

GRASS ROUTES

ALBERTA BEEF PRODUCERS AND YOUR PROVINCIAL CHECK-OFF DOLLARS

We are working for a stronger Alberta beef industry that invests in the future, drives efficiencies and cultivates opportunities.

A producer plebiscite will be your opportunity to make a decision on future funding for your organization and industry. The Agricultural Products Marketing Council is preparing the regulation that will outline the rules and procedures for the plebiscite, which we hope will be conducted around the ABP fall meetings in late October and early November.

Our mission is to strengthen the sustainability and competitiveness of the beef industry for the benefit of beef producers in Alberta by:

- Ensuring long-term sustainable access to provincial land and water resources by influencing government legislation and policy.
- Enhancing the competitiveness through research and innovation in areas related to animal health/welfare, transportation, forage/feed, genetics, economics and food safety.
- National policy and trade advocacy work done through the Canadian Cattlemen's Association funded by 40% of retained provincial check-off dollars.
- Engaging producers in policy decisions, organizational direction and governance.
- Increasing public awareness and understanding of the cattle and beef industry.

A successful plebiscite would see the creation of the Alberta Beef Industry Development Fund (ABIDF). This fund would cultivate opportunities for the beef industry through strategic investments of producer check-off dollars in research and technology transfer, market development, education, consumer advocacy, and industry collaboration. The return to a non-refundable service charge would provide approximately \$1.4 million annually in funding for the ABIDF. ▼

WHEN THE TIME COMES TO HAVE YOUR SAY IN THE FUTURE OF YOUR INDUSTRY - GET OUT AND VOTE!

CHECK-OFF DOLLARS AND GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

Alberta Beef Producers is established as a respectful and knowledgeable agricultural advocacy organization and we are frequently consulted by the government on key issues, policies and programs affecting the cattle and beef sector.

Since hiring an Edmonton-based staff member in 2015, strong relationships have been built with the Ministers of Agriculture, Labour, Economic Development and Trade, Environment and Parks, as well as urban and rural MLAs from all parties. Working relationships have also been developed with government staff with a focus on the ministries of Agriculture and Forestry, and Environment and Parks.

ABP has worked to influence government legislation and policies in areas such as research investment, grazing for conservation and stewardship on public lands including provincial parks, common sense approaches to health and safety on farms and ranches (OH&S), labour legislation, amendments to the Marketing of Agricultural Products Act, and investment of carbon levies.

Elected officials have a greater understanding and knowledge of the beef industry and issues affecting producers.



RICH SMITH
Executive Director

YOUR RETURN ON INVESTMENT

This focus of this newsletter is on the value of your check-off investments and the returns you receive from these investments. We hope that demonstrating the value of check-off investments will encourage you to recognize the additional benefits you would receive from another \$2.4 million dollars of check-off funds invested annually in strategic industry initiatives. This is the amount of money currently being taken as service charge refunds and the additional industry funding that will be available if producers choose to make the \$2 provincial check-off non-refundable in a plebiscite this fall.

If check-off is made non-refundable, ABP is committed to directing most of the retained refund revenue to the Alberta Beef Industry Development Fund (ABIDF), a fund that would support research and technology transfer, market development, education, and industry collaboration activities in Alberta. ABP has been working with the Alberta Cattle Feeders' Association (ACFA) on the terms of reference for the ABIDF and we think this fund will foster a new era of collaboration and cooperation between key industry organizations. We will work together to make strategic investments of producer check-off dollars that will create substantial returns for producers and make the Alberta beef industry more competitive, profitable and sustainable.

Once the plebiscite regulation has been completed, we will be using all our communications channels to inform producers about the voting procedures. Producers almost certainly will be able to vote at public meetings, but we have asked Marketing Council to make voting as convenient as possible for producers by providing other ways for you to vote. Marketing Council and ACFA will also be communicating about the plebiscite. We strongly encourage all producers to learn about the benefits related to a non-refundable check-off and participate in the plebiscite. This is your decision – please vote! ▼

CONGRATULATIONS YOUNG GUNS

The Young Guns Contest was held again this year for youth ages eight to 21 involved in Alberta's beef industry. Participants were asked to tell us about beef production and the connection to the environment, conservation and stewardship through some form of communication tool. A panel of ABP delegates judged multiple strong submissions but three stood out and were awarded \$1,000 for first prize, \$500 for second and \$250 for third.

