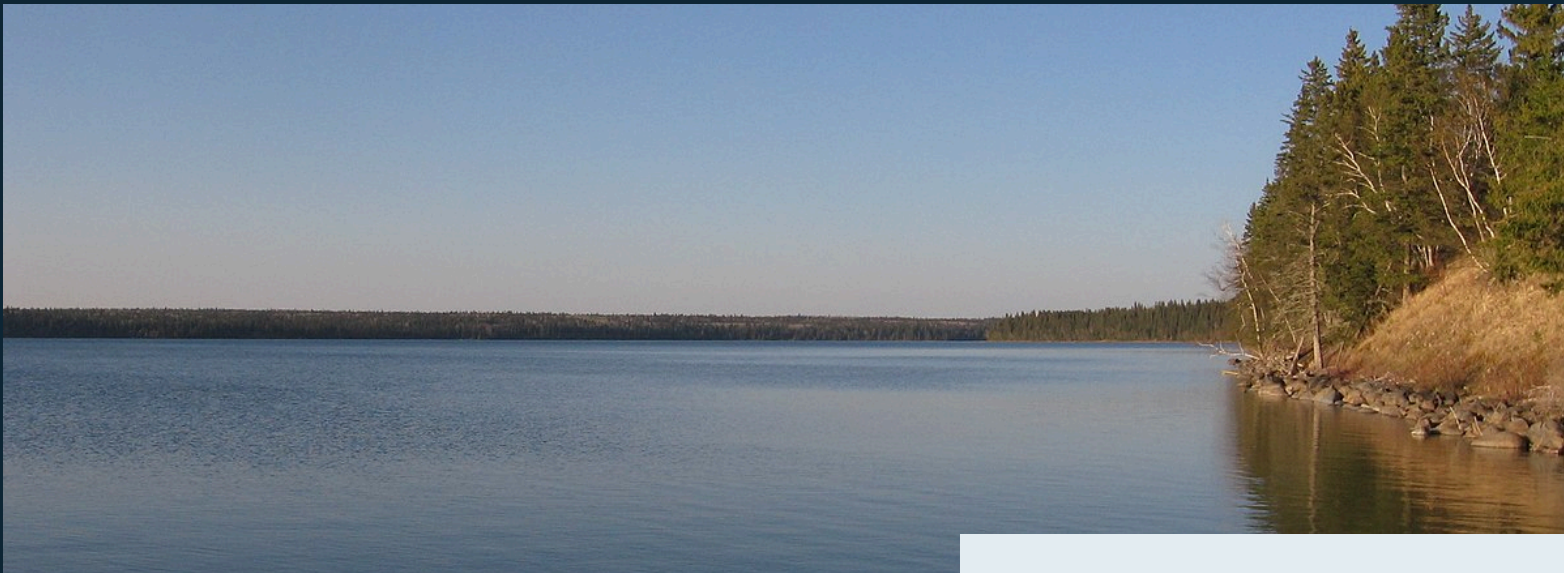


The Municipal Connection



Kochia Management Workshop

Tuesday June 10th Wainwright Communiplex Hall 1

10:00-10:30am Registration

10:30-12:00pm Presentation and Q&A

Join the M.D. of Wainwright and Breanne Tidemann from Agriculture and Agri-food Canada for an informative workshop on coming to terms with kochia. This workshop will cover the biology, the current resistance status, and management tactics for this prolific spreader.

Register by emailing Kaitlin at khirse Korn@mdwainwright.ca or by calling the M.D. of Wainwright office at 780-842-4454. Walk ins will be accepted.

Local Recreation Areas

There are several recreation areas in the M.D. of Wainwright. Aside from Riverdale and Arm Lake, the M.D. also manages small campgrounds at Ambler's Lake, Fabyan, Ribstone, and Salt Lake. Also within our Municipal borders is Dillberry Lake Provincial Park. Head over to mdwainwright.ca under the "Parks & Attractions" tab for more details!

Spring Rat Inspections

Inspections of premises within Range 1 of the M.D. of Wainwright have been completed.

If you suspect you have a rat or have questions about the program, please call the Admin Office at 780-842-4454.

Rural Routes Friday August 8th, 2025

Held at the Elks Hall in Wainwright, you won't want to miss out on this evening of great food, company and entertainment by songwriter and storyteller Ryan Lindsay! Registration will open in early July.

This event is offered to M.D. of Wainwright ratepayers only (rural and hamlet residents), free of charge.



