Conservation problems not only in Canada

By: Ian McPhadden

I would like to enlighten readers of the Prairie Steward about an opportunity of a lifetime.

It is with confidence that statement is made because I have just experienced each opportunity.

The opportunity was to participate in a Nuffield Scholarship. The scholarship was originally based in England. It was founded in 1947 by William Morris who started out building bicycles, then the Morris cars. Mr. Morris became Lord Nuffield and progressed to manufacturing the Nuffield tractors, later named David Brown.

Lord Nuffield started two scholarships, one in medicine and one in agriculture. The basic intent of the agriculture scholarship was to transfer agriculture information internationally through travelling and hands on experience.

Countries, in addition to Canada participating in the scholarship are New Zealand, Australia, Zimbabwe and France. All students meet in England for about six weeks of work and travel as a group, visiting colleges and farms in Britain. As well, we visited the headquarters of the European Economic Community in Brussels along with numerous farms and industries in Belgium and France.

My own travels included Fiji, New Zealand, Australia, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Germany, Denmark and Holland. In the next few issues I hope to relate and compare conservation issues and problems from some of the countries that I visited.

A definite realization that travel brings you to is that problems in Canada with conservation, be they wind, water, tillage, soil degradation, salinity, chemical use, or the loss of others, are not just ‘Made in Canada’. These issues are similar to the concern expressed by people in most other countries.

To emphasize this, of the nine Nuffield scholars from five countries, six topics of study related directly to conservation, to two marketing and to one dairy production. We are not alone with our concerns.

My specific topic of study was soil conservation and the use of chemicals in agriculture. Solutions to these problems are also not unique. Each country has developed its own attack, some solely on the backs of farmers, some with government financial, and some with the hindrance of government policies.

I have purposely been general in my statements. My first submission is to inform all readers of the Prairie Steward about the Nuffield Scholarship. It is awarded annually and I would encourage people to look seriously at applying.

The second goal of this article is to make sure readers realize that conservation and environmental issues are not restricted to Canada. They are world-wide and growing in importance. Each country has a different way of dealing with conservation issues depending on what industry or group has caught the political attention.

In follow-up issues I will select specific countries and describe here their conservation practices and programs compare to ours.

Yvette Crane joins SSCA as Soil Conservation Educator

Prairie Steward . . .
Conserving the Land Resource
The Newsletter of the Saskatchewan Soil Conservation Association Inc.

By: Yvette Crane

Yvette Crane joins SSCA as Soil Conservation Educator

New soil conservation/wildlife habitat poster for Saskatchewan

The health of the soil resource is often reflected in the diversity and health of wildlife lands.

This past fall the SSCA released an educational poster highlighting soil conservation/wildlife issues and concerns. In cooperation with Rick Rates from the Sask. Wetland Conservation Corporation and Syd Barber from Sask. Parks and Renewable Resources the poster was produced to graphically show the concerns, issues and potential solutions to land degradation.

The maps on the poster were developed cooperatively by Saskatchewan’s Regional Conservation Teams (RCT). These teams are working to promote both soil and related resource conservation in the six agricultural regions of Saskatchewan.

The poster has been distributed by numerous groups throughout Saskatchewan. Project Wild, a provincial environmental education program, has distributed posters to 5,600 cooperating teachers. Posters have also been sent to all schools in Saskatchewan.

For copies or more information, contact the SSCA Regina office.

SSCA staff update

We are pleased to announce that Yvette Crane will be joining the SSCA’s Regina Staff in December as a Soil Conservation Educator. Yvette has taught school in Regina, Yorkton and France and has a strong interest in resource/environmental education.

Yvette will be joining the SSCA to assist regional staff prepare their school activities and to develop a Soil Conservation Package for Project Wild. She will also work toward the development of accredited teacher courses on land degradation and continuing the SSCA High School Environmental Challenge and Project Wild to complement ongoing agricultural/environmental education activities.

We would like to thank Lauren Paulsen for her assistance in the SSCA’s Regina Office. Lauren has been helping to keep the SSCA’s phone answered, messages mailed and the office organized. Lauren will be moving to Winnipeg with her husband and family. The office will be open on the Thursdays and Fridays and we look forward to all the help.

Soil conservation with forages

There are hundreds of other similar examples throughout the Prairies of attitudes and, therefore, results that are positive for conservation or otherwise, but the fact remains that if we do not conserve our precious soil and water way of life is threatened. With the many other threats such as the illegal world trade, the various local, national and international policies of our governments, we, as a society cannot afford to ignore the conservation of our soils.

