9:30 a.m. Refreshments in Trade Show Area

10:35 a.m. “How to Use Roundup as a Preseeding Burnoff” Rob Neyedley, Monsanto Canada, Falher, AB

11:45 a.m. Questions for Speakers

12:15 a.m. “How To Win with Direct Seeding” How to Win with Direct Seeding Workshop: 

#3 “Direct Seeding Equipment” (Alberta Sponsored by: New Noble Distributors Inc."
Director, Wynyard, SK
Session Chair: Bernie Niedzwied, SSCA EC
10:35 a.m. “How to Use Roundup as a Preseeding Burnoff” Rob Neyedley, Monsanto Canada, Falher, AB

8:40 a.m. “Manitoba Zero Till Research Centre” Daryl Dornitruk, Brandon, MB

9:00 a.m. “Smokey Applied Research and Technology Centre” Jim Kambeitz, Farmer, Sedley, SK

2:30 p.m. “How Direct Seeding Has Changed the Environment” Ross Colliver, Saskatchewan Research Council, Saskatoon, SK

1:50 p.m. “Direct Seeding in Heavy Textured Soils” Jim Klassen,SSCA WE Director, Indian Head, SK

2:50 p.m. Questions for Speakers

3:00 p.m. “Towards Sustainability: Implications of Crop Rotations, Weed Control, Disease Control, and Fertility Management” John Hebblethwaite, Writer, University of London, England

2:10 p.m. “Role of Potash & Phosphate in Crop Seeding” Clint & Lily Steinley, Farmers, Empress AB

11:45 a.m. Questions for Speakers

11:55 a.m. Luncheon Sponsored by CONCORD INC.

1:15 p.m. “Managing Your Soil With Direct Seeding” Simon, Ed & Marguerite Beauchesne, Farmers, Albertville, AB

Wednesday, February 15

Albany Seeding
Session #4 “Field Soil Seeding and Fall Coring” Session Chair: Clinton Lane, Governor, SSCA NW Director, Lumsden, SK
8 a.m. “Coping With Direct Seeding” Peter Jones, Prince Albert, SK

9 a.m. “Indoor/Outdoor Equipment” Gay Label, Agriculture, Canada, Indian Head, SK

9 a.m. “Nutritional Grazing Guidance” Kerri Johnson, Alberta Environmental Services, Vegreville, AB

3:30 p.m. Draw for Conference Prizes

You Must Be There To Win! Drive Chair: Dawn Marlais, Farming Voice, Saskatchewan

DINAH PIZZU
• Fly in Farmlands Photo contest! 
• Benchmark your own neighbor's field! 
• Special Prize For SSCA Members Only! 
• Draw for Conference Prizes - Includes all the best of conference features for those attending the conference.

After Friday, February 15, 1995

Single $50 includes All meals and conference packages.

In case your English is not very good. You can still have a good understanding of the course. The courses are taught in a way that all English and French speakers can understand. The courses are taught by experts in the field of soil conservation.

For more information on these courses, contact the SSCA Soil Conservation (seats and phone numbers listed on page two of the Prairie Steward) in your area.

isia Steward... Conserving the Land Resource for Future Generations

Prairie Steward... Conserving the Land Resource for Future Generations

Over the past two to three years, the SCSA has been conducting one-day direct seeding courses. These courses place equal emphasis on one of the five "pillars" of direct seeding: soil management, crop rotations, fertility management, crop establishment and crop rotation. These courses have been very popular with over 480 producers attending over the past two years. Due to the amount of time and money presented at these meetings, we recommended that farmers buy a copy of the "Direct Seeding Manual" for the winter, rather than change the day of the meetings at the same location.

Stubble Management Field Demonstration

By Blair McClellan
SSCA Assistant Manager

The series is divided into three half day courses. 1. Introduction to Direct Seeding 2. Soil Fertility and Equipment Requirements for Direct Seeding 3. Direct Seeding Systems - Weed Control and Crop Rotations

The objective of the introductory course is to cover the basic information needed to understand the methods and practices of direct seeding. This course covers the basic information needed to understand the methods and practices of direct seeding. It also includes a general overview of the pillars of direct seeding and presents experiences from eastern direct seeding farmers.

The second and third "advanced" courses cover more specific topics. These meetings will cover some of the latest information on direct seeding. In addition, the SCSA will be using more precise measures to assess the progress of farmers in Saskatchewan. These courses will be held in February and March, respectively.