Community Events

Wainwright District 4-H Show & Sale
June 4

Peace Memorial Multiplex

Irma 4-H Beef Club Show & Sale
June 9

Irma Fairgrounds

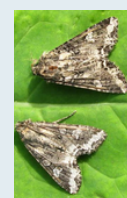
Wainwright Stampede
June 20-22

Edgerton Sports Days
July 4-6

Irma Days, Irma Summerspiel, &
Irma Elks Gun and Antique Show
July 30-August 4

Crop Pest Monitoring

Monitoring for diamondback moths is currently underway. Bertha armyworm, swede midge, and canola flower midge trapping will begin in canola fields in early June at three locations across the M.D.



Vegetation Management Program 2025

There are several reasons the M.D. undertakes a vegetation management program, some of which include:

Control of Invasive Species: The M.D. is legally bound to abide by the Alberta Weed Council Act which mandates that Regulated Weeds, which are categorized as Prohibited Noxious or Noxious, must be controlled in right of Ways (ROWs). The Alberta Weed Control Regulation identifies these species.

Protection of Private Property and Agricultural Lands: Roadways are a common pathway of spread for invasive species. Controlling weeds in ROWs decreases the risk of these species spreading into adjacent private land, such as crops and pastures.

Public Safety: Overgrown vegetation reduces site lines on roadways, leading to an increased risk of collisions with wildlife or other vehicles

The vegetation management program is coordinated in an integrated manner. Spraying and mowing are some of the tools used to achieve control of encroaching brush and invasive species. Weed control is completed proactively, which is more cost effective and provides long term results.

Spray Program: Brush spraying is completed on a two year rotation, where all M.D. ROW's are spot sprayed for brush under 2m in height. Trees over 2m in height may be mulched by the Public Works Department. Weed control is completed on a three year rotation, where roadsides are blanket sprayed for prohibited noxious, noxious, and general weeds. Spot spraying for regulated weeds is still completed annually in the areas that do not receive a blanket treatment. M.D. staff hold current pesticide applicator licenses through the Alberta Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act, which is the highest level of certification through the Alberta Government for the management and application of pesticides. The program utilizes selective herbicides according to label directions to ensure the health and safety of residents.

Landowners are encouraged to request assistance in identifying and controlling regulated weeds. Weed inspectors can visit your property, or are available by phone or email to aid in identification. If a regulated species is found, staff can undertake control at a cost of \$25 an hour plus herbicide at cost. M.D. staff can also work with you if you choose to administer control yourself.

Municipal Mowing Program: Over nine hundred miles of Municipal roadside is mowed annually through this program. Mowing is completed by contractors and will begin in July.

Municipal Roadside Seeding Program: The Agricultural Service Department works in conjunction with the Public Works Department on the reclamation of newly constructed Municipal ROWs and borrow pits. Landowners have the choice of what grass seed mixture they want their owned land reseeded to.

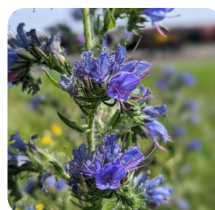
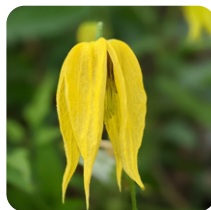
Be on the lookout for these invasive species, all found within the M.D. of Wainwright!

Photos taken by Shelby Oracheski, Agricultural Fieldman (N=Noxious PN=Prohibited Noxious)

Top left to right: Baby's Breath (N), Nodding Thistle (PN), Yellow Toadflax (N), Pale Yellow Iris (PN).

Middle left to right: Tall Buttercup (N), Hoary Alyssum (PN), Yellow Clematis (N), Purple Loosestrife (PN).

Bottom left to right: Scentless Chamomile (N), Common Tansy (N), Spotted Knapweed (PN), Blueweed (N).



Municipal Weed Inspectors

Dennis Fuder
780-842-7060
Divisions 1,5,6 and 7

Laine Maron
780-842-8579
Divisions 2,3,4 and 5

Shelby Oracheski
Agricultural Fieldman
soracheski@mdwainwright.ca
780-842-0212

Kaitlin Hirsekorn
Asst. Agricultural Fieldman
khirsekorn@mdwainwright.ca
780-806-9498

Northern Leopard Frog *Lithobates pipiens*

The Northern Leopard Frog is currently listed as a threatened species in Alberta. Once widely distributed and locally abundant in Alberta's Grassland, Parkland and Foothills Natural Regions, this amphibian has experienced dramatic population declines. These abrupt declines began in the late 1970's and early 1980's and led to the species disappearance from many areas, including western and central Alberta.