First place went to Tessa Morrison from Bashaw, AB. Tessa put together a video presentation on developing a watering system to protect the bay near her family operation. Her video detailed a thoughtful solution to maintain a healthy environment while providing an improved watering site for cattle. She went on to explain how her pump system solution fulfills each pillar of sustainable beef production. Tessa's video will be shared through ABP's social media channels.

Riley Sharp from Lacombe, AB, took second place with an essay titled "The farmer, the land, and the livestock." Riley's essay spoke to the impacts agriculture plastics have on the environment and provided a detailed analysis of a biodegradable alternative. She outlined potential impacts on both the environment and grazing livestock, and researched work being done on the issue by two groups of students in Canada and overseas.

Third place was awarded to Myra Altwasser from Brooks, AB. Myra wrote an essay on the history of the land where her family ranches and how they have learned to work with the environment. She talked about the importance of understanding the native grasslands and how to utilize different grazing techniques to benefit to the herd while minimizing stress on the environment. ▼

PRODUCER DELEGATE NOMINATIONS DUE AUG 31

ABP is proud to be a grassroots producer organization. We are an organization of producers, led by producers, speaking and working on behalf of cattle and beef producers in Alberta. As such, our first priority is making sure we speak and work effectively on producer's behalf, and to do so we need strong producer delegate representation working together for a stronger Alberta beef industry.

Delegates are producer representatives that connect ABP to local producers and bring forward their ideas and issues. Delegates are also responsible for communicating ABP's priorities and activities back to producers.

We are currently accepting nominations for delegates to run in the 2018 fall elections. Producers in each of the nine geographic zones in the province can elect up to five delegates and one cattle feeder delegate to serve two-year terms. In order to ensure continuity and experience in our delegate body, elections are staggered. This year, there are two producer delegate positions open for election in each zone, and one cattle feeder position open in zones 2, 4, 6 and 8 – with a few additional vacancies.

A nomination form is available on the back page of this issue and must be submitted to the ABP office by August 31, 2018.



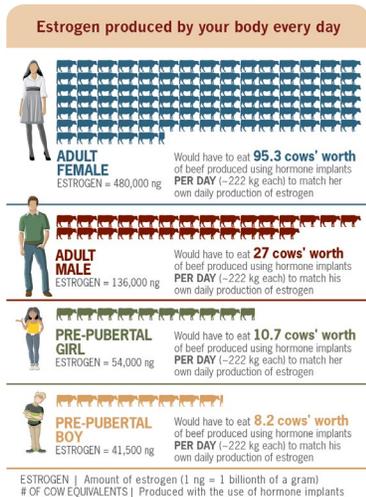
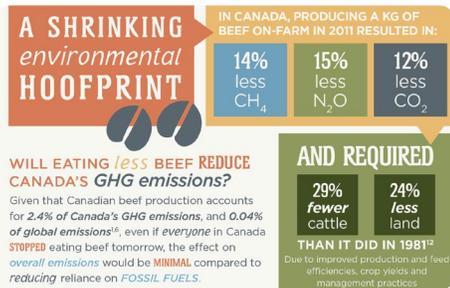
KARIN SCHMID
Beef Production Specialist

YEAH, BUT WHAT HAS ABP DONE FOR ME LATELY?

One of ABP's largest challenges is demonstrating the value of producer check-off dollars. We do a lot of communications around our activities, but in the rush of busy lives, and the vast amounts of information bombarding us every day, it can be easy to set a mental "I'll read this later" note and never get around to it. This article provides a snapshot of some ways ABP uses of check-off dollars to provide returns to producers.

Did you know?

ABP has created science-based resources aimed at consumers to broaden their perceptions of beef production. These also provide factual information for anyone participating in tough conversations on hot-button issues, and screen shots of sections can be easily shared on social media. Four brochures currently exist: hormones, antibiotic use and resistance, greenhouse gas emissions, and nutrition. They are available as tri-fold brochures and on albertabeef.org with full references.



Did you know?