Every farmer has individual practices that are good conservation practices. Many, however, have failed to recognize these practices are, in fact, good conservation and with a small change in attitude can be expanded on.
I'm pleased to report that SSCA is presently working on a second soil conservation project, and I sincerely hope that none of you decide to put your conservation efforts on hold due to our present economic situation. We must keep in mind, as we plan for next year, that through good and bad times we are all responsible for the health of our land.

### Provincial Election

Congratulations to the New Democratic Party on winning the provincial election. The SSCA looks forward to working with the provincial government on soil conservation matters that affect us all. Congratulations are also in order to the SSCA member Bill Boyd on becoming MLA for the Kindersley constituency.

### SSCA Soil Conservation Video II

I'm pleased to report that SSCA is presently working on a second soil conservation video. Soil Conservation Video II will feature HOW TO segments on: Direct Seeding. Join and other aspects of soil and Erodible Lands; Conserving Soil and Enhancing Wildlife Habitat. The video will be launched at the SSCA annual meeting in Prince Albert, February 10-11, 1992.

### Annual Meeting

The SSCA Annual Meeting promises to be bigger and better for 1992. The theme of the conference, "The Direct Seeding Challenge - Is It The Path To Profit?" will be thoroughly explored by renowned experts from throughout North America.

### Election

The New Ocean scholarship will feature HOW TO segments on: Direct Seeding. Join and other aspects of soil and Erodible Lands; Conserving Soil and Enhancing Wildlife Habitat. The video will be launched at the SSCA annual meeting in Prince Albert, February 10-11, 1992.

### President's message

Well, another growing season has come and gone and I'm sure that soil degradation is not at the top of every agenda in these difficult times. I do hope, sincerely, however, that none of you decide to put your conservation practices on hold due to our present economic situation. We must keep in mind, as we plan for next year, that through good and bad times we are all responsible for the health of our land.

### Soil Conservation: many ways to make it work

1992 Soil Conservation Workshop and Annual Meeting of the Alberta Conservation Tillage Society

**January 13-15, 1992**

**Fantasyland Hotel, Edmonton**

### Registration - $75/person or $125/couple

Hotel - 3 nights @ $65/night (single/double) + tax

Travel - bus or van leaving from North Battlefield approx. $50/person depending on attendance

For more information call Blair McLinton at 446-7650

### Featuring:

- producer presentations on conservation farming techniques on soil conservation equipment, range management, wildlife and soil conservation issues, and sources of assistance for conservation activities.
- presentations and panel sessions on weed control, cropping systems and other topics

### Hope family delighted with their direct seeding system

By: Blair McLinton

Many producers are considering making changes on their farms. However, fear of the unknown, especially with regard to their production systems. Some producers are able to overcome these fears and make changes that help their whole farming operation. Cliff, Doreen and Trevor Hope of Maidstone are one family that has made major changes in how they farm.

The Hopes farm 150 acres in the Maidstone area. They have continuously cropped cereals and oilseeds for the past 15 years. They started to think about zero tillage in the mid-seventies. Of the one pass seeding and fertilizing into unworked stubble appealed to them, but lack of good direct seeding equipment kept them from changing.

In the mid-eighties they started to have more problems with weeds in their conventional system. They realized that tillage was not the answer to their problem. Herbicides were a small part of their weed control program. Wind erosion was still a concern, even though they were continuous cropping. "Some days the dust would be flying after a field was barren planted," says Doreen.

By 1989, they were convinced that they had to go to a direct seeding system. The Hopes still hadn’t found a seeder that they considered to be adequate. They wanted a machine that would seed and fertilize in one pass. "I believe that if you want to start direct seeding you should go all out. Going half way isn’t the answer," said Cliff.

Cliff was getting ready to build his own seeder when he read about the Conserva Pak in the spring of 1989. The Hopes attended a field day demonstrating the Conserva Pak in April. They were convinced, this was the seeder they were looking for. They decided to buy one to see if they couldn’t save winter wheat and fall rye in the fall of 1989.

The Hopes have now completed two full seasons with their Conserva Pak and they are very happy with their direct seeding equipment. This year they added a 10’ wide box and they have had excellent results. The Hopes say that this was the seeder they were looking for. They decided to buy one to see if they couldn’t save winter wheat and fall rye in the fall of 1989.