Today, confirmed populations occur along the Battle River, including sites at CFB Wainwright and near Hardisty. Sightings in other parts of the Municipality remain unconfirmed, and outdated. The map in the bottom right hand corner displays the historical and current distribution of the Northern Leopard Frog in Alberta.

The main threats to this species include disease, and habitat loss and degradation. The disease of concern is chytridiomycosis, a fungal infection that affects amphibians worldwide. It infects the skin and inhibits the ability for frogs to breathe, hydrate, and regulate their temperatures correctly. Amphibians have thin permeable skin, which allows pollutants from the air and water to be easily absorbed into their bodies, causing physical abnormalities, disease and death. This makes the Leopard Frogs a useful indicator of ecosystem health. Leopard Frogs are especially vulnerable because they spend much of their lifecycle in the water. Habitat loss and degradation has occurred through wetland drainage, conversion of native uplands to other land uses, and alteration of riparian zones. These pressures have fragmented remaining populations and limited their natural ability to recolonize historical habitats.

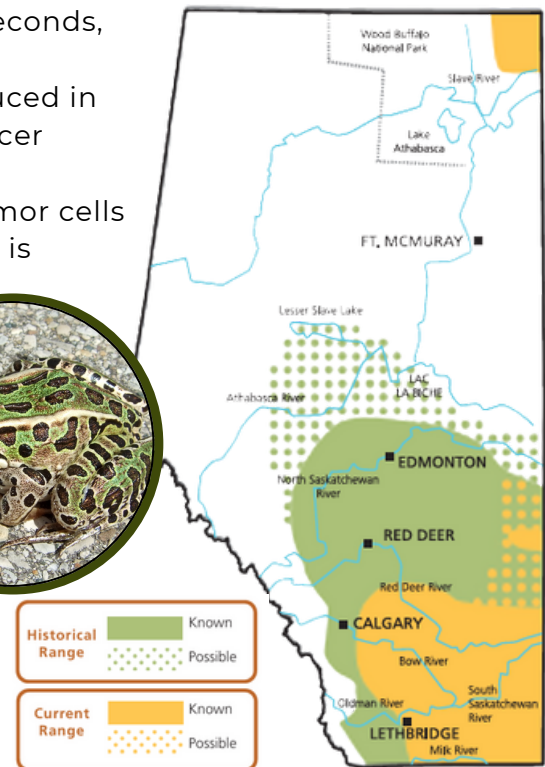
Northern Leopard Frogs are found in a variety of habitats including wet meadows, pastures, scrubland and lightly wooded areas. They often live near permanent wetlands during breeding season, but can also be found far from water, especially during humid weather. They are capable of traveling distances of up to two kilometers during annual migrations between habitats. Unlike most frogs the Northern Leopard Frog overwinters in permanent, well-oxygenated water bodies such as springs, creeks, ponds and lakes that do not freeze solid. These sites are critical for survival, especially during harsh winters, and typically have a low predator abundance.

The Northern Leopard Frog is the largest frog species in Alberta, with adults growing up to 13cm in length. Its coloration ranges from green to brown. Distinctive markings include a pair of continuous white or cream colored ridges running from behind the eyes to the lower back, and numerous irregularly placed round or oval dark spots with light borders on the back and sides. It has a slender build, long legs, and extensive webbing between the hind feet. During breeding season, males produce a distinctive call a low, throaty snore lasting about three seconds, often followed by grunting noises.

An interesting fact about this species is that several enzymes produced in the frogs eggs have been found to have promising potential as cancer fighting drugs for both lung and brain tumors in humans. There is compelling evidence that the enzymes show preference toward tumor cells causing cytostatic and cytotoxic effects leading to cell death. There is ongoing research and clinical studies on their treatment potential.

The Northern Leopard Frog is now subject to active management and recovery efforts in Alberta, aiming to restore self-sustaining, and well distributed populations. There are ongoing population and habitat assessments to track trends and identify critical areas.

Leopard frogs have been re-introduced in several historical ranges in Alberta including a successful re-introduction near Galahad, which established a population that has persisted for about 15 years. The recovery plan emphasizes the importance of research and outreach activities to revive this species.



Prairie Staples Blue-eyed grass *Sisyrinchium montanum*

Blue-eyed grass is a native perennial that grows across the prairies and parklands in open meadows. At only 4-12" tall, with leaves thin and grass like, blue-eyed grass is not a true grass, but a member of the iris family. They have tiny, delicate star-like flowers with six petals ranging in color from violet to blue and begin blooming in June. Flowers tend to open in the early morning, closing by mid-day. Blue-eyed grass spreads locally by seeds and short rhizomes. Historically the plant has been used to cure a variety of ailments.



