

Farming in New Brunswick...

A Road Map for New Entrants

2020 Edition



Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries

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2020 Edition**

Province of New Brunswick
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Portions of this Road Map were adapted from two sources: *The Guide for Beginning Farmers on Prince Edward Island*, which in turn adapted its guide from *Beginning Farmers in Nova Scotia*, a publication of THINKFARM. THINKFARM is a program of the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture that supports beginning and transitioning farmers.

Disclaimer:

Farming in New Brunswick ... A Road Map for New Entrants is intended to serve as a resource for those who may wish to start farming in New Brunswick. It is not a stand-alone guide. We encourage new entrants to consult with the Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries, general farm organizations (GFOs) and the commodity association of their choice before making any financial decisions.

This document contains specific information contained in regulations from several government departments. These can change, so it is important that to verify these specifics with the relevant agency.

The Government of New Brunswick and the Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries will not be held liable for any decisions made on the basis of the information in this guide.

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1. Introduction



Farming has a long history in New Brunswick. Agriculture and its related industries, such as food processing, make a vital contribution to the province's economy, society and culture.

The Government of New Brunswick values our farmers and appreciates the importance of attracting new people to the agriculture industry. There are many opportunities for new entrants to farm in our province. New Brunswick has good land available at relatively affordable prices and plenty of water. We hope you will consider making our province your farming destination.

The Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries has put together this Road Map for people who are new to, or interested in, farming in New Brunswick. This guide will help you access the services and information you need to help make your farm successful.

Although much of this Road Map contains information about permits, licences and other regulations, please do not feel daunted by these requirements; depending on your situation, not all are required. They are included to inform you ahead of time of various potential requirements about which you should know. New Brunswick has a great deal to offer, and we want your experience with us to be excellent.

To be a successful farmer, you need to think through your plans very carefully. It is important to write things down so that you can easily re-evaluate your plans and measure your progress. There are a number of planning steps that you should follow before getting started in farming. This guide will take you through those steps and direct you to additional sources of information on topics too detailed to be covered in this document.

Call us or visit...

The New Brunswick Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries is staffed by professionals interested in helping you achieve your goal of becoming a farmer.

For more information, call 1-888-622-4742 (toll-free) or 506-453-2666, or email, DAAF-MAAP@gnb.ca or visit www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/10/agriculture.html.

2. First steps

2.1 Define your goals

Why do you want to farm? Once you know that, you can determine what you want to produce and how you want to farm. People want to be farmers for many reasons, including:

- a way of earning a living;
- cultural ties to the land and/or the farming way of life;
- a desire to increase household food security and self-reliance;
- a way to supplement income from another job; and
- a combination of any of these reasons or other reasons.

Most people have more than one reason for wanting to farm. For example, those who want to earn their main income from their farm will develop a different scale of enterprise than those who only want to supplement their income. Beginning farmers with small children will have different goals than retirees. Talk with someone who has agricultural or business expertise about what you expect from farming or read some of the resources listed in this Road Map before taking the next step. Our agriculture business growth officers, development officers and commodity specialists can assist you define your goals. (see [Appendix B](#) for contact details.)

Are you really sure that farming is for you?

If you do not have farming experience, you should give serious consideration to spending at least a year working on different types of farms before investing your time, energy and capital in a farm enterprise. This will help you decide what kind of farming suits your goals and interests. You may also decide that farming is not for you. *You Can Farm: The Entrepreneur's Guide to Start and Succeed in a Farming Enterprise* by Joel Salatin gives an excellent overview of what you can expect from a farm lifestyle.



2.2 Assess your resources

Resources include your people, land, capital, infrastructure, equipment and information. Make a list of what you have and another list of what you think you still need to get started. If you have trouble completing this step, the Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries can help.

If you already have...

Land:

- How much area do you want to farm?
- Are there any bylaws or regulations that would restrict the type of farm enterprise you can develop?
- Are there any environmental or other considerations that would restrict the type of farm enterprise you can develop? (e.g., proximity to neighbours, proximity to wetlands)
- What kinds of crops and livestock are suited to the land? (this will depend on soil type and productivity, drainage, slope, climate)

Capital:

- How much can you or are you willing to invest in your farm enterprise?
- What return on investment do you expect and how quickly do you expect to see it?
- On what other sources of capital, including commercial lenders, can you draw?

