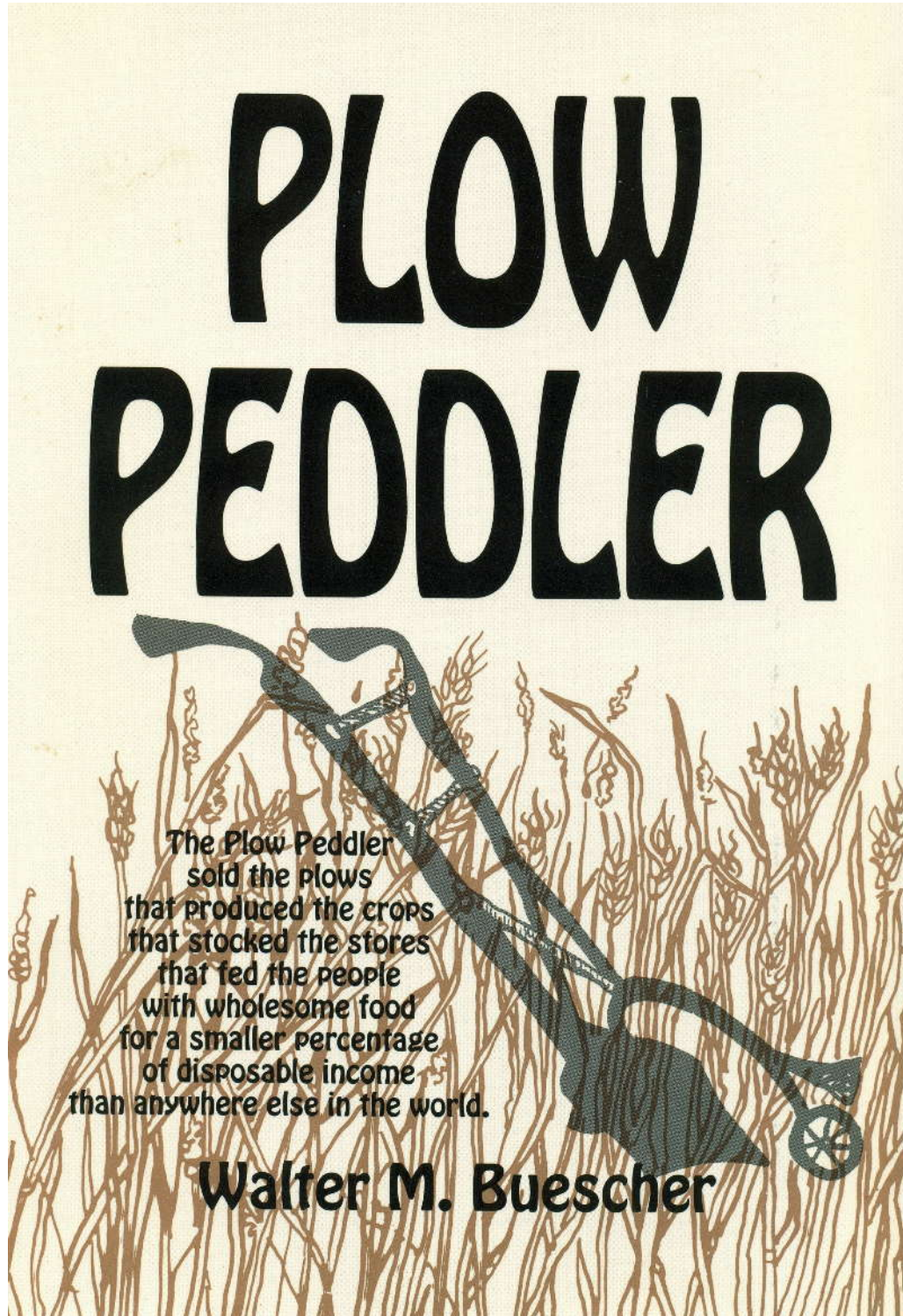


**APPENDIX**

**IFAO 25-YEAR HISTORY**  
**(1986-2011)**

## APPENDIX 1

Ref. Page 4: For origin of “no-till” see page 305 in *Plow Peddler*, by Walter M. Buescher.



## APPENDIX 2

Ref. Page 6: The Huron District.

THE HURON SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

A PROPOSAL

MARCH 17<sup>TH</sup>, 1983

Don Lobb

Bruce Shillinglaw

## APPENDIX 2

Ref. Page 6: The Huron District.

### Huron Soil & Water Conservation District

by Don Lobb

During the 1980s the ABCA made an immeasurable impact on soil management improvement in Ontario, and were largely responsible for one of North America's great conservation success stories, through its support for the development of the Huron Soil & Water Conservation District. During the life of the District, which grew from the needs of eight farmers, it went on to service hundreds of farmers and made the ABCA and MVCA watersheds the Ontario pace setters in the adoption of conservation farm plans.

During 1981, discussions between Tom Prout, the ABCA General Manager, and Don Lobb, a local farmer, focused on the need for technical support for the farmers who wished to adopt new soil conservation practices. Tillage change was the area where the need was greatest and also an area where reduced soil erosion could greatly improve water quality.

