

# **PLEASE NOTE**

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This document is *not* the official version of these regulations. The regulations and the amendments printed in the *Royal Gazette* should be consulted to determine the authoritative text of these regulations.

For more information concerning the history of these regulations, please see the *Table of Regulations*.

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# **CHAPTER A-8.01**

# AGRICULTURAL CROP ROTATION ACT

#### GENERAL REGULATIONS

Pursuant to section 13 of the Agricultural Crop Rotation Act S.P.E.I. 2001, c.25, Council made the following regulations:

### **1.** (1) In these regulations

Definitions

- (a) "Act" means the Agricultural Crop Rotation Act S.P.E.I. 2001, Act c.25;
- (b) "board" means the Farm Practices Review Board established board under section 3 of the Farm Practices Act R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. F-
- (c) "Department" means the Department of Agriculture and Department Forestry;
- (d) "environmental farm plan" means an environmental assessment environmental farm of a farm based on criteria approved by the Environmental Farm plan Plan Steering Committee;
- (e) "Environmental Farm Plan Steering Committee" means a Environmental committee established by farm organizations in the province for the Farm Plan Steering purpose of determining and approving criteria for environmental farm assessments;

(f) "management practices" means soil conservation and nutrient management management practices applied to land intended or used for growing a crop and includes

- (i) soil tilling practices,
- (ii) underseeding crops,
- (iii) the use of winter cover, and
- (iv) producing structural changes to land that may reduce water runoff and soil erosion;
- (g) "Prince Edward Island Sloped Land Inventory" or "PEISLI" Prince Edward means the database produced by the Department under section 9, using a method approved by the Minister which identifies land areas in the province greater than 1.0 hectares and with a slope greater than 9%;

Island Sloped Land Inventory

(h) "Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation" means an erosion Revised Universal prediction model developed by the United States Department of Soil Loss Equation

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### Agricultural Crop Rotation Act General Regulations

Agriculture which is used to predict erosion rates, including the consideration of climate, soils, topography and agricultural management practices;

rotation cycle

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(i) "rotation cycle" means the sequence of crops planted on land.

Cereals or forages in Schedule A

(2) For the purpose of clause 1(i) of the Act, crops designated as cereals or forages are those crops listed in the Schedule to the regulations. (EC166/02)

Certificate of appointment

**2.** The Minister shall provide an inspector with a certificate of appointment which the inspector shall produce on request during an inspection. (EC166/02)

Management plan to be submitted for approval

- **3.** (1) A proposed management plan for land on which regulated crops are to be grown shall be submitted for approval to the Department on the form approved by the Minister
  - (a) by a landowner; or
  - (b) by a grower, where
    - (i) the landowner agrees in writing to the proposed management plan, and
    - (ii) the grower agrees to notify the landowner of any deviation in the application of the management plan.

Contents of proposed management plan

- (2) The proposed management plan submitted under subsection (1) shall include
  - (a) a map showing the location of the land;
  - (b) a list of crops to be grown on the land;
  - (c) the sequence in which the crops listed in clause (b) will be grown;
  - (d) the management practices that will be applied to the land during the time that the management plan will be in effect;
  - (e) the crops grown on the land and the management practices applied to the land in the year preceding the implementation of the management plan; and
  - (f) any structural changes to the land that may reduce water run-off or soil erosion. (EC166/02)

Approval of management plan

- **4.** A management specialist may approve a proposed management plan
  - (a) if the landowner has completed an environmental farm plan, and
    - (i) on slopes less than 9%, the plan provides a level of protection to soil and water that would reasonably be expected from a three-year rotation featuring a regulated crop followed by a grain crop followed by a forage crop,
    - (ii) on slopes less than 9%, the plan provides a level of protection to soil and water based on achieving, in the management

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specialist's opinion, tolerable soil loss rates as determined by the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation, or

- (iii) on slopes equal to or greater than 9%, the plan provides a level of protection to soil and water based on achieving, in the management specialist's opinion, tolerable soil loss rates as determined by the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation; or
- (b) if the grower is engaged in research, training or following a plan issued pursuant to the Plant Protection Act (Canada) or the Plant Health Act R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. P-9.1. (EC166/02)
- 5. (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of these regulations, the Cancellation by Minister may, in writing, revoke the approval of a management plan at any time, without prior notice.