ABP research funding helped support the development and commercialization of CDC Haymaker – an oat variety with an average 7% higher forage yield than CDC Baler, good forage quality with improved digestibility, tall stature with late maturity, and large plump seed; available from SeCan. We have also supported the development of several barley and triticale varieties including: Busby, Gadsby, Muskwa, Breton, Amisk, Canmore, Lowe, Metzger, Taza and the brand-new AB Cattlelac.

Did you know?

The costs of reproductive failure are high – on average \$1,200 for the loss of a calf (with current prices), plus maintaining an open cow that you didn't know was open. Vibrio is a sexually transmitted disease that causes infertility, early embryonic death, and sporadic late-term abortions. Infections usually manifest as a longer calving interval or more open cows than usual. Cows that have aborted may start to cycle again but experience temporary infertility for one to five months. Infected bulls show no clinical signs or changes in semen quality. Testing for vibrio used to be difficult as the bacteria often would not survive the trip to the lab for culture. ABP research funding supported the development of an improved test for vibrio that is more accurate than the culture method and has a simple sampling technique. The test has been commercialized and is available through Prairie Diagnostic Services in Saskatoon when requested by your local veterinarian.

Did you know?

Transport of livestock has been a long-standing contentious issue, which gained activist interests declaring regulated transport times between rest periods too long. ABP funded research on over 9,000 loads and close to half a million cattle transported on long (over 400 km) and short haul (under 400 km) journeys demonstrated that over 99.9% of cattle reached their destination injury free. With the transport regulations currently under review, this data has been used in government consultations to urge caution – changes to the current regulations may have the unintended consequence of decreasing that high percentage of cattle experiencing positive transportation outcomes.

Did you know?

Lameness in cattle is a very visible animal welfare issue. Reported incidence of lameness at slaughter ranges from 15-30%. ABP supported research analyzed feedlot records from over 115,000 animals and live animal studies. Lameness was the second most common condition at feedlots behind bovine respiratory disease, representing over 30% of all treated cattle, and mortality due to lameness ranged from 3.4% to 11%. The cost of treating lameness varied between \$8.40 and \$42.20 depending on diagnosis and treatment protocol. Each relapse added \$3.50 for each lame animal in the feedlot to the treatment cost. Labour cost for pulling and treating lameness was \$11.20/lame animal. Lame cattle weighed 48.5 lb less than their non-lame pen mates at slaughter, on average, representing a production loss of approximately \$89.54/animal (prices based on spring 2016 marketing at 1,400 lb liveweight). These costs can be minimized by managing the risk factors associated with lameness such as improved diagnosis (is that foot rot really a foot rot?), management factors such as mud depth, handling events, source of cattle, stocking density and roughage content of the diet, and making the decision to ship or euthanize lame cattle earlier. ▼



FRED HAYS
Policy Analyst

WHY PRODUCTION INSURANCE?

Last year, Alberta Beef Producers passed a resolution to pursue the development of an insurance program that would cover calf mortality for cow calf producers. A program was assessed and reviewed by ABP, with the help of AFSC. AFSC encouraged ABP to review other insurance programs currently in place, such as forage insurance or AgriRecovery, and consider any implications of another insurance program.

There is only so much funding available for safety-net programs, and it is typically made available to cover large, unpredictable financial losses, such as disease outbreaks, crop losses due to drought, hail and others. Overall farm business losses were to be covered by AgriStability – that includes a 70 percent reference margin consideration. For those whose business is primarily beef or crops, AgriStability more or less worked. For mixed operations, cattle losses were usually covered by crop revenue that offset coverage through AgriStability, so it didn't work as well.

The intent behind mortality insurance was that it would provide compensation for calf mortality losses for any reason: wildlife loss, disease, etc. There was concern some compensation could end up covering poor management decisions.

The resolution could not be supported; however, a version came up again this year to re-evaluate mortality calf insurance. There's

always a struggle with these resolutions and the same arguments came up again. Would coverage only apply to unpredictable calf losses and how would management play a role? With typical insurance, as losses occur premiums increase.

Some discussion from AFSC included how many producers would be expected to register for the insurance program, as a significant amount would be needed. The presumption was that it would be poorly supported by producers. This year ABP is looking at the same issues, and possible answers. It is complicated and perhaps not the most realistic approach for producers who would use it.

Overall business risk management (BRM) is complex and difficult to analyze. Government wants to ensure that agriculture can remain effective and competitive. One question that came up during the early stages of assessment dealt with differences between the crop and cattle sectors.

