

## 2018 Construction Schedule

| Task                          | Start Date | Working Days | End Date |
|-------------------------------|------------|--------------|----------|
| Culvert Maintenance           | Apr 24     | 135          | Oct 30   |
| Patching Oil                  | May 7      | 24           | Jun 8    |
| TWP 492 Terracem              | Jun 11     | 15           | Jun 29   |
| Rge 201 Terracem              | Jul 2      | 2            | Jul 3    |
| Twp 510 Terracem              | Jul 4      | 5            | Jul 10   |
| Twp 512 Terracem              | Jul 12     | 5            | Jul 18   |
| Rge 191 Terracem              | Jul 19     | 2            | Jul 20   |
| Patching Oil                  | Jul 23     | 10           | Aug 3    |
| Oiling (TBD)                  | Aug 7      | 14           | Aug 24   |
| Patching/Shoulder Pulls       | Aug 28     | 24           | Sep 30   |
| Backsloping- TBD              | Oct 2      | 21           | Oct 31   |
| Gravelling                    | Apr 24     | 112          | Sep 28   |
| Dust Control- 1st Application | May 22     | 22           | Jun 22   |
| Dust Control- 2nd Application | Jul 30     | 14           | Aug 18   |

\* Town of Tofield's Rge 191 July 23 - 27 (tentative)

Schedule is subject to change depending on the weather.

## Fees for Service Increase

### Increase in Fees for Driveway Maintenance (includes Grading, Snow and Ice Control per Policy)

The County provides snow clearing and driveway grading for ratepayers upon request.

At the June 20, 2018 Council meeting, Council passed the Fees for Service Bylaw 18-1056 with an increase to the cost of snow clearing and driveway maintenance. This increase was passed so that it is consistent with local contractors.

Charges will be as follows effective June 20, 2018:

\$150 per hour with minimum ½ hour = \$75, plus \$25 for each 10-minute increment after first ½ hour.

An agreement is required prior to this service being provided, please contact the Beaver County Service Center to make arrangements @ 780-663-3730.

This however does not change our service for senior citizens (persons 65 years or older) or persons with health issues that would prevent the clearing of snow to a maximum 6 per calendar year, a maximum of 30 minutes per removal. Please note that this free service is for snow removal only.

## Bertha armyworm a real risk for 2018

### Scott Meers, Insect Management Specialist

With some bertha armyworm pheromone monitoring sites now showing above the first warning threshold (and one now above the second warning threshold of 900 moths) it is time to review what this means.

A trap adjacent to a particular field does not necessarily reflect the risk in that field. In fact in a study conducted in Minburn county during the last large outbreak the field adjacent to a trap with a catch in excess of 1500 moths was never sprayed. Many fields in the area were well above larval thresholds and were indeed sprayed. In addition that year there were many traps that exceeded the first (300 moths) and second (900 moths) and even some at the highest warning level (1200+ moths) warning thresholds. There was a widespread outbreak in that area.

So what does it mean when an **individual trap is low** when all around it are higher? It could mean the pheromone was not handled properly prior to setting out. Also, we have seen traps set up adjacent to pastures with lower counts while nearby ones adjacent to last years canola with higher counts. In our recent study looking at trap density we saw an effect of trap placement relative to last years canola but because we hadn't set out to measure this we couldn't provide statistical evidence of the phenomenon.

What does it mean when **one trap goes really high** when others around it remain low. It could mean that the trap was put in just the right place to catch a high local population. It could also be an unexplained anomaly as we often see. Over the past several years there have been times where a trap has had high counts but no outbreak has occurred. It is one of the hazards of a pheromone system, we don't have all the answers as to why and how certain traps react the way they do.

In our experience a lone trap over 300 moths usually does not result in an outbreak. Rather some fields approach thresholds and the odd one may be over. More often localized spots within fields approach threshold.

When an area starts to get a mixture of traps near 300 moths, some over 300 and the odd one even over 900 moths then we are into potential outbreak territory. We are on the verge of this in Camrose/Beaver counties this year. In addition there is a smattering of traps that have gone over 300 throughout southern and central Alberta. This is still fairly **low overall level risk** but one that **can not** be ignored. It means we need to be scouting canola fields in the vicinity of the elevated trap catches.

Here is a link to our map [www.agric.gov.ab.ca/app68/listings/bertha/bertha\\_map.jsp](http://www.agric.gov.ab.ca/app68/listings/bertha/bertha_map.jsp) You can also find the map by clicking on the image below.

This is a google map, so you can enlarge the map to see your area in the province and click on the balloon to see the total counts for that specific trap.

### Bertha armyworm is a real risk for 2018.

Need a refresher on Bertha armyworm? Scouting? Thresholds? Check this website. [www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/\\$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/agdex3508](http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/agdex3508)