(2) A grower or landowner may, by giving notice in writing to the Cancellation by Minister, cancel a management plan.

grower/landowner

(3) Where a management plan has been cancelled, subsection 7(2) and subsection 7(2), section 8 of the Act apply. (EC166/02)

section 8 apply

**6.** (1) A grower may deviate from a management plan if

Deviation from management plan

- (a) the grower submits an application on the approved form to the Department detailing the proposed deviation from the management plan and the reasons for it; and
- (b) a management specialist has approved the deviation.
- (2) A management specialist may approve the deviation from a Approval of management plan if

- (a) the grower has been unable to adhere to the plan due to weatherrelated causes; and
- (b) the proposed deviation does not result in a greater frequency of regulated crops being grown on the land.
- (3) A deviation to a management plan shall be approved for one Valid only for one rotation cycle only. (EC166/02)

rotation cycle

- 7. (1) The Minister may, on application, issue a permit to a grower to Permit plant regulated crops pursuant to subsection 7(4) of the Act if the land has been in sod continuously for at least three years.
  - (2) A permit issued under this section is valid for a period of two years Permit valid for 2
- (3) A regulated crop may not be grown on the land identified in a No regulated crop permit in the two years following the expiration of the permit. (EC166/02)

from the date of issue.

Grower to maintain records

- **8.** (1) A grower of regulated crops under a management plan shall maintain records in the approved form, including,
  - (a) a list of the crops grown;
  - (b) the sequence in which the crops were grown; and
  - (c) the management practices applied to the land.

Idem

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(2) Records made under subsection (1) shall be available for inspection for a period of at least two rotation cycles. (EC166/02)

PEISLI

**9.** (1) The Department shall develop a database of areas of land greater than 1.0 hectares and with a slope greater than 9%, which shall be known as the Prince Edward Island Sloped Land Inventory.

PEISLI reassessment

(2) A landowner or grower may request that the Department reassess the entry in the PEISLI of land owned by the landowner or farmed by the grower by submitting a request to the Department.

Outcome of request

(3) The Department shall notify the landowner or grower of the outcome of the request under subsection (2) within 60 days of the request. (EC166/02)

#### **SCHEDULE**

#### Cereals and forages include:

Agrostis stolonifera - Bentgrass

Avena sativa - Oats

Brassica oleracea var. acephala - Kale

Bromus inermis - Bromegrass

Dactylis glomerata - Orchard grass

Echinochloa crus-galli - Japanese millet

Elytrigia repens - quackgrass

Festuca arundinacea - Tall fescue

Festuca pratensis - Meadow fescue

Festuca ruba - Creeping fescue

Hordeum vulgare - Barley

Lolium multiflorium - Annual ryegrass

Lolium perenne - Perennial ryegrass

Lotus corniculatus - Birdsfoot trefoil

Lupinus alba - White lupin

Medicago sativa - Alfalfa

Melilotus alba - White sweet clover

Melilotus officinalis - Yellow sweet clover

Onobrychis viciifolia - Sainfoin

Panicum miliaceum - Millet

Pennisetum americanum - Pearl millet

Phalaris arundinacea - Reed canary grass

Phleum pratense - Timothy

Poa compressa - Canada bluegrass

Poa pratensis - Kentucky bluegrass

Secale cereale - Rye

Sorghum bicolor - Sorghum

Trifolium hybridium - Alsike clover

Trifolium pratense- Red clover

Trifolium repens - White clover

Triticum aestrivum - Wheat

Triticum spelta - Spelt

Tritiosecale - Triticale

Brassica napus - Canola

Cannabis sativa - Hemp

Fagopyrum sagittatum- Buckwheat

Glycine max - Soybean

Helianthus annuus - Sunflower

Linum usitatissum - Flax

Phaselous vugaris - Field bean

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Pisum arvense - Field pea Pisum sativum - Canning pea (EC166/02)