Some economic evaluation of agriculture in Alberta has been done to assess returns-to-investment, including the value of the land, for each group but it gets complicated when dealing with mixed operations. Businesses vary when dealing with large cow calf producers compared to crop producers who rent a large amount of land. However, evaluations can be done, and this could be justification for some improved production insurance offsets.

Last December, the Federal Minister of Agriculture Lawrence MacAulay struck a committee to assess overall government BRM programs. The committee included livestock and crop producers, agricultural economists, accountants, consultants and academics. They were tasked with reviewing assessments of the BRM programs have presented their findings and recommendations.

They recommended developing management tools to cover risk not targeted by the present BRM suite in the context of promoting good management practices.

AgriStability needs to be improved, including reduction of complexity, timeliness and predictability. They want to examine approaches to improve program equity; maintain AgriInvest; modernize the AgriInsurance premium setting; have producer paid top-ups for the Western Livestock Price Insurance Program; and improve BRM communications and education.

AgriStability was addressed in detail with recognition of the limitations and gaps. Producers have generally lost confidence in this program, and a considerable amount of work has to be done to improve it.

Alberta Beef Producers will continue to assess the calf mortality resolution later in the summer after full details are available and discussion occurs on the panel's recommendations. Everyone is working to ensure programs are fair, accessible, and at the same time don't compromise the industry's trade opportunities. ▼

IN CASE YOU MISSED IT:

The bovine tuberculosis investigation is officially concluded and CFIA's summary report can be found here: www.inspection.gc.ca/animals/terrestrial-animals/diseases/reportable/tuberculosis/investigation-western-canada/overview/eng/1529621742332/1529621742743

ABP staff were intimately involved with the investigation. As a result, we have strengthened our relationship with CFIA considerably, and are working together to improve policies and procedures for future animal health emergencies.



BRAD DUBEAU
Marketing and
Education Manager

DEFINITION OF ALBERTA BEEF

Alberta Beef Producers has clearly defined Alberta Beef on our website but with recent increased interest in the Alberta Beef brand from retailers, this issue of Grass Routes comes at a good time to further communicate that message. Alberta Beef is a great product backed by cattle producers and cattle mostly from Alberta, as well our neighbouring provinces. Cattle producers in Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba all raise their cattle in a similar fashion, supported by pristine environmental resources. Our goal is to increase beef consumption for the benefit of Alberta and Canadian cattle producers and we encourage other beef organizations to share their story in connection to the Alberta Beef brand. We can all be proud of the consumer recognition and support of our product – Alberta Beef. #AllfortheBeef

In collaboration with the Canadian Animal Health Coalition, we have developed an emergency handbook for producers who wish to create their own emergency management plan specific to their operation. While focused on disease-related emergencies, the general principles can be used for other types of emergencies as well. Limited hard copies are available from the ABP office, and it is also posted for download from our website here: www.albertabeef.org/uploads/180322AHE_MABPHandbookDIGITAL.pdf-797.pdf

What is Alberta Beef?

Alberta Beef is a consumer branded product. The Alberta Beef brand has been driven and supported by consumers through its history. Alberta Beef Producers has promoted Alberta Beef for over 30 years and the brand is widely used by retail and food service establishments in Alberta and other parts of Canada. We see Alberta as the heart of the Canadian cattle and beef industry and the brand is founded on the rich heritage of this industry in Alberta and the great taste of Alberta Beef.

In our view, all the beef produced in Alberta is Alberta Beef. When cattle become beef here, Alberta is the place of origin.

Since Alberta has 41 percent of cows, 68 percent of feedlot capacity and 73 percent of processing capacity in Canada, Albertans know that the majority of cattle in Alberta have been born, raised and fed here.

However, we do not suggest that Alberta Beef comes exclusively from cattle that have been born and raised in Alberta.

We know that some of the cattle are born and raised in other provinces before coming to Alberta for feeding

The way you purchase antibiotics is going to change.

As of December 1, 2018, medically-important antibiotics will not be available from farm supply stores such as UFA. This does not apply to ionophores like monensin. Elsewhere in this issue, you will find a summary of the changes and how they may affect you, along with a list of affected products. ABP continues to urge the provincial government and the veterinary community to come up with practical solutions to ensure timely access to these products and competition in the marketplace is maintained.

and processing. A small number of cattle may come to Alberta from northern states in the U.S.