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"We did a lot of research on zero till before we started," said Cliff. "Since we know what we were getting into we were able to avoid many problems. We took some flak from our neighbours in the first year about our inya’s fields, after seeding, but they have been surprised. The crop was up and looked the same as their fields.

 Weed control requires a great deal of attention in direct seeding. Cliff believes that it is important to monitor the weeds closely throughout the year. This allows him to get better timing with his herbicides and helps him avoid spraying for weeds that are not present.

The Hopes seeded control program is typical for direct seeding systems. They spray fall for winter annuals and perennials such as Canada thistle and quackgrass. They spray after seeding with herbicides such as Roundup and Rulsil to kill any weeds already growing. They spray in-crop for the weeds present, usually broadleaf weeds. This year the Hopes did not spray in-crop because they felt they had to be extra careful to control the weeds.

“Our chemical bill hasn’t changed much over the past two years after switching to zero till. We spent a little more than two years after getting our fields in shape, but this year we spent less on herbicides than normal,” says Cliff.

One bill that was dramatically reduced by direct seeding was the fuel bill. "We spent a little more than two years after getting our fields in shape, but this year we spent less on herbicides than normal,” says Cliff.

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### Conservation goals & objectives (Our future direction)

We thank the members who took the time to tell us their thoughts about SSCA goals & objectives in a recent questionnaire.

We will be compiling their views and will report back to the membership in the next issue of the Prairie Steward. A guide to soil, water and habitat conservation programs for Saskatchewan farmers and ranchers has been developed by the Saskatchewan Soil Conservation Association (SSCA).

The conservation program directory...
Soil Conservation tours allow producers to see techniques and practices first hand.

Tour processes to be educational.

Students show interest in best soil conservation.

By: Pat Flaten
S.W. Soil Conservationist

I learn most from seeing and doing. That's what's great about tours. A variety of southwestern producers and staff headed for Montana and Albert...
attitudes are not difficult things. They are progressively about cropping, in the area trying new ideas. Often as possible, to join groups and question was, "Does this mean 100% the summerfallow."

Soil conservation Association, through machinery company representatives first name basis with chemical 's old on new products, but it also carries the risk of being the first to be 'like the only strange one understanding of the fragile Prairies want to take it out of production for 10 or 21 years. You never know what will happen with future GATT talks.

The dry weather in August allowed me to fill every pothole on the farm. 'Won't the duck get surprised next year when it's time to fly?'

I nearly went back on my word in July. The announcement of the permanent Cover Crop Program II appeared to be the solution to my financial woes. After careful deliberation, I decided not to enroll. This land produces good grain crops once every five years. I don't want to take it out of production for 10 or 15 years. You never know what will happen with future GATT talks.

To get my acres up this spring for CRIP, I broke another quarter of my farm. After two engine overhauls and replacing 260 discs I managed to get the job done.

With this event, the annual two weeks of stone picking turned into four. The name of the game is to get them out of the way of machinery. Must be the result of evolution.

For quite some time this summer I didn't know if I was going to be able to get the legumes to grow or not. I nearly went back on my word in July. The announcement of the permanent Cover Crop Program II appeared to be the solution to my financial woes. After careful deliberation, I decided not to enroll. This land produces good grain crops once every five years. I don't want to take it out of production for 10 or 15 years. You never know what will happen with future GATT talks.

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With this event, the annual two weeks of stone picking turned into four. The name of the game is to get them out of the way of machinery. Must be the result of evolution.
WBECON predicts varying yield changes over different areas of the field! The program allows a range of values for rotations over the whole 160 acre field. It then determines the economic benefits of those yield changes over the life of the shelterbelt system using yield values calculated by the program.

The future benefits are calculated using today's input and output prices (constant dollars). They then are discounted to a present value, which is the value they have for the farmer today.

One final question that farmers might ask is: "Does WBECON calculate the value of the reduction in soil erosion provided by shelterbelts?"

Kort explains: "We didn't include any specific measurement of the economic effects of windbreaks or reduced soil erosion resulting from shelterbelts planting. However, over the long term, less erosion should be reflected in increased crop yields because soil productivity is maintained."

Well-planned shelterbelts provide economic benefits to farmers. WBECON can help them evaluate these benefits. To learn more about WBECON, write or call E.C. Soil Conservationist, 782-9762. Annual surveys are done of the different crop yields that would be expected on unsheltered soils where there were no trees. The findings are published and will be available from Agriculture Canada. Western Resource Management Associates Ltd., an integrated resource management consulting firm based in Yorkton, has been hired to conduct the survey on Agriculture Canada's behalf.