Responding to that need, the ABCA, under Tom Prout's leadership, participated in a conservation day in 1982 at the Don Lobb farm. This was an opportunity to focus attention on a group of eight Huron County farmers who were working together to develop a no-till crop system and to see terracing at the nearby Maaskant farm.

Then, in the spring of 1983, the ABCA took the initiative and changed how soil conservation programs were delivered in Ontario. First they offered to hire an agronomist to work with farmers who were already committed to adopting effective soil conservation practices. Other stakeholders then followed suit, with Don Pullen/OMAF offering office space and support for the agronomist. The Maitland Valley Conservation Authority supplied a second agronomist. The Huron Soil & Crop Improvement Association provided access to project funds. The Ministry of the Environment, along with Cyanamid, Pioneer Hybrids, Monsanto and BASF were early supporters of this project.

Secondly, as it was clear that this conservation project should become an entity or organization of its own, the ABCA agreed to provide management

support. At this point, the formation of the Huron Soil and Water Conservation District became a reality. The founding committee was: Don Lobb (Chair), Bruce Shillinglaw (Vice-Chair), Tom Prout (Secretary-Treasurer) and Directors Walter McIlwain, Ray Hogan, Norm Alexander, John Heard and Jim Arnold.

---

Conservation Days were held at the farms of Nick Whyte, Bert Vischer, Ray Hogan, Gord Lobb, Jack McGregor, Murray Lobb, Peter Feagan, .??.....Jefferis, Tom Hayter and Don Lobb.

---

Agronomists over the years were Carol Thompson, Rob Traut, Jane Sadler-Richards and Brent Kennedy.

The record established by the District during its nine year life was rather remarkable. It was so successful in helping farmers adopt conservation tillage that other areas immediately wanted to adopt this co-operative approach to introducing and promoting soil conservation. In 1985 OMAF responded by introducing Ontario's Joint Soil and Water Conservation Program across the province and virtually copied the prototype established by the District.


The District, in addition to supplying technical support, had acquired for the use of its farmers several pieces of equipment. Records and yields were documented for participating farmers. Annual summary reports were produced and a conservation day was held each year.

By the early 1990s, conservation tillage was becoming a rather "normal" and fairly well understood practice. Also, government support for the implementation of other conservation measures was being withdrawn. The final major function for the District was a second Conservation Day at the farm of Don and Alison Lobb in 1992.



## APPENDIX 3

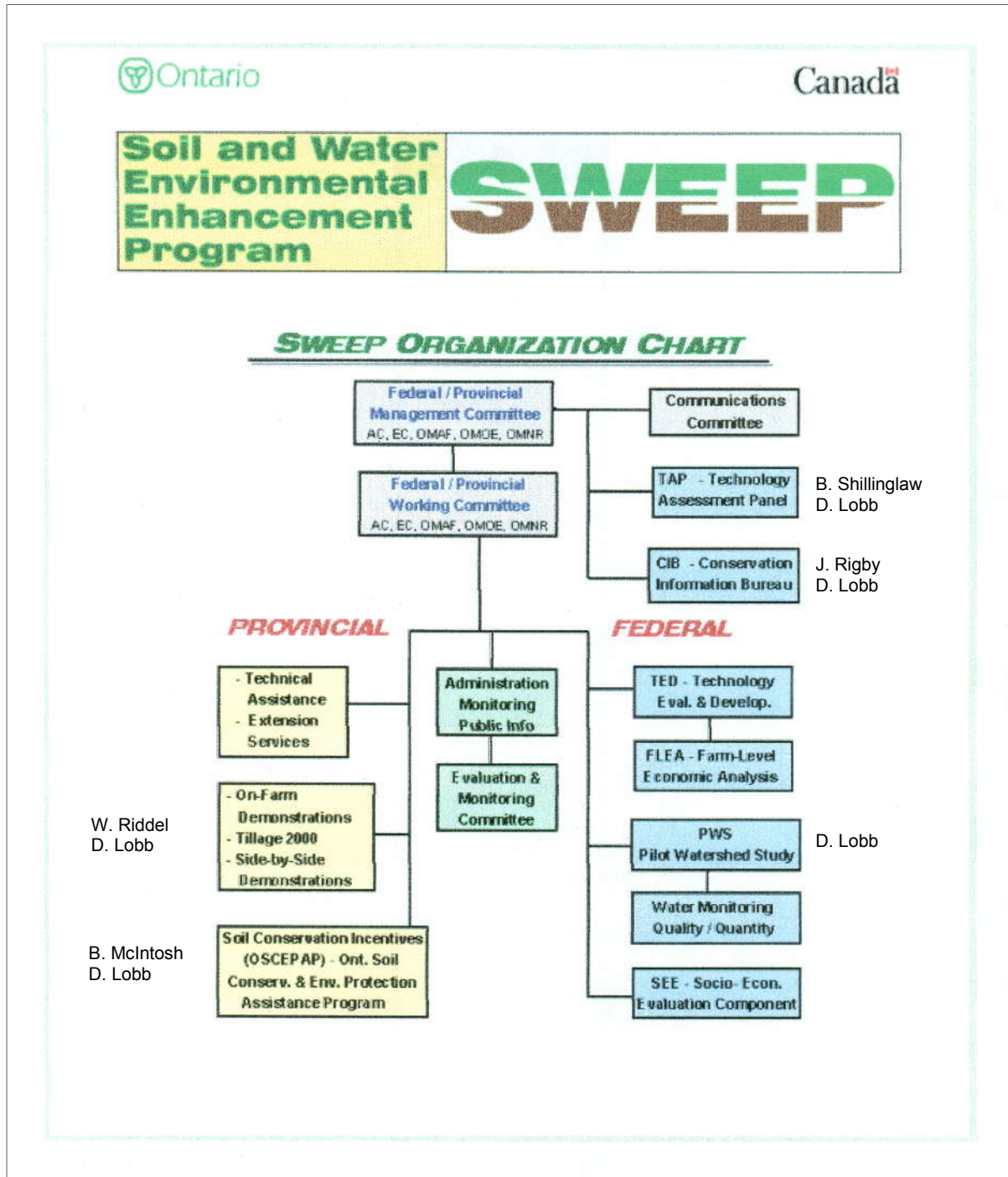
Ref. Page 7: SWEEP (Soil, Water and Environmental Enhancement Program)