Infrastructure:

- What sort of infrastructure exists on your farm (e.g., wells, barns, sheds, fencing)?
- Is the infrastructure in a safe and useable state? If not, can it be repaired?

Equipment:

- What sort of equipment do you have? (i.e., tractors, other farm machinery, machine and carpentry tools, computer, stand-by generators, snow plowing equipment, etc.)
- Is the existing equipment in a safe and useable state? If not, can it be repaired?
- Are there custom operators available in your area? Using them can reduce equipment needs – especially in beginning years.

Information:

- What do you know about farming?
- What do you know about marketing farm products?
- What do you know about farm legislation in New Brunswick?
- Do you know where to get more information about farming in New Brunswick?

2.3 Decide what you want to produce

There is a wide variety of farms in New Brunswick. These include supply-managed livestock, non-supply-managed livestock, crop farms and farms producing specialty products. Supply management means the relevant commodity marketing board matches supply to demand by allocating production quotas to producers and setting the prices for the commodity. This ensures that farmers have a stable and adequate income and provides consumers with a high-quality and consistent supply of these commodities. However, the supply-managed commodities are heavily regulated and often the most difficult commodities for new farmers to enter.

2.3.1 Commodities

Some of the commodities produced in New Brunswick can be categorized as follows:

- Supply-managed livestock (a quota is required for this group):
 - dairy cows;
 - poultry-meat chickens (broilers);
 - egg-laying chickens (layers);
 - turkeys.

- Non-supply-managed livestock:
 - beef;
 - swine;
 - sheep;
 - goats.
- Crop farms:
 - potatoes;
 - tree fruit – primarily apples. A few plum, pears and other tree fruit;
 - small fruit – strawberries, blueberries, cranberries and raspberries;
 - mixed vegetables;
 - grains, oil seeds, cereals;
 - forages;
 - wine grapes;
 - shrubs, sod;
 - floriculture.
- Specialty products:
 - maple syrup;
 - Christmas trees;
 - bees – honey, pollination;
 - fur – mink, fox, rabbit;
 - ducks, quail.

For more information on each commodity, see [Section 4](#).

Many farms are engaged in more than one commodity. In addition, within each commodity there are farms of different scales. For example, one vegetable farm might be 100 acres and sell all of its produce to a wholesaler, while another may only be two acres but sell all of its produce at a farmers' market or through a Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) program.

Within each category, there is a variety of production and marketing methods. You can raise beef cattle on pasture or feed them grain and silage in a feedlot. You can have an apple orchard and sell all the apples to a retailer or sell them primarily through a U-Pick.

What you decide to grow, at what scale, and the production methods you choose to use depend on your goals, the amount of capital you have to invest, your location and how you plan to market your farm products. The various commodity groups and their contact information are found in [Appendix C](#). These groups may be able to provide assistance in answering questions related to their industry.

2.3.2 Alternative production methods

Organic farming

One production method is organic farming, which restricts

and in some cases prohibits the use of synthetic inputs. Most, if not all, of the above farm commodities can be certified organic. For more information about organic certification and production, contact the organic specialist ([Appendix B](#)) or one of the three following organizations ([Appendix C](#)):

- Atlantic Canada Organic Regional Network (ACORN);
- Organic Agriculture Centre of Canada (OACC);
- Canadian Organic Growers (COG).

An important note for those wishing to use the word “organic” for a product produced and sold in the province: New Brunswick has an organic grade regulation under the New Brunswick Farm Products Commission, which regulates the use of the word “organic” (see [section 8.1.2.2](#)). In simple terms, any New Brunswick products sold in the province that are labelled as organic must be certified in accordance with the Federal Organic Products Regulations and the Canadian Organic Standards. To keep its organic status, a product needs to be certified yearly by an accredited organic certification agency. For a list of certified organic agencies, contact ACORN ([Appendix C](#)) or the organic and vegetable specialist with the Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries ([Appendix section 8.1.2.2](#)).