To ensure that the survey results represent current direct seeding and conservation tillage techniques in Saskatchewan-Western Resource Management Associates Ltd. asks you to participate in the survey if your crop production practices are similar to one or both of the definitions provided below:

Direct Seeding: Spring or fall crops directly into the standing stubble of the previous crop. This provides a minimal amount of soil disturbance. This normally involves seeding with a specialized implement that is equipped with narrow box or disc openers, followed by individual row pickers. Chemical weed control is a necessary part of this system. Other names include no-till, zero tillage, chemical tillage or direct drilling.

Conservation Tillage: A system that retains a majority of the previous crop residue on the soil surface. Examples would include:

- fall or spring tillage followed by seeding with a hoe press or disc press drill.
- no-tillage with an air-seeder equipped with shovels or spikes and mounted or pull-behind hoppers.

These systems that involve additional tillage and seedbed preparation (after seeding) do not meet the criteria for direct seeding or conservation tillage. Only chem fallow is acceptable.

To receive a survey package, please phone or write to: Western Resource Management Associates Ltd. (collect at 792-9762). computers can run on any IBM compatible computer. The program can be ordered from

A computer program for which the benefits of field shelters are shown is WBECON. Kort says: "the program allows for an analysis of the yield and economic benefits of windbreaks over a wide range of conditions. We 'initialize', or adjust, it for general conditions on the Canadian Prairies before sending it out to farmers who further adjust it to local conditions such as cropping systems and climate."

The program requests simple climate, soil, crop rotation and economic information from the user's own farm. The user then chooses a shelterbelt system for a quarter of the land. The program calculates expected increases in yields and cost savings and determines the economic benefits and total economic benefits attributable to a shelterbelt system over its lifespan. It can be used to plan new shelterbelts or assess the value of existing systems.

When the settlers first arrived in the Parkland region of this province, they found trees and shrubs growing in abundance. To clear the land for farming, the settlers were forced to cut or burn these trees and bushes. At first, trees and bushes were removed quickly, especially trees in the woods and forests that would support small wildlife. Prairie settlers planted crops, farming began in the Parkland.

Some folks still believe that all the trees and bushes must be removed from every piece of land to have the potential to be cropped. The Canadian Prairies’ quip, “the farm is only as big as the square of the bush,” is sometimes blamed for this need to clear land. However, Canada over the last several decades has seen great benefits offered for further clearing is related to conservation. A quarter of a farm's trees and bushes are considered to be an eyesore on an otherwise level field.

The unfortunate result of this line of thinking is that the clearing of the bush is not restricted to farm land. The value of abandoned or undeveloped land is not recognized and they too, fall victim to the dozer blade. With the destruction of these areas, both the soil and wildlife suffer terrible consequences.

Road allowances play a limited role in soil conservation. The road allowance is not the primary crop. The flat, even slope of the land is not the same when there is a hilly slope. Many of the RM Councils in the East of Saskatchewan are known for its richness of wildlife habitat. When the trees have been cleared, what happens to the birds that seek food and shelter in those trees? The allowanced for clearing is related to the road allowances. It's best to leave those trees in the soil. The area is considered to be an eyesore on an otherwise level field.

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A conservation strategy for sustainable development in Saskatchewan

The Round Table’s draft report

By: John Kie
Executive Manager, SSCA

This fall the Saskatchewan Round Table on the Environment and Economy released its draft Conservation Strategy. It is very evident that the over-riding importance of our soil resources is highlighted in this report. CONSERVATION OF THE SOIL RESOURCE is listed as the 3rd overall Key Recommendation in the report.

As agricultural producers and managers of the land resource, each of the Round Table’s recommendations listed in the report, if adopted, will affect you. For the record, here are the Round Table’s recommendations regarding the province’s soil resource.

Protection of primary resources: soil

I. Ensure that sustainable soil management techniques are adopted.

ACTION:
1. Evaluate new and existing policies and programs, including economic incentives, in terms of their impact on soil conservation.
2. Provide incentives to encourage the adoption of soil conservation practices and the development of conservation planning. This should begin immediately. Programs that unintentionally encourage unsustainable soil practices should be phased out by the year 2000.
3. Restrict breaking, clearing and draining activities that will not maintain soils at an acceptable level of quality.
4. Establish environmental codes of conduct for forestry, agriculture and other industries that have the potential to affect soil quality or availability.
5. Evaluate the potential use of cross compliance in Saskatchewan and it potential impact on the adoption of soil conservation practices. (Cross compliance involves the establishment of farm management plans in exchange for the ability to participate in government programs.)