<p><b>SWEEP</b> is a \$30 million federal-provincial agreement, announced May 8, 1986, designed to improve soil and water quality in southwestern Ontario over the next five years.</p> <p><b>PURPOSES:</b> There are two interrelated purposes to the program: first, to reduce phosphorous loadings in the Lake Erie basin from cropland run-off; second, to improve the productivity of southwestern Ontario agriculture by reducing or arresting soil erosion that contributes greatly to the water pollution.</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b> The Canada-U.S. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement called for phosphorous reductions in the Lake Erie basin of 2000 tonnes per year. <b>SWEEP</b> is part of the Canadian agreement, calling for reductions of 300 tonnes per year—200 from croplands and 100 from industrial and municipal sources.</p> <p><b>BENEFITS:</b> To achieve these reductions would improve water quality for drinking, recreation and fishing. Improved soil conservation practices to reduce phosphorous run-off would benefit farmers in increased crop yields and cost savings.</p> <p><b>ACTION PLAN:</b> The two levels of government will develop a coordinated approach to attack the problem by building upon the expertise of the public and private sectors, including farmers and farm groups.</p> <p>The federal government will be most involved in the development and evaluation phases of the actual technology that can be transferred to farmers in southwestern Ontario and ultimately across Canada.</p> <p>The provincial government will concentrate on delivery of programs by strengthening its extension in the field, demonstrating technology and giving technical assistance to farmers. The province will also offset the costs of soil erosion structures on farms through existing programs.</p> <p>A federal-provincial committee of agriculture and environment representatives has been formed to manage <b>SWEEP</b> over the next five years.</p>	<p><b>ENVIRONMENT</b>—Environment Canada and the Ontario Ministry of the Environment will participate in <b>SWEEP</b> by establishing water quality and quantity monitoring activities on selected watersheds that will be dovetailed with the agricultural program. These agencies will also be responsible for measuring the effectiveness of the program in reaching phosphorous reduction targets.</p> <p><b>AGRICULTURE</b>—<b>Federal Responsibilities:</b> Agriculture Canada will develop and evaluate conservation technology and techniques, implement a pilot demonstration watershed program and generate and distribute conservation information.</p> <p>A <b>technology assessment panel</b>, made up of soil and water specialists and farm community representatives, will assess the suitability of soil conservation machinery, tillage practices and cropping methods for farmers.</p> <p>A <b>conservation information centre</b> will be established to collect and distribute growing technical data to inform the industry at large and encourage greater farmer use of economically-sound soil and water conservation technologies in day-to-day farm practices.</p> <p>A <b>technology evaluation and development</b> project, centred at the federal research station in Harrow, will evaluate existing technologies and develop and evaluate new conservation cropping methods, mostly under commercial farm conditions. Financial evaluation of new cropping technology will also be undertaken.</p> <p><b>Pilot demonstration watersheds</b> will look at the effectiveness of introducing comprehensive soil and water conservation practices on all farms in a few small, pilot watersheds. The intent is to determine what effects changing soil conservation cropping practices will have on a total watershed in terms of improved water quality and more profitable soil productivity.</p> <p><b>Contact:</b> Mike Hicknell, Agriculture Canada, Agriculture Development Branch, 450 Speedvale Avenue West, Unit 104, Guelph N1H 7Y7 (519) 763-5433.</p>	<p><b>Provincial Responsibilities:</b>—The Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food will enhance its existing soil and water program capability through <b>SWEEP</b> by means of local demonstrations, technical assistance and soil and water conservation management incentives.</p> <p><b>Soil and crop management demonstrations,</b> mainly in tillage and crop rotations, will be implemented to promote wider adoption of proven conservation technology by farmers. Side-by-side plots will be used most to compare cropping rotations and various tillage and cultural practices to develop crop management practices for the year 2000.</p> <p>Tillage 2000 is an example of a <b>SWEEP</b> demonstration project which will use 30-50 on-farm sites for three to five years to examine the effects of alternate tillage practices and crop rotations. This project will provide data to develop crop management practices for the year 2000.</p> <p><b>Technical assistance</b> will be provided by provincial teams of conservation advisers with field expertise in soils and crops, soil and water engineering and farm management. Farmers will be assisted through organized workshops, field days and tours to solve specific problems and find alternative management practices and cropping strategies.</p> <p><b>Management incentives,</b> in the form of grants, will be available to help farmers build erosion-reducing devices to abate phosphorous loading of water systems. Devices such as grassed waterways control the movement of water and sediment from intensively-cropped lands.</p> <p>The Ontario Soil Conservation and Environmental Protection Assistance Program (OSCEPAP II) has been made part of <b>SWEEP</b> and extended to 1990 to operate for the life of the joint agreement. OSCEPAP II provides advice, demonstrations and grants to farmers on manure management, erosion control and alternative cropping practices. Applications are available at local OMAF county or district offices.</p> <p><b>Contact:</b> Galen Driver, OMAF Soil and Water Management Branch, Guelph Agriculture Centre, P.O. Box 1030, Guelph N1H 6N1, (519) 823-5700.</p>
		