2.3.3 Compatible income opportunities

Woodlots on the farm

Forests cover 85 per cent of New Brunswick, and woodlands often make up a significant portion of New Brunswick farms. Private forests play a vital role in our economy, environment and society. They provide many traditional forest products such as firewood, pulpwood, hardwood and softwood lumber. They also offer opportunities in non-timber products such as maple syrup, Christmas trees, wild berry jams and jellies, medicinals, decoratives, nature enjoyment as well as recreation and wildlife habitat. For more information about New Brunswick forests, several sources are available: the Department of Energy and Resource Development, the New Brunswick Federation of Woodlot Owners, or the forest products marketing board in your area. (see [Appendix C](#) for contact information).

Christmas trees

Growing Christmas trees is another potential source of income for farmers. (see [Section 4.3.3](#) for more information).

2.3.4 Value-added opportunities

Think about adding value

One way that farmers can increase their profits is by adding value to their farm product. You can turn milk into cheese, pork into sausages, wool into sweaters, or small fruit into jam. There are a number of small-scale processors of farm

products throughout the province.

However, BEFORE you begin production of value-added products, be sure to contact the provincial Department of Health and the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) for any food safety regulations and food premises licences that may be required. (see [Section 8.4](#) for details on provincial regulations). The Department of Health can provide guidance on CFIA requirements, if any.



2.4 Develop your business plan

Now that you have completed First Steps, it is time to put together a business plan based on your best estimates. Essential elements of a business plan include, but are not limited to, the following items:

- A self-assessment of your skills, strengths and weaknesses.
- A sales and marketing plan.
 - What and how much you will sell during the next five years.
 - Identification of your markets.
- A projection of your profit and loss (P&L).
- A cash flow projection (different from your P&L projection) that includes:
 - Capital needed for equipment and infrastructure purchases.
 - Operating capital to cover financial needs until cash flow from operations starts coming in.
- Labour needs and how they will be fulfilled.

In developing your business plan it is important to make it as realistic as possible. It is recommended that professional advice be sought at this stage of your plan. This could be from other successful farmers, the Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries, farm business consultants or accountants trained in assisting in the development of a business plans.

3. Essentials of farming

3.1 Markets

After you have evaluated First Steps (Section 2), it is vital that you ensure there is a market for your product and that you understand some basics about the markets and related regulations that may apply to you. Some of the basics are listed below. It is recommended that you contact the commodity organization of your chosen area of production to discuss details more fully.



Certain products can only be sold within the province, while others can be sold inter-provincially and internationally. Some products can only be sold at the farmgate or at farmers' markets, while others can be sold in supermarkets.

There are five general categories of products. The following section gives an overview of the categories and some of the products that fit in each.

Products that can be sold without a licence or permit IF sold directly to the consumer:

- Ungraded eggs produced by a non-quota producer who is in compliance with the applicable regulations regarding the maximum number of laying hens (199) etc.;
- Jams and jellies.

Products that can be sold anywhere in the province without a licence or permit:

- Flowers;
- Honey;
- Maple syrup.

Products that can be sold in the province, but must be prepared and/or processed in a provincially licensed and inspected facility:

- Meat products;
- Dairy products;
- Baked goods – these may be sold inter-provincially as well;
- Value-added products (in general);
- Processed vegetables;
- Processed fruit.

Products that can be sold outside of the province but must be processed in a federally licensed and inspected facility:

- Meat and dairy products.

Products that may be sold within and outside the province without a licence or permit:

- All fresh fruit and vegetables.

NOTE: These are subject to the federal and provincial fresh fruit and vegetable regulations. These regulations deal primarily with the grades, labelling and packaging requirements.

If the commodity you are interested in is not listed here, check with the association related to the commodity of your choice found in [Appendix C](#).

3.2 Land

There are many means of obtaining land for farming and a variety of ways to finance these transactions. Listed below are some of the options available.

