Receive discounts on courses, seminars, workshops, and tours
- Receive The Blade
- Receive Environmental Farm Plan delivery
- Free Equipment Rental (deposit required)
- Access to the GWFA library
- Access to our Member Facebook Group
- A chance to network with like minded producers
- Free Farm consultation service (phone, email, and in person in the office)
 - Farm calls are \$0.55/km travel each way
- Receive an Annual Report

Please fill out and mail the portion below with a cheque or e-transfer of \$40 to:

**Grey Wooded Forage Association
Box 1448, Rocky Mtn House, AB, T4T 1B1**

Renewal _____ or New Member _____ The Blade: Email _____ Canada Post _____
Name/Company Name: _____ Phone: _____
Address: _____ Mobile Phone: _____
Town/City: _____ Email: _____
Province & Postal Code: _____ Please print clearly

How would you describe your occupation

- Beef Producer
- Sheep/Goat Producer
- Dairy Producer
- Annual Crops
- Forage Producer
- Other _____

How many head of livestock are you managing?

Beef Cows/Heifers: _____
Dairy Cows: _____
Feeders: _____
Ewes: _____
Does: _____
Other: _____

How many acres are you managing?

Pasture: _____
Hay: _____
Crop: _____
Other: _____

What topics are you interested in learning more about? _____

How can GWFA better serve you? _____