Although cattle producers in our neighbouring provinces and states do not have the Alberta environment of which we are so proud, they do have the same respect for the environment and commitment to food safety, animal care, and production of a quality product as Alberta producers.

When all of these cattle are turned into Alberta Beef in our province, we are confident that the products will have all the nutrition, flavour, tenderness and quality that people enjoy from Alberta Beef.

Canadian Beef Advantage

All Alberta Beef has the Canadian Beef Advantage. The attributes of the Canadian Beef Advantage and the Canadian Beef Brand are the outstanding genetics; robust food safety, beef grading, animal health and environmental standards; efficient production practices; high standards of animal care; responsible environmental stewardship; and the world class processing facilities that consistently produce safe, nutritious, high quality, and great tasting beef.

Alberta Beef is the segment of Canadian Beef that comes from the open spaces, fresh air, clear waters and spectacular landscapes that are Alberta. It comes from a long and noble history of cattle and beef productions with knowledge handed down through generations and it is renowned for its world-class quality and flavour.

Alberta Beef Brand Promise

Our brand promise is simple and clear. Alberta Beef is beef from Alberta; it is a product that became beef here in this province. Alberta Beef is safe, nutritious, high quality and great tasting beef. ▼

The way you purchase antibiotics is changing

By **December 2018**, you'll need a prescription to buy virtually any livestock antibiotic. Later this year Health Canada will introduce major changes to how livestock producers across Canada can access antibiotics. The new policy does not apply to ionophores, which are not considered to be medically important.

Starting **December 1, 2018**, all livestock producers will need a prescription from a licenced veterinarian before they can buy a medically important antibiotic (MIA) for therapeutic use in livestock production. This applies to all beef cattle sectors - cow-calf operators, backgrounders and feedlots. The new policy doesn't just apply to injectable products, but also includes some boluses, calf scour treatments, in-feed & in-water antibiotics, and implants that contain MIA.

For example, producers will no longer be able to buy a bottle of penicillin or tetracycline to treat common infections such as foot rot, pink eye or mastitis without a valid prescription. Feed mills will only be allowed to sell certain medicated feed formulations if they are given a valid prescription, and will no longer be able to sell antibiotics directly to producers for on-farm mixing.

MIA (medically important antibiotic):

Drugs considered to be essential for the treatment of bacterial infections in humans, as classified by Health Canada.

VCPR (veterinary-client-patient relationship):

In simple terms, your veterinarian understands your operation, your management practices, your herd, and common health issues well enough to provide meaningful advice and oversight.

Once a valid VCPR and medical need has been established with a licenced veterinarian, a producer will be able to obtain a prescription for a given amount of product over a specified period of time. Prescriptions can be valid for up to a year, allowing producers to refill as needed if that is what the veterinarian advises.

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For example, a cow-calf producer can design a herd health protocol with their veterinarian, based on a working knowledge of their operation, health records and herd history. This protocol may anticipate medical need for treatment of specific conditions like pinkeye or footrot, and then a prescription can be written to cover the estimated amount required (X bottles of Alamycin LA or Nuflor) throughout the year. This way, the producer can buy medication as needed up to the estimated amount, or up to the expiry date of the prescription. Producers who already have a strong relationship with their veterinarian likely won't see any change in normal practices.

Where these prescriptions can be filled may vary from province to province. Some provinces may only allow veterinarians or pharmacists to sell antibiotics; others may approve other distribution channels.

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A list of the beef cattle products that will be impacted is shown on the reverse.

Why the change?

This directive from Health Canada, as a part of a worldwide awareness of and response to antibiotic resistance issues, aims to:

1. Ensure antibiotics are used appropriately in animal agriculture to avoid or slow the development of bacteria that are resistant to antibiotics. As a result, currently available antibiotics will remain effective for a longer period of time.
2. Strengthen public trust by demonstrating responsibility and appropriate use; showing that products are only used when needed, at the appropriate dose and duration, and observing proper withdrawal times.

Common Questions

Q: How do I avoid costs and inconvenience?

A: Work with a veterinarian to see how your current preventative health program can be strengthened to reduce the likelihood of sickness and disease. Reviewing your nutrition and feeding program and feed test results with a nutritionist is also important; optimal nutrition is key to keeping animals healthy enough to resist disease, and to ensure optimal vaccine performance.