Finding farm land:

- Through the NB Agri Start website Farm Land Inventory Database
<https://www.agridepartnb.ca/repertoire-terres>
- Through a real estate broker.
- Through the various options available on the Internet (Kijiji, classified advertisements, etc.).
- Through advertisements in the local newspapers and

various trade journals (*Farm Focus*, *Rural Delivery*).

- By contacting land owners directly.
- By talking with the Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries business growth. (see [Appendix B](#)).
- By talking with lending institutions.

NOTE: Land must be suitable for the production desired. Poor land may affect your success.



Some options for financing the acquisition or use of the land:

- leasing or renting with or without an option to purchase;
- sweat equity (working for a number of years for a percentage of ownership);
- owner financing;
- if hay is being harvested, a fixed price per bale could be the rental fee;
- if using the land for pasture, a potential option is to pay an amount per animal per day using the land;
- on lands no longer being farmed, offers could include no rent in exchange for:
 - caring for the land to include fencing, liming, composting, applying manure, fertilizers, intensive pasture management, reseeding, ditching maintenance, even drain tiling as needed;
 - depending on how much care of the land is offered, make sure the “renter” has a multi-year contract. The more services offered to the land owner, the longer the contract should be;
- offering to pay for the taxes on the land.

If you decide to buy land, especially undeveloped land, ensure there are no bylaws, regulations or other limitations that will restrict use of the land for agriculture.

It is also important to know if the land is registered under the Farm Land Identification Program (FLIP). https://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/services/services_renderer.14296.Farm_Land_Identification_Program_.html

If it is, it needs to be understood if the seller will be paying off the deferred taxes and associated interest, or if the purchaser will assume this liability. If the purchaser intends to continue farming, the deferred taxes and associated interest do not have to be paid, but they will still be a liability. This needs to be clear in a sales agreement. agreement. (see [Section 8.1.3](#) for more details).

Important questions to ask your realtor or real estate agent:

1. Do they have experience in selling agricultural land and farm operations?
2. Do they understand the FLIP?
3. Do they have the capacity to value the farm operation as business or just the land and buildings?
4. Do they charge commission on just the land and buildings or do they also charge commission on the value of the business, licences or quota if involved in the sale?

Important questions to ask your lawyer:

1. Do they understand FLIP in order to advise you about the options available to you?
2. If you are planning on having livestock on the farm, do they understand the *Livestock Operations Act* so they can advise you on your rights and obligations in this matter?

Field staff at the Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries, and/or the soil specialist, may assist in the evaluation of land prior to your purchase to assess its suitability for your plans. It is very important that the quality of land matches the agricultural activity planned.

Land can also be purchased by the Agricultural Development Board and leased to eligible farmers for six years, at which time it must be purchased. This can help in managing cash flow in the start-up years. (see [Section 5.1](#) for details).

Leasing Crown land is a possibility depending on location. About 50 per cent of New Brunswick land, which is mostly timber, is owned by the Crown. The Crown leases about 60,000 acres for agricultural activities, primarily maple syrup, blueberries, cranberries and community pastures. See [Section 5.1.5](#) and the following link: www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/10/agriculture.html.

A program was introduced in 2014 to lease Crown land for blueberry production. Details are at: <http://www2.gnb.ca/content/dam/gnb/Departments/10/pdf/Agriculture/CrownLandLeaseAllocationProcessWildBlueberries.pdf>.

3.2.1 Maps

Maps can be a useful tool in finding suitable lands. The Department has established new interactive maps to help prospective farmers begin to investigate areas and properties that may be favourable to certain crops.

The map is intended as a guide for both prospective new entrants and existing farmers looking for insight into where to establish specific crops and where to pursue further research and investigation.

Data including growing degree days, soil drainage, slope and frost risk were used to develop the maps. The maps also provide access to other useful information, including the property size and tax assessments for land.

Please note that the interactive map serves as a guide only. Each potential site should be individually inspected by a knowledgeable person to insure that the site meets all requirements for the intended crop.
<https://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/10/agriculture/content/agriculture-suitability.html>

3.3 Equipment

There are a number of agricultural equipment dealers in New Brunswick that sell new and used equipment. A significant quantity of used farm machinery is sold through online classified sites such as www.kijiji.ca, www.ironsearch.com and www.agriculturesearch.com, or in the classifieds in farm periodicals. (see [Appendix D](#)).