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## APPENDIX 3

Ref. Page 7: SWEEP (Note: Names indicate IFO involvement)



## APPENDIX 3

Ref. Page 7: SWEEP

### Tribute to Wally Findlay



Wally Findlay

When Wally Findlay retired last June from Agriculture Canada, those involved in soil conservation in Ontario were both happy and

sad. On one hand, Wally has earned his retirement. At the same time, his efforts in the field of conservation and soil fertility will surely be missed. All are pleased that he will be continuing to work with SWEEP until the program is completed.

Wally, a native of Nova Scotia, came to the Harrow Research Station in 1957, shortly after receiving his PhD at McGill. All his work since that time has been related to soil fertility, with particular emphasis on phosphorus. When the SWEEP program to reduce phosphorus in Lake Erie was being organized, Wally was an obvious choice to be one of the program's planners.

After the overall planning was completed, Wally was given responsibility for the research component, called Technology Evaluation and Development (TED). On-farm research was a key component of the program. It was felt that research should be conducted in farmers' fields, and that farmers should be encouraged

to be active participants, not only in the doing of the work, but also in the planning of what was needed. This type of research was to complement, not replace, the research being carried out at colleges and universities. It was a relatively new approach — and it worked. The innovative farmers who were most interested in soil conservation became Wally's buddies, asking him questions and answering his in return. Research in laboratories, in plots and research stations, and in farmers' fields all contribute to our overall understanding of crops, soils and erosion.

Answers have been found, but each answer generates more questions. "This is a healthy sign," says Wally, "for many problems there are no finite answers. As more is learned, more unknowns are discovered."

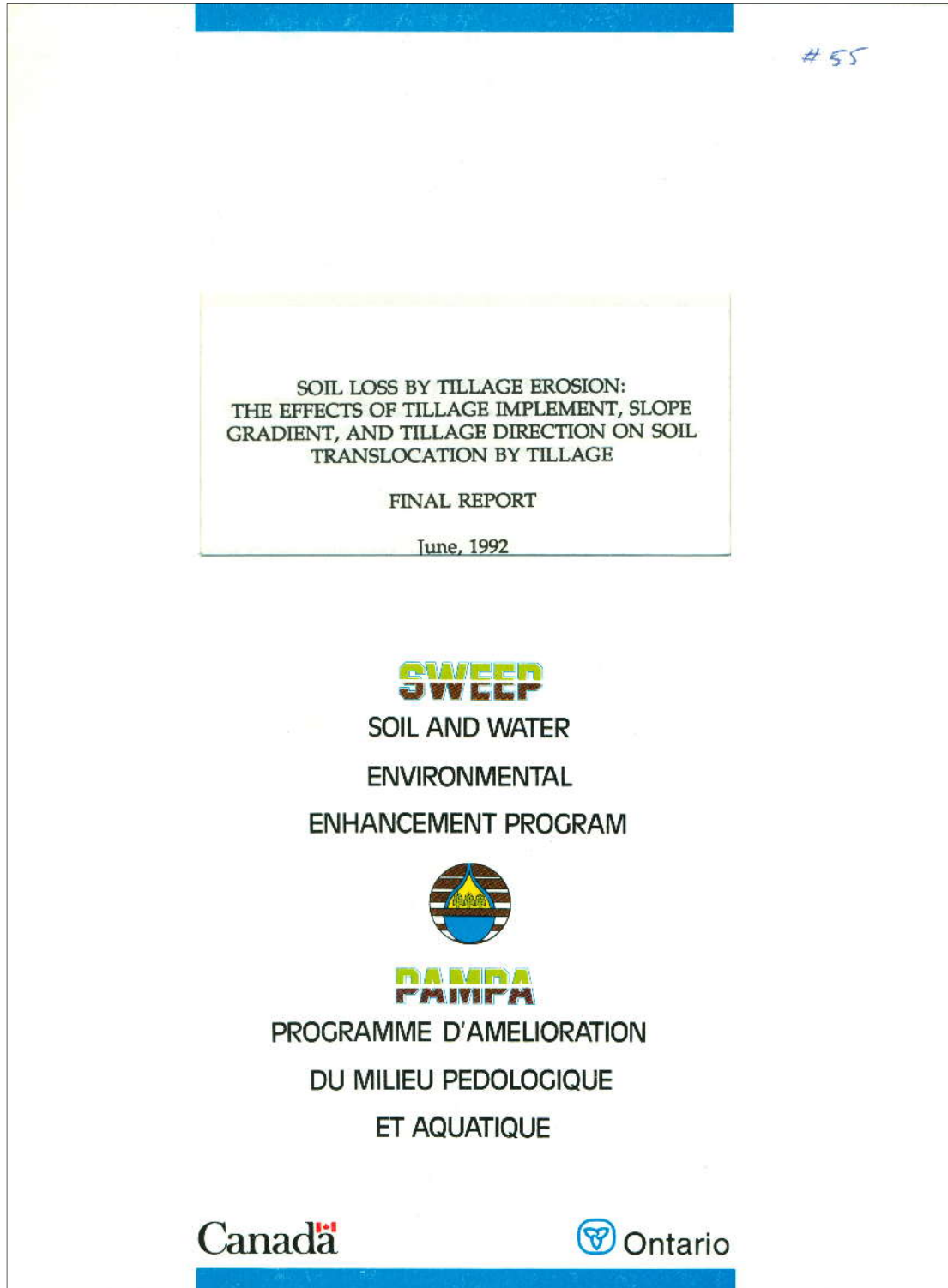
Wally Findlay has contributed much to our understanding of soil fertility in Ontario.