Veterinarians see a lot of different beef operations, which gives them the opportunity to professionally observe and evaluate a wide variety of management and health programs, see what works (and doesn't), and make appropriate recommendations. For example, veterinarians have the expertise to appropriately customize your vaccination and parasite control programs so that they more effectively prevent the disease risks and challenges your herd faces. In the end, you may find that veterinary costs turn out to be an investment that improves your bottom line.

Q: Will a veterinarian need to directly examine every sick animal on farm before writing a prescription?

A: Not necessarily, provided you have a valid VCPR.

Q: Will a veterinarian need to administer the antibiotic?

A: No, provided you have a valid VCPR. Once the antibiotic has been purchased, producers can continue to administer the antibiotic to their animals themselves.

Q: Will I need a new prescription every time I need to use antibiotics?

A: Not necessarily. Work with your veterinarian to plan ahead, develop a herd health protocol, and have prescriptions on file that can be filled if necessary.

Q: What if a veterinarian does not service my area?

A: You can establish a VCPR with a vet that is not local, provided they are licensed to practice in your province (e.g. consulting veterinarians).

This document was developed by:



Cattle products containing antibiotics that will require a veterinary prescription in Canada as of December 1, 2018

Category I - Very High Importance in Human Medicine: Essential for treating serious bacterial infections in people; limited or no effective alternative antibiotics available.

Licensed Drug	Brand Names
Ceftiofur Danofloxacin Enrofloxacin Polymixin B	*Note: The following products already require a veterinary prescription: A 180, Baytril, Ceftiocyl, Ceftiofur, Cevaxel, EFICUR, Excede, Excenel, Special Formula 17900-Forte Suspension, Spectramast

Category II - High Importance in Human Medicine: Used to treat a variety of infections in people, including serious infections; effective alternative antibiotics are generally available.

Licensed Drug	Brand Names
Ampicillin Cephapirin Dihydro/streptomycin Gamithromycin Gentamycin Neomycin Benzyl/penicillin Tildipirosin Tilmicosin Trimethoprim Tulathromycin Tylosin	*Note: The following products in bold are currently available over the counter but will require a veterinary prescription as of Dec. 1, 2018. Products in this category that are already prescription-only are not listed. Calf Scour Bolus, Component Implants with Tylan (TE-S, E-C, E-H, E-S, TE-100, TE-200, TE-G & TE-H), Depocillin, DP Booster PWS, Enterolyte, Hi-Pencin 300, Hog Scour Suspension, Keraplex, Neo-Chlor, Neo-Tet, NeoMed 325, Neomycin 325, Neomycin SP, NeoOxytet SP, NeoSulf Plus, Neo-Sulfalyte Bolus, Neorease, Neo-Terramycin 50/50, Premix, Neotet Soluble Concentrate, Neo-Tetramed, Novodry Plus Suspension, NSE Bolus, Pen G Injection, Pen Vet 300, Penpro, Penmed, PolyToline A Super Booster #1, Proc Pen LA, Procaine Penicillin G, Procillin, Propen LA, Pulmotil Premix, Scour-Plug, Scour Boluses, Scour Solution, Scour Suspension, Scour Treat Liquid, Sulectim Plus, Super Booster, Super Scour Calf Bolus, Tilmovet Premix, Tylan 10, 40 & 100 Premix, Tylan 200, Tylosin 10 Premix, Tylosin 40, Vetpen 300, Vibiomed Booster

Category III - Medium Importance in Human Medicine: Used to treat bacterial infections in people; effective alternative antimicrobials are generally available.