There are a number of farm supply stores across the province that sell animal feed and agricultural equipment, such as fencing equipment and animal feeders. Check your local Yellow Pages for listings under Farm Equipment, Farm Supplies and Feed Dealers.



3.4 Labour

Finding skilled and unskilled farm workers can be a challenge. Some sector organizations, such as Potatoes NB, offer help during peak harvest times.

Advertising for farm help can be done via many avenues today (e.g., the Internet Facebook, Kijiji, job bank listings, local newspapers, radio and television).

The Canadian Agricultural Human Resources Council (CAHRC) is an excellent resource for the new or experienced farmer looking for assistance in finding help or receiving training in human resources and other related topics. It can be contacted at 1-866-430-7457 (toll-free) or at: www.cahrc-ccrha.ca.



3.4.1 Temporary foreign workers

Hiring temporary foreign workers is another possibility that some farmers use, particularly for seasonal needs. New Brunswick has developed an employer guide to help employers navigate through this process. It is at:

www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/post-secondary_education_training_and_labour/People/content/EmploymentStandards/ForeignWorkerRegistry.html. For more information on temporary and immigrant workers view [Appendix E](#).

3.5 Training

The Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries offers a variety of training opportunities that are generally commodity specific. Commodity organizations, in turn, inform their members of such opportunities.

Other training courses are offered by the community colleges of New Brunswick in certain specialized areas such as pesticide training.

The New Brunswick Soil and Crop Improvement Association (NBSCIA) offers a number of one-day training seminars throughout the year.

For longer-term training, the Dalhousie University Faculty of Agriculture (formerly the Nova Scotia Agricultural College) offers a number of programs, including a Diploma in Enterprise Management and a Bachelor of Technology, in addition to its four-year Bachelor of Science in Agriculture program. For more information, visit www.dal.ca/agriculture or call 902-893-6600.

The Centre for Continuing and Distance Education operated by Dalhousie University offers a variety of courses online and in class that may be of interest to beginning farmers. These courses include Exploring the Small Farm Dream, Tractor Safety, the Modern Shepherd, and a number of courses on organic farming. For more information, contact the Centre for Continuing and Distance Education at 902-893-6666 or visit <https://www.dal.ca/faculty/agriculture/extended-learning/programs-courses.html>.

Opportunities for agricultural training in French are available at the following universities and colleges:

- Université Laval
Quebec City, Quebec
418-656-2131
www2.ulaval.ca
- Institut de technologie agroalimentaire has two campuses:
 - La Pocatière, Quebec
418-856-1110
 - St Hyacinthe, Quebec
450-778-6504

- Several CEGEPs in Quebec also offer opportunities in post-secondary education in agriculture.
- Collège communautaire du Nouveau-Brunswick (CCNB) has five campuses around the province. Its website is: www.ccnb.nb.ca

Organic apprenticeship and mentoring programs:

There is programs offered or administered by the Atlantic Canada Organic Regional Network (ACORN): 1-866-322-2676 (toll-free).

SOIL Apprenticeship Program: Stewards of Irreplaceable Land (SOIL) is the only national farm apprenticeship program in Canada, with more than 75 farms participating. SOIL promotes apprenticeships which transfer lasting knowledge to both the farmer and apprentice. To access application forms and to view a full listing of farms offering apprenticeship opportunities, visit: www.soilapprenticeships.com.

For a comprehensive directory of agricultural training opportunities across Canada, see the website www.agritalent.ca or call the Canadian Agricultural Human Resource Council at 1-866-430-7457 (toll-free).



4. Commodity profiles

New Brunswick agriculture is a diverse industry with more than 30 commodities being produced. Many producers are engaged in more than one sector and many sectors have sub-sectors within their group. For statistical details about all the agriculture sectors, producer numbers and farmgate values, see [Appendix A](#).