*-Contributed by Herb Norry*

SWEEP, Spring 1992

## APPENDIX 3

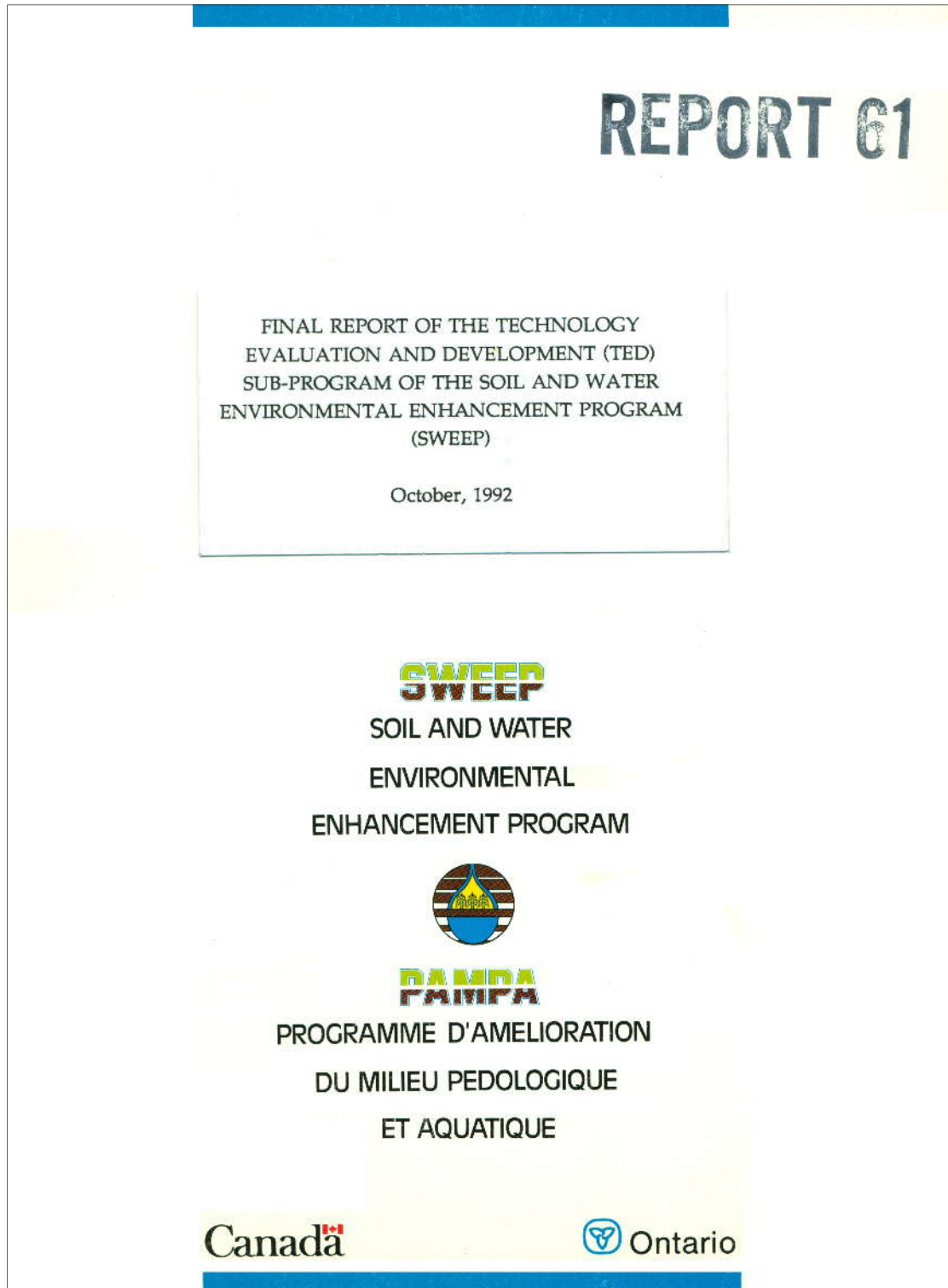
Ref. page 7 regarding SWEEP.