By Jujuta Polite
SSCA Soil Conservationist

When farmers who straight cut and/or direct seeded their crops ask the question: "What do I do with all that tall stubble?" Ken Blosser of Kelvington, Saskatchewan, and Al Muchka of Alberta, have just the answer. Both producers have designed their own stubble cutters. At a field demonstration North of Kelvington on October 18th, producers had the opportunity to watch both stubble cutters in action on 20 inch high wheat stubble.

The first unit to demonstrate was Muchka’s 30 foot single stubble cutter. The stubble cutter, made with two 15 foot knife sections and the world’s best stubble cutters, can operate at speeds of up to 10 mph. One of the important features is that it can be either pushed or pulled. At the field demonstration Al demonstrated how the stubble cutter can be pulled by a half ton equipped with a hydraulic pump.

This past summer, Muchka’s stubble cutter was used to mow weeds on establishing hay fields. The cutter was also used to mow bromegrass hay. In this instance, the cutter was pushed by the tractor. The hay was left for a few days and then raked with a V rake. As reported by the farmer, the hay was much drier than the stubble cutter cut down faster than the hay cut by a swather. No comparison was made to hay cut by a mower condi-
The main message I have at this time to SSCA members and to potential members is that now is the time to renew or get that much needed membership. Remember - this is your organization; it is your tool and every individual should see it as continuous. As directors, we try to develop and search for projects that provide the most benefits for producers. But it is up to the membership to sustain the organization. SSCA needs a strong membership to be able to continue to develop and secure funding for soil conservation programs.

I would like to thank our very able and dedicated staff for their support this past year. It has been a difficult year with funding available up in the air. Their dedication, and commitment to soil conservation and the SSCA have made the transition to the new program easier. Special thanks to John Kiss for all his hard work. Eric Oliver has returned to the SSCA and has a great deal of experience in Soil Conservation and will hopefully complement our existing staff members.

We have over 60,000 members and approximately 12,500 active members. Your membership does make a difference in more ways than just helping fund our programs. As a visible group of members and your neighbors at courses in your area this winter starting as early as mid-November. We are also looking for another successful “Direct Seeding” conference this growing season. We can now say there are benefits from direct seeding systems comes to mind. But when it concerns something we don’t know about the management of soil conservation and the environment. Your membership does make a difference.

The opinions of the authors do not necessarily reflect the position of the Saskatchewan Soil Conservation Association.

The Society would like to welcome two new soil management specialists, Ken Suppelvold (SNG region) and Garth Patterson (Saskatoon region). Ken will make the transition to his new role as the SOS technician for the Tisdale Rural Service Centre. Garth will be working out of the South West Community Development Centre. Garth has been working for the past 10 years with the South West Community Development Centre. Garth has been working on developing new practices and programs that can be implemented by producers. He will be working closely with the staff at the South West Community Development Centre to develop and implement new programs and practices that can be implemented by producers.

Doug McKell, SSCA Executive Manager

SSCA STAFF NOTES

NEW STAFF

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Managing Soils To Store Carbon More Effectively  
By C.A. Campbell, B.G. McConkey, R.P. Zentner and F. Selles  
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

Farms check out the CLC Field Day

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada  
By C.A. Campbell, B.G. McConkey, R.P. Zentner and F. Selles  
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

New Developments in Direct Seeding Equipment

Northwest Director Profile

Q: What are the benefits of joining the SSCA? 
A: Membership in the SSCA not only keeps its members up to date on the latest conservation practices, but helps to spread the word about soil conservation. It is a way for everyone to feel better about the situation rather than part of the problem. Moreover, it is an opportunity to make a monetary gain to some, but is also just being able to say that you belong to a highly respected organization enough.

Q: What convinced you to run as a director of the SSCA? 
A: Firstly, I wanted to know the inside of the SSCA. I have found that the best way to get things done is to be in the thick of it.

Q: What impact do you hope to make as an SSCA director? 
A: As a SSCA director, I hope to help pry conservation away from the larger urban and rural populations. I also hope that the SSCA can show the farmers that they can be part of the solution rather than part of the problem.

Q: What are some of your challenges as a director of the SSCA? 
A: As a director of the SSCA, I have been working with the Canadian Soil Conservation Association and the Saskatchewan Soil Conservation Association on various issues.

Q: What are some of your goals as a director of the SSCA? 
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Q: What do you see as the key challenges facing conservation in Canada? 
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Handling system requires preharvest use of Roundup. The residue helps even out crop maturity, seedling emergence, especially with small seeded crops. This could cause excessive chaff. Try a variety that produces less straw, however this has never been tested.