II. Enhance the delivery of soil conservation information.

ACTION:
1. Educate the general public on the value of soil conservation practices and their long-term economic benefits.
2. Improve delivery mechanisms for technology transfer to enable agricultural producers and foresters to implement conservation techniques.
3. Continue to support and promote inter-disciplinary research and development initiatives aimed at soil conservation.

III. Continue to support and promote inter-disciplinary research and development initiatives aimed at soil conservation.

ACTION:
1. Assess rates of soil nutrient depletion and degradation from agricultural and forest soils.
2. Assess the effects of agricultural and other chemical use on soil quality.
3. Conduct research to determine the most effective methods for ensuring the adoption of soil conservation practices.
4. Conduct research to determine the most appropriate methods of rehabilitating degraded agricultural lands.

Ensure the sustainable use of ecosystems and species

I. Governments and agricultural producers must develop a comprehensive strategy to protect and rehabilitate soil resources.

ACTION:
1. Government should immediately evaluate their policies to ensure that they encourage sustainable soil management. Policies that encourage non-sustainable soil management should be eliminated.
2. As part of the qualification process for subsidies, governments should consider providing incentives to agricultural producers to incorporate environmentally sustainable practices into their current operations.
3. Marginal land currently under cultivation should be returned to permanent cover.
4. Governments, in cooperation with pesticide manufacturers and users, must develop a comprehensive pesticide management system.

ACTION:
1. Pesticide applicator training programs should be strengthened for non-commercial users.
2. A comprehensive pesticide monitoring program should be developed for both groundwater and surface water, and a pesticide information system must be developed to give health and environmental agencies access to types and amounts of pesticide products being used in specific areas.
3. A program should be developed to protect threatened and endangered species from harmful pesticides.

II. Governments and agricultural producers should develop improved integrated pest management programs.

ACTION:
1. Governments and agricultural producers must develop and promote pest control and integrated pest management techniques.

Cutting trees helps soil conservation?

By: Howard Fox
SSCA Shelchebel Specialist

Who in their right mind would think that cutting down trees would help conserve soil and wildlife habitat? After all, doesn’t that expose the soil to wind and water erosion? Doesn’t it destroy wildlife habitat and lead to sedimentation of waterways because of soil being washed off the land?

Well, the answer, as many economists would say, is ‘yes and no’!

Yes, all of those undesirable things can happen if the removal of trees is extensive as it was in the past and may still continue to be, in some parts of the province. Clearing natural bluffs on agricultural land with bulldozers and vast clear-cutting of forest lands does expose fragile soil to erosion.

But, if the removal of the trees is planned and selective, as in a well managed woodlot, then the land is still protected by a healthy and vigorous permanent cover.

On October 18 & 19 close to 1000 people attended the first Western Canada Woodlot Exhibition. The Exhibition, which was hosted by The Farm Woodlot Association of Saskatchewan and Forestry Canada, was held at the Frank Sudol farm near Fiddlewood.

The Exhibition was targeted for private landowners to make them aware of various opportunities and benefits of managing their woodlots. Small-scale forestry management was featured, including seminars on woodlot management and active demonstrations of harvesting and processing equipment and techniques.

Self-guided tours of forest management practices and information displays were also highlighted.

The Exhibition was a great opportunity to find out what woodlot management is all about and how to properly manage private woodlots for profit and long-term sustainability.
DIRECT SEEDING
"Is It The Path To Profit?"

A Conference and Trade Show on Soil Conservation

Presented by
The Saskatchewan Soil Conservation Association
In cooperation with Saskatchewan Rural Development/The Prince Albert ADD Board
And The Saskatchewan Agriculture Development Fund

February 10-11, 1992
Exhibition Centre
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan

Key Note Speaker:
Dr. Dwayne Beck, Director
Dakota Lakes Research Farm, South Dakota

Conference Topics:
Producer Panels on Direct Seeding
Direct Seeding Equipment
Economics of Direct Seeding
Agro Forestry

Direct Seeding Fertilizer Placement
Weed Control for Direct Seeding
Direct Seeding Grasses
Shelterbelts and Wildlife

Trade Show Featuring 32 Booths

For More Information, Contact:
Garry Meier
SSCA Regional Soil Conservationist
Tisdale
Ph: 873-4290 Fax: 873-5955