## APPENDIX 3

Ref. page 7 regarding SWEEP.





## APPENDIX 3

Ref. page 7 regarding SWEEP.

# Conservation Tillage Handbook



## Equipment Modifications and Practical Tips for Use



SOIL AND WATER ENVIRONMENTAL ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

# SWEEP

Canada

 Ontario

## APPENDIX 3

Ref. page 7 regarding SWEEP.



**SWEEP**  
**SWEEP**

SOIL AND WATER  
ENVIRONMENTAL  
ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM



**RAMP**  
**RAMP**

PROGRAMME D'AMELIORATION  
DU MILIEU PEDOLOGIQUE  
ET AQUATIQUE

Canada

Ontario

## APPENDIX 4

Ref. Page 8: University of Guelph, T2000 (Tillage 2000).

Ref: G. KACHNOSKI  
D. ASPINALL  
1992



### T2000

#### HIGHLIGHTS

- ◆ no significant difference in corn yields between moldboard and no-till plots.
- ◆ minimum till corn yields were 3.5 bu/ac less than moldboard corn yields.
- ◆ no significant difference between minimum and no tillage soybean yields.
- ◆ moldboard plots gave higher soybean yields in early years.
- ◆ in the last year of data collection, no-till and moldboard plots gave equivalent soybean yields. This may indicate that the establishment and management of a no-till system in soybeans requires more time than in corn.
- ◆ on 11 farms, 100% of land is in no-till
- ◆ on 7 farms, 50-100% of land is in no-till
- ◆ on 4 farms, <50% of land is in no-till (often because there is a lot of hay in the rotation)
- ◆ on 10 farms, 50-100% of land in minimum till
- ◆ 9 farms have abandoned conservation tillage

## APPENDIX 5

Ref. Page 11: Origin of the "Innovative Farmers" name.

<b>JOINT AGRICULTURAL SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM</b>		400 Clyde Road Box 729 Cambridge Ontario N1R 5W6 Telephone 621-2761 Area Code 519
<i>Don</i>	<i>Meeting # 1</i> <i>Don LOBB - CHAIR</i>	
February 3, 1986.		
MEMO TO: Innovative Conservation Tillage Farmers		
FROM:	Howard Lang, OMAF Senior Soil Conservation Advisor.	
RE:	Conservation Tillage Workshop	
<p>I enclose information concerning the "Conservation Tillage Workshop" which was planned by Don Lobb and myself to provide an exchange of information of 1985 farmer experiences with Conservation Tillage and plans for 1986 work.</p> <p>This meeting is by invitation to allow for a small group workshop atmosphere. The University of Guelph is providing many of the discussion group resource persons and the meeting will include some of the Soil Conservation Advisors. We want lots of discussion. Bring your results and your ideas.</p> <p>Thankyou for your interest and I hope to hear from you in the near future.</p> <p>Encl.</p>		
 Ontario	Ministry of Agriculture and Food	Grand River Conservation Authority 

## APPENDIX 5

Ref. Page 11: Attendees at the first "Innovative Farmers" meeting, February 1986.

Doug Glen	Wally Findky
Ray Hogan	Gary Kachanoski
Don Hobb	* Peter Johnson
Ron McCoy	* Jim Shaw
Jack McGregor	Peter Van Adrichem
John Miller	Adam Hayes
Jack Rigby	Brent Kennedy
Charlie Shelton	Neil Moore
Bruce Shillinglow	Andy Graham
John Hart	Howard Long
Wayne Woods	Murray Miller
Doug Smith	Dick Coate
Gary Chipps	Bill Kilmer
John Colyn	* Bill Park
Peter Cumming	Ed Tiessen or Brad McDonald
Doug Albin	Art Bennett
Jim Murison	* John Meek?
MAX RICKER	JANE Sadler-Richards
	Jim ARNOLD
	CLARENCE SWANTON
	John Sutton
	* Farmer / Professional

LIST GIVEN BY D. LOBB TO H. LANG  
NOV. '85



## APPENDIX 6

Ref. Page 12: Summer Tours.