The field will have a higher moisture content, and will be cooler to work in. In Table 1, Henry and Bulman (1994) showed that wet means that the seed should be spread over at least 50% of the width of cut. Poor spreading of straw and chaff will result in lower surface moisture and reduced temperatures at seeding. This could cause new emergence, especially with small seeded crops.

The wheat in your year one will be one of the last you seed because you need to manage residue in your direct seeding operation:

- Use the seed you want to select an Argentine variety with good blackleg resistance. Plan on seeding this field midway through the growing season, likely the second or third week of May, depending on the year. Canola can be tricky to establish by direct seeding because accurate, shallow seed placement to moisture is essential. Canola must have a good job spreading straw and chaff what your year's crop. Visible surface moisture caused by an uneven spread of straw and chaff may result in an uneven stand of canola.

The pea crop in your 3 will be one of the first you seed. The canola stubble will dry out and can be seeded without difficulty. Delayed seeding of this field could result in disaster if it's a dry spring because the low residue levels will allow the soil surface to dry. Direct seeding into a dry soil surface will likely result in hard seed and poor soil flow around opener. Peas love direct seeding and should do well in the canola stubble!

Instead of seeding the pea last, you should try to seed it mid May because the pea stubble will warm up quicker than canola stubble. This will improve your chances of getting a malt grade! You should be able to cut back on your nitrogen fertilizer because of the legume benefit of the pea. You may want to try a two row variety it will often less than the two last year, reducing the residue by degrading your wheat crop.

Here's a possible application of rotation 8:

Rotation 8 is a superior from a residue management point of view because the canola is not back to back. There is a greater risk of food diseases when a cereal is grown on cereal stubble. There may be more logistical problems with dates of seeding because the wheat and barley will likely be seeded to the canola on and pea stubble. It may be difficult to seed the peas as early as desired because of the wheat crop the previous year. Some will argue that the risk of sclerotinia is greater in rotation 8 because there is never two years between the same cereal and legume. Canola as a 5 row variety with good blackleg resistance. Plan on seeding this field midway through the growing season, likely the second or third third of the year, Canola can be tricky to establish by direct seeding because accurate, shallow seed placement to moisture is essential. Canola must have a good job spreading straw and chaff what your year's crop. Visible surface moisture caused by an uneven spread of straw and chaff may result in an uneven stand of canola.

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Most farmers prefer to improve combine efficiency by putting as little straw through as possible, and then manage the straw at a later date; the choice is yours!

Possible Crop Rotations

Let’s now examine how crop residue might be managed to reflect our recommended rotations from the previous article:

Rotation 8

Year 1 canola (canola, sunola)
Year 2 barley
Year 3 cereal
Year 4 peas
Year 5 peas
Year 6 peas
Year 7 canola
Year 8 canola

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A yellow large flower is a key feature of Goat’s beard! 

Conservation Farmers Helping Farmers

Does conservation farming look difficult? Why not talk to a farmer who has tackled the same situation that you are facing? The Conservation Farmers Helping Farmers Directory houses the names of SSCA members who are willing to accept phone calls about their conservation farming practices and equipment.

Interested in the kind of equipment direct seeding users are using in your soil zone? Concerned about quackgrass in your minimum tillage operation? Consider sheltersbelts as part of your conservation plan? Get the facts from experienced farmers.

How does it work? Simply call the SSCA Indian Head office at 695-4233 and ask for the Conservation Farmers Helping Farmers service. You will be able to specify the conservation techniques, equipment and practices you have questions about. The SSCA will then search the directory and provide the names and phone numbers of any members who have experience with the conservation practices or equipment in question.

Some examples of conservation information and equipment included in the directory are:

- direct seeding
- conservation equipment
- conservation tillage
- barrier strips
- rotational grazing
- alternate crops
- weed control
- residue management
- ch_entity_silage management
- wildlife habitat enhancement
- other conservation farming experiences.

This is an ideal opportunity for farmers to take advantage of a large and diverse source of practical knowledge...other farmers!
**Farm Woodlot Management**

By Robert Fincati

The Farm Woodlot Association of Saskatchewan

Do you have a few acres of land on your farm and wonder what potential they have and what you could do with them? Woodlots can provide many things for different people. A farm woodlot can provide a valuable source of supplemental farm income, as well as a habitat for wildlife and a place to relax and unwind. Most importantly, woodlots can exist for more than just one purpose.