2025 Property Assessment

Re-inspections of properties for assessment purposes will take place from June 1st - October 1st, 2025 in Twp 46-Rge 6, Twp 47-Rge7, and Twp 45-Rge 8 (includes Fabyan and Peterson Estates).

Inspections will then commence of properties where needed (i.e. development permits, follow-up inspections, etc.) throughout the M.D. of Wainwright and will be completed by the end of December 2025.

Inspections will be completed by Wainwright Assessment Group Ltd. Assessors will be on site and show I.D. when occupants are present and leave notes in doors and proceed to do exterior inspections when no one is at the property.

Tax Notices

Please note that tax notices will be mailed on June 26th. The notice of assessment date is July 4th and complaint date is September 2nd. Contact the M.D. office at 780-842-4454 for any inquiries.

2025 Bursaries

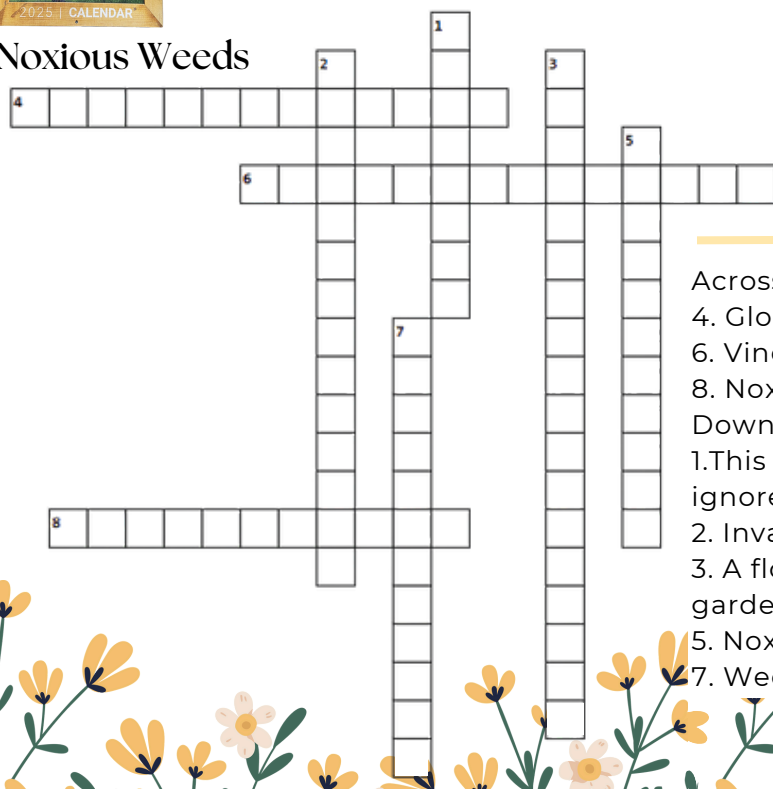
The M.D. of Wainwright is proud to offer two \$1,000 bursaries to rural students to support their pursuit of post secondary education!

The Agricultural Service Board (ASB) Bursary program is intended to provide financial support and incentive to students enrolled in an Agricultural or Environmental related program. The Education Bursary is open to students enrolled in any program at an accredited college, university, or trade school. Visit mdwainwright.ca for access to the application forms or email Kaitlin at khirse Korn@mdwainwright.ca for more details.

Calendar Photo Contest

We are now accepting submissions for the calendar photo contest! New this year is as an online submission system. For details please visit mdwainwright.ca or email Kaitlin at khirse Korn@mdwainwright.ca

Noxious Weeds



Podcast Coffee, Cows and Crops

Join the team at the Peace Country Beef & Forage Association for conversations about agricultural research, innovative farming practices, and practical management for farms and ranches.



Across:

4. Glossy-petaled invader that thrives in moist pastures
 6. Vine with sunny blooms
 8. Noxious weed with aromatic button-like yellow flowers
- ### Down:
1. This weed's not shy- its bold blue flowers make it hard to ignore
 2. Invasive plant resembling a snapdragon
 3. A flower that rings trouble as it spreads across your garden
 5. Noxious weed often used as bouquet filler
 7. Weed with velcro-like seeds and tongue shaped leaves

4. YellowToadflax, 3. CreepingBellflower, 5. Baby'sBreath, 7. Houndstongue, 1. Blueweed, 2. TallButtercup, 6. YellowClematis, 8. CommonTansy.