File: Proposal.887    Disk: Don Files    August 27, 1987

### A PROPOSAL

Donald Lobb  
Dec 1986

#### THE ONTARIO CONSERVATION CROPPING SYSTEMS TOUR

PURPOSE: - Information Transfer  
          - Identify technology needs, strengths

ORGANIZERS: - Ontario Soil Conservation Advisors  
              The coordinator would name an advisory committee which could include representation from other participating groups.

#### PARTICIPANTS:

- Soil Conservation Advisors,
- Researchers associated with soil conservation,
- Agribusiness personnel who have contributed time or products or money,
- Farmer cooperators with T-2000 and all other farmers who are, or have been, cooperators with Conservation Advisors.
- Each of the above should receive invitations.
- The tour should be announced and open to the public.

#### FUNDING:

- Tour participants would travel at their own expense.
- Costs borne by the Ontario Soil Conservation program would involve the organization and printing of an agenda and announcement of the tour.

#### OPERATION:

- The tour could begin in the Ottawa area and conclude in the Chatham-Windsor area.
- Duration of the tour would be five days with approximately four sites per day.
- The tour should include sites with subject matter based on prioritized technological need.
- Each site should offer unique information or observations.
- By using the tour agenda participants could join the tour at whichever sites have the most to offer to them.
- The tour agenda should include:
  - a firm schedule
  - detailed maps to tour site locations
  - detailed information about each site so that participants could benefit from the tour without further assistance.

## APPENDIX 7

Ref. Page 12: Great Lakes No-Till Discussion Group

*March 1987*      *MARCH 18 MEETING*

✓Don Lobb, R.R. 2, Clinton, Ontario NOM 1LO  
Ray Rawson, 7413 N. NOTTAWA Rd., Farwell, MI 48622  
Tom Benson, 4648 W. Colony Rd., St. Johns, MI 48879  
Warren Streffling, RR 1 Box 353 Pardee Rd, Galien, MI 49113  
Jim Squires, 306 Elm St., St. Johns, MI 48879  
Jim Vosburgh, SCS DC, 237 Davis Lake Rd. Lapeer, MI 48446

HELLO!

At the request of DON LOBB, we will have a farmer to farmer No till Meeting on March 18 at 3:00 PM in Lapeer, Michigan.

We will meet at the Detroit Edison building conference room. See attached map. It is located in the northwest corner of town.

Be prepared to discuss your operation. Bring your visual aids such as slides, crop budgets etc. to the meeting. About 20 people will be there.

Don suggested we let each person describe their operation. Then discuss specific areas of production such as: fertility, plant populations, varieties, equipment modifications or problems with no till on your farm etc.

After dinner, we plan to meet informally to continue the discussion into the evening then leave after breakfast the next morning.

Hopefully, from these discussions we can identify like challenges and possible research needs that will apply to Michigan farmers as well as Ontario farmers.

Limited lodging is available in the Lapeer area.

Jim Vosburgh, recommends the Best Western, but hurry and make your reservations if you plan to stay because the rooms are limited.

Hope to see you there.

Jerry Grigar

## APPENDIX 7

Ref. Page 12: Great Lakes No-Till Discussion Group

RR# 2, Clinton,  
Ontario, N0M 1L0,  
February 2, 1988.

Mr Warren Strefling, Chairman  
Mr Bruce Shillinglaw, Chairman (Associate)  
Great Lakes No-Till Discussion Group.

Dear Sirs,

As Chairman of the founding meeting of the Great Lakes No-Till Discussion Group, which was held in Lapeer, Michigan on 11 Jan 1988, I do herein convey to you the recommendations of said meeting.

When an organization is developed from a meeting for discussion and consensus, it is usual that, at their first meeting, its recommendations be adopted by those appointed or elected.

**Directors** appointed for 1988 were:

Michigan - Warren Strefling, Chairman  
Ray Rawson, Director  
Jerry Grigor, Executive Director

Ontario - Bruce Shillinglaw, Chairman (Associate)\*  
Doug Glenn, Director  
Jim Shaw, Executive Director (Associate)\*

\* Associate status to alternate between Michigan and Ontario, on an annual basis.

**Organization name** recommended:  
Great Lakes No-Till Discussion Group.

Recommended that the **organization jurisdiction** should be:  
The State of Michigan and the Province of Ontario.

**Definition:** No-Till, for the purpose of this organization, will include crop production without the use of soil inversion tillage or other forms of full width tillage prior to planting.

**Objectives:** To advance the technology of reduced tillage crop production systems, - by sharing and circulating information among discussion group members, - who will in turn share with the community at large.

**Membership:** The G.L.N-T.D.G. is to be an informal organization and include membership from farmer innovators, extension, technical and the research communities. Membership qualifications to be determined by the (appointed 1988) elected directors. Total number of participants at any meeting NOT to exceed 40 people.