Woodlot management is work carried out to derive personal benefits from the woodlot, while protecting the quality of its natural resources (soil, water, and wildlife) for future generations. A woodlot contains a variety of different plants and animals, and management decisions will affect the character of this environment for decades to come. Therefore it is one purpose.

By Robert Fincati

The Farm Woodlot Association of Saskatchewan (FWAS) is a non-profit corporation designed to provide you with all the information you need to develop more satisfaction from your woodlot's potential. These rotations may not suit you, but keep the principles in mind and you'll be able to develop something that works for you. The basic tools of residue management were best described by Ron Bell (a Manitoba farmer) at last year's Oct. Ok. Zem Tilt Workshop:

1. **Rotate high and low residue crops.**
2. **Grow shorter strawed varieties.**
3. **Grow cowpea that breaks down easily (barley durum).**
4. **Use legumes or legume crops, such as peas and lentils.**
5. **Avoid harvesting heavy strawed crops when damp.**
6. **Don’t cut too high (or use a shredder if you don’t have one).**
7. **Use finely ground residues in a lodged crop.** (and a pickup reel not too high)
8. **Spread straw and chaff well.**
9. **Avoid unnecessary tillage, especially with soybeans.**
10. **Use seeding equipment with good residue clearance.**
11. **Avoid seeding high residue fields on wet days.**
12. **Do as many of the above possible!**

We started the 1994 growing season with record low nitrogen levels but other fertilizer inputs or weather conditions were conducive to recharging the nitrogen in the province’s soils. Many producers realized during the summer that crops were not fertilized adequately with nitrogen. As a result the laboratory carried out more plant tissue analyses in 1994 than in previous years. Plant tissue analysis is not as widely used as a nitrogen status test. Therefore, the compiled database is not large enough to carry out any trends or comparisons.

**Section for the Prairie Steward (March 1995)**

Starting in the northeastern part of the province, the Steward Soil Conservation Association (SSCA) is making the move to a classified ad section for conservation equipment and services. The service is offered to SSCA members, free of charge. Advertising categories will include:

- Seeding Equipment
- Chaff Breaker Stalks, Spreaders
- Custom Direct Seeding
- Custom Seed Cleaning and Maintenance
- Miscellaneous Conservation Equipment and Services.

Advertisements are being accepted and faxed for the first time. If you have any questions, contact the John K. Godfrey at 306-695-4236.

**SSCA’s Soil Conservation Awards**

Do you know a conservation farmer or conservation group whose efforts to promote and practice soil conservation have influenced other farmers and the general public? If you do, you may nominate them for one of the SSCA’s Soil Conservation Awards. Nominations are now open and will run until February 15, 1995. For more information on this service, contact the Steward at 306-695-4235.

**SSCA’s 5th Annual Photo Contest**

Photos must be taken in the last three years. All photos must be in color. Photos cannot have been entered in previous SSCA photo contests. Photographs will be judged by three professional photographers. Judges reserve the right to reject any photo. All photos must be accompanied by a completed entry form. Entries must be postmarked by April 30, 1995. Entries that are not properly identified will not be considered for prizes.

**Three Categories:**

- Soil Conservation
- Soil Degradation
- Wildlife and Habitat

Send Photos To:

Bob Linnell

Saskatchewan Soil Conservation Association

105 Souris Avenue

Box 203

Weyburn, SK S4H 2Z9
Computers will become more important to the farming operation as a management tool as time goes on. One of the reasons for this, but the fact is that owning a computer has risen in the last few years. However, computers are still not average, under utilized by farmers. There are a variety of reasons for this, but the fact is that computers will become more important to the farming operation as a management tool as time goes on. One of the reasons for this is that owning a computer has risen in the last few years. However, computers are still not average, under utilized by farmers. There are a variety of reasons for this, but the fact is that computers will become more important to the farming operation as a management tool as time goes on.

### Using Computers to Keep Field Records

By Eric Oliver
SSCA Soil Conservationist

Kelly Klaus has written articles in Grainews describing how one can record the field information on a spreadsheet and include a picture of the field along with this information. Including a picture of the field is an excellent aid as it makes identification much easier and more clear for yourself and others, especially hundreds of people who do custom work for you.

Although the method described by Mr. Klaus is good and will be very effective, recording this information on a spreadsheet instead of a word processor allows the farmer more flexibility in

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### Seed placed Nitrogen Fertilizer

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