Or
Barry Swanson
Extension Agrologist
Prince Albert
Ph: 953-2770 Fax: 953-2440

Season's greetings from the SSCA Board Members and Staff.
May you all have a pleasant and safe winter.
Direct Seeding Conference Feb. 10-11, 1992

Agenda

Day 1 - Monday February 10:
11:00 a.m.  Registration
1:30 p.m.  Opening remarks
Terry Pearsen, Conference Chairman
Dr. Dwayne Beck
2:00 p.m.  Western Canadian View on Direct Seeding
Manitoba  Garth Butcher, Shoal Lake
Saskatchewan  Guy Lafond, Indian Head
Peace River  Jack Dubb, Dawson Creek
3:00 p.m.  Coffee in trade show area
3:30 p.m.  Sask. producer panel on direct seeding
Cary Moser, Tisdale
David Sutton, Broadview
Lucien LaFaye, Montmarten
Marcel Couture, Debden
4:30 p.m.  Question period on direct seeding
5:00 p.m.  Cash bar
7:00 p.m.  Banquet
“A TASTE OF SASKATCHEWAN”  Slide Show  SSCA Slide Contest Winners
9:00 p.m.  Social (cash bar)
Entertainment: The Campbell Family from Prince Albert

Day 2 - Tuesday, February 11
7:30 a.m.  Breakfast in trade show area
8:30 a.m.  Premier: “Soil Conservation: Video Guide II”
How to: Direct seed - Grazing and Silvopasture
Conservation till and Enhance Wildlife
Seed Forages on saline and Eroding lands
9:00 a.m.  SSCA Annual Meeting
10:00 a.m.  Coffee in trade show area
10:30 a.m.  Agro Forestry in Saskatchewan
Speaker TBA, Saskatchewan Farm Woodlot Association
11:00 a.m.  Wildlife, shelterbelts and alternative uses for shelterbelts
Jim Johnston, Forestry Canada, Prince Albert
11:40 a.m.  Direct seeding forages
Larry Kotwudba, Ducks Unlimited
12:00 noon  Lunch
SSCA Conservation Awards
Jack Brackish, Western Producer
1:30 p.m.  Fertilizer placement in a direct seeding system
John Hanspach, Winstar Fertilizers
2:15 p.m.  Weed control - What works in a direct seeding system
Doug Billet, Saskatchewan Agriculture and Food
3:00 p.m.  Economics - The glue that holds the system together
Roy Barton, Saskatchewan Rural Development
3:30 p.m.  Closing Remarks
Dave Boeckhart, SSCA President
Door prizes (you must be there to win)
Al Prachsel gift trip to Miner Bay Camp, Wollaston Lake, Sask.
St. Gas Barbeque
C Binoculars

Conference Fees

Single: $35 before Jan. 22, 1992
$40 after Jan. 22, 1992
Day #1 Feb. 10th  $10 not including banquet
Day #1 Feb. 10th banquet  $15
Day #2 Feb. 11th  $15 includes breakfast and lunch

Accommodations

Participants are responsible to make their own hotel reservations. The accommodation rate at the Prince Albert Inn is $46 single plus tax and $51 double plus tax. Reservations must be made before Jan. 10.

Prince Albert Inn
3680 2nd. Ave. West
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan
SeV SG2
Phone: 922-5000 collect

Announcement and Call for Papers

Erosion: Causes To Cures
Short Course and Conference
November 2-4, 1992
Regina, Saskatchewan

The Saskatchewan Branch of the Canadian Water Resources Association, in cooperation with the Soil and Water Conservation Society (Saskatchewan Chapter) and the International Erosion Control Association, is sponsoring a one day short course and two day conference on all aspects of erosion common to the Northern Great Plains and the Boreal Forest.

Abstract for oral papers are invited on the following or other erosion-related topics:

- erosion processes
- land use practices
- construction effects
- economic implications
- erosion prevention and mitigation
- policy and regulatory issues

Authors are invited to submit abstracts of 500 words by January 31, 1992 to:

Ray Pentland, Water Resources Consultants Ltd.
SPONSORS

Saskatchewan Branch, Canadian Water Resources Association
Soil and Water Conservation Society (Saskatchewan Chapter)
International Erosion Control Association

Mail to:

Saskatchewan Soil Conservation Association
132-3085 Albert Street
Regina, Saskatchewan

Questions or other information call Blair McClinton at 446-7650 in North Battleford.