## APPENDIX 7

Ref. Page 12: Great Lakes No-Till Discussion Group

### Great Lakes NT Discussion Group 1991 Participants' List

Don Lobb	Clinton, Ont.
Jack McGregor	Clinton, Ont.
Doug Smith	Thamesville, Ont.
Wilf Riddell	Granton, Ont.
Jack Rigby	Blenheim, Ont.
Helen Lammers-Helps	Richards Bldg, Uof Guelph, Guelph
Hugh Hope	Ag Canada, PRC, CEF, Ottawa, Ont.
Jim Lake	Area Cons. Specialist, Purdue University
Bruce Shillinglaw	Londesboro, Ont.
Jim Squires	St. Johns, Mi
Ray Rawson	Farwell, Mi
Jerry Grigar	Ithaca, Mi
Larry Nobis	St. Johns, Mi
Doug Glenn	Thedford, Ont.
Tom Irrer	St. Johns, Mi
Wally Findlay	Ag Canada Harrow, Ont.
Don Griffith	Dept. of Agronomy, Purdue U, W. Lafayette
Roger Howell	USDA-SCS, East Lansing, Mi
Homer Hilner	USDA-SCS, East Lansing, Mi
Warren Streffling	Galien, Mi

## APPENDIX 8

Ref. Page 17: IFAO By-Laws Draft #1 (page 1 of 3).

### Duties of Board of Directors

IFAO  
By-Laws  
Oct 1993

D. LOBB

- Establish policy
- Elect Executive Committee
- In the event that a vacancy occurs on the Board of Directors shall appoint a member to fill the vacancy until the next annual meeting.

### Duties of Executive Committee

- May act on matters requiring immediate attention, however, action taken on powers so delegated shall be recorded in minutes and approved by the Board of Directors

### The Chair

- Shall call meetings of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee and preside at all meetings.
- Shall sign all official documents of I.F.A.O. and carry out assignments and instructions given by the vote of IFAO
- In case of a tie vote the Chair shall cast the deciding vote
- Shall be a member ex-officio of all committees
- Shall prepare an Order of Business for Executive and Director meetings.

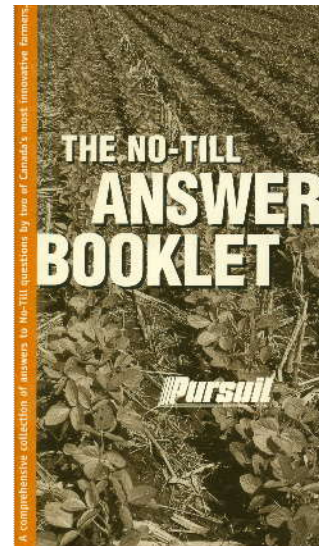
### The Vice Chair

- Shall be an aid to the Chair and in case of absence or disability of the Chair shall assume and perform the duties of the Chair



## APPENDIX 9

Ref. Page 20: "No-Till Answer Booklet"



# ASK YOUR NO-TILL DOCTOR

## Introduction

Crop producers continue to embrace the concept of conservation tillage. For some, it means learning new farming techniques, to operate new equipment and to handle different products, but the benefits are well documented. For others, it means fine-tuning practices they have been learning for years.

### Ask Your No-Till Doctor

Cyanamid Crop Protection introduced No-Till Doctor in 1996 to give producers an opportunity to have their questions about conservation tillage answered. Experienced no-till growers Don Lobb and Jack Rigby dealt with questions on varied topics, such as weed control, getting started in no-till and how to set up equipment.

Don Lobb began practising no-till in 1981 on his Clinton farm in Huron County. He farms over 800 acres, including custom work and fields under his management. He believes in diversification when using the no-till system; he grows oats and winter wheat, corn, white beans and soybeans.

Jack Rigby of Blenheim in Kent County began using no-till in 1982. His operation is 1,500 acres, with a variety of crops, including winter wheat, corn, soybeans and beans for specialty markets. He also does some custom work in his area.

In terms of soil, both Don and Jack bring to the no-till system a knowledge of a wide variety of soil types from difficult-to-manage clay to easy-to-manage sandy soils. Don's toughest soil to manage is Huron clay with 70 per cent clay content and his easiest is Burford sandy

4

loam. Jack struggles with Brookston clay. These farmers got into no-till for the economic benefits and the importance of soil conservation. They both strongly believe that what is done to the soil now will have an impact on the soil in the future.

For both farmers their apprenticeship in no-till began with side-by-side field trials of conventional and no-till. They learned how to make the system work on a small scale and without a large financial investment. Now, with a combination of over 35 years of experience, they are able to help other farmers get into no-till or fine-tune an existing system.

### No-till Answer Booklet

For this publication, Cyanamid Crop Protection combined the Dr. No-Till columns authored by Don and Jack with information on conservation tillage to give producers a comprehensive guide to the entire system. The most important message in this guide is the need to approach conservation tillage in a systematic manner and with commitment. One year of no-till that wasn't successful will not provide enough information to base a decision on in terms of continuing the system. It takes time to develop a no-till system and evaluate what works best on an individual farm.

Over the years, since farmers began switching to no-till, the improvements in equipment, increasing information on the system and the benefits of no-till have made the switch easier for newcomers. When Don and Jack started their no-till operations, they had to modify existing equipment to do the work. Now, equipment companies are meeting the needs of no-till farmers by manufacturing equipment specifically for this system.

5