Licensed Drug	Brand Names
Florfenicol Sulfamethazine Chor/oxy/tetracycline	*Note: The following products in bold are currently available over the counter but will require a veterinary prescription as of Dec. 1, 2018. Products in this category that are already prescription-only are not listed. 2 Sulfamed, 3-Sulvit, After-Calf Bolus, Alamycin LA, Astringent Powder, Aureo S 700 G & S-700 G Drug Premix for Beef Cattle, Aureomycin 220 G, CalfSpan Tablets, Chlor 100 Medicated Premix, Chlor 50 Granular Premix, Chlor S 700 Granular Premix, Chlortet Vitamin Premix Crumbles, Compudose implant, Co-op Aureomycin Vitamin Premix Crumbles, Co-op Calf Scour Tablets, Cyclosol 200 LA, Deracin 22% Granular Premix, Footrot Boluses, Kanadom Tetracycline Hydrochloride, Liquamycin LA-200, Masterfeeds Chlor S-700 Beef Premix Crumbles, Neutral Sulfa 7 & 50, Noromycin LA, LA 300 & LP, Onycin 250 & 1000, Oxy-250 & 1000, Oxy LA Sterile Injectable, Oxy Tetra Forte & Tetra-A, Oxymycine LA, LA 300 & LP, Oxysol 62.5, 110, 220, 440 Premix, Oxytet 1000 SP, Oxytetracycline 50, 100 & 200 Granular Premix, Oxytetracycline HCl Soluble Powder 1000, Oxytetramycin 100, Oxyvet 100 LP & 200 LA, Powder 21, Proud Flesh Dust, Sodium Sulfamethazine Solution 12.5% & 25%, Sulectim Plus, Sulfa 2 Soluble Powder, Sulfa 25, Sulfa-Zinc Powder, Sulfalite Powder Super, Sulfa MT, Sulfa-MT, Sulfa Urea Cream, Sulfamethazine 25% Solution, Sulfamethazine Bolus, Sulfavite, Sulmed Plus, Sustain III Bolus, Terramycin-50, -100 & -200 Premix, Tetra 55, 250, 1000 & 4000, Tetraject LA, Tetracycline 250, Tetracycline Hydrochloride, Tetramed 62.6, 250 & 1000, Triple Sulfa Bolus, Wound Clear Spray, Wound Spray, Wound Treatment

Category IV - Low Importance in Human Medicine: Not currently used in human medicine.

Licensed Drug	Brand Names
Amprolium Decoquinatate Lasalocid Monensin Salinomycin Toltrazuril	*Note: These products do not currently require a prescription, and will not require a prescription in the future. Amprol, Ampromed, Avatec, Bovatec, Coban, Coxistac, Deccox, Halocur, Kexxtone, Monensin, Posistac, Rumensin

2018 ALBERTA BEEF PRODUCERS DELEGATE NOMINATION FORM

Please indicate: **ZONE DELEGATE** or **CFC ZONE DELEGATE** for **Zone Number** _____

By providing the information requested on the nomination form, the nominator and the nominee consent to the Alberta Beef Producers collecting, using and disclosing the personal information on this form for all purposes related to the election process, including publication in the annual report, and for the business of the Alberta Beef Producers. For information about Alberta Beef Producers Personal Information Protection Policy, please contact Laura Procnier at Alberta Beef Producers.

I hereby nominate: **(Please print clearly – ABP will not be responsible for misspelt names if they are illegible)**

Name _____

Address _____

City/Town _____ Postal Code _____

County, Municipality, I.D. or Special Area _____

Legal Land Location _____ of Sec _____ Twp _____ Rge _____ W of _____ Meridian

Phone Number _____ Fax Number _____ Cell Number _____

E-mail _____

Type of Operation: Cow/Calf Backgrounder Feedlot Other: _____

Nominated by:

Name _____ Address _____

Phone Number _____

I hereby declare to be an *eligible producer. Signed _____
(NOMINATOR)

Acceptance:

I hereby accept this nomination and declare that I am an *eligible producer:

Signed _____
(NOMINEE)

*Eligible producer:

- "Eligible producer" means a producer resident in Alberta who has, during 2017 or 2018, sold cattle and paid a service charge to the Alberta Beef Producers or to another person on behalf of the Alberta Beef Producers. ABP reserves the right to verify your eligibility at any time.
- An "eligible producer" that is a corporation may appoint a representative to act on its behalf.
- An "eligible producer" who is an individual cannot appoint a representative.
- The "eligible producer" must be a producer in the zone in which they or their representative are standing for election.

Alberta Beef Producers

Attn: Laura Procnier

165, 6815 - 8th Street N. E. Phone: (403) 275-4400
Calgary, Alberta T2E 7H7 Fax: (403) 274-0007

Please note nominations must be in the ABP office by August 31, 2018

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www.albertabeef.org

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PM 40069160