Important notes for all new agricultural producers to New Brunswick

Some sectors require registration with their commodity boards, and some require a levy or quota to produce and/or sell the product. It is important to check with your commodity to see what is required before you start production. Currently (2020), all supply-managed commodities (dairy, eggs, chicken, turkey), potatoes, apples, beef, hogs, blueberries and cranberries require levies to be paid to their respective associations.

4.1 Livestock

Important notes for potential livestock producers

3. If you are interested in having livestock on your farm, or are interested in purchasing a livestock operation, it is important that you fully understand the *Livestock Operations Act* and its potential impact on how you can set up your operation. The Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries staff can help you learn about this. A synopsis of the act and its requirements can be found in [Section 8.1.1](#). It is important to know that the act applies to most agricultural livestock, including mink, chickens and turkeys. Horses, llama, alpacas, ducks and geese are excluded. Further information on the LOA is at <http://laws.gnb.ca/en/showfulldoc/cs/L-11.01//20140916>.
4. Meat sold in New Brunswick must be slaughtered, cut and wrapped at either a provincially inspected abattoir or a federally inspected abattoir. Meat produced in New Brunswick, but sold outside the province, must be slaughtered, cut and wrapped at a federally registered abattoir. There are about 30 provincially inspected abattoirs throughout New Brunswick and two federally inspected poultry abattoirs in the northwestern corner of the province.
5. Production of milk by animals, including but not limited to, cows, goats and sheep, are subject to the milk quality regulations. (see [Section 8.1.2.1](#) for more details and a link to these regulations).
6. Bio-security measures on the farm are of growing importance to the livestock sector. Each commodity organization has its own best management practices. It is important that you understand what they are.
7. The National Farm Animal Care Council has developed codes of practices for the welfare of animals. These excellent resources are at www.nfacc.ca/codes-of-practice.
8. The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) has recommended codes of practice for the care and handling of farm animals. Information about these codes of practice is on the CFIA website www.inspection.gc.ca.
9. Movement of live animals across international borders and some provincial borders may require permits or some sort of health inspection reports from CFIA.
10. In general, all livestock sectors will require sufficient land base to meet nutrient management requirements for the disposal of manure.

4.1.1 Dairy

What do you need to produce cow's milk in New Brunswick?

- A licence from the New Brunswick Farm Products Commission to produce and sell cow's milk.
- Dairy cattle and young replacement stock.
- Quota sufficient to match daily production expectations (87 kg of butter fat/farm [2016] is the provincial average). A minimum of 10 kg is required to ship milk as a licensed producer. This quota is purchased through the Dairy Farmers of New Brunswick (DFNB), which may not always have quota available.
- Adherence to the milk quality regulations. (see [Section 8.1.2.1](#)).
- An all-weather barn of sufficient size to house all the cattle.
- Land for spreading manure, pasturing and producing grain and forage (unless grain and forage will be exclusively purchased).
- Access to storage structures and equipment for producing and storing sufficient grain and forage to meet the cattle's nutritional requirements throughout the year.

- A manure storage area with sufficient capacity for at least seven months and which meets New Brunswick environmental regulations preventing surface water and ground water contamination.
- Approved milking equipment, including a bulk storage tank.



There are about 200 dairy farms in the province with milking herds ranging in size from 15 to 420 head, plus about the same number of young stock. Dairy farming is one of the more stable farm commodities in New Brunswick due to the supply management system. However, it can be difficult for new farmers to enter the industry because of the cost to purchase quota, currently (2016) capped at \$24,000 per kg. The infrastructure and equipment investment costs are also higher for dairy farmers than for other types of less intensive farms. DFNB has developed a New Entrant Program to help two successful applicants each year with a quota loan. The details of this program are available from DFNB. (see [Appendix C](#) for contact details).

Farmers can process their own milk into cheese, yogurt, and other dairy products; however, this requires a separate dairy plant, which must be licensed and meet provincial regulations and food safety standards under the *Public Health Act*. Should fluid milk be processed, an additional milk dealers licence must be obtained from the New Brunswick Farm Products Commission.



Dairy cattle can be kept to produce milk or other dairy products for personal consumption without the need for a quota. Raw milk and other raw milk dairy products cannot be sold or given away.

Raw milk cheese may be sold if it is from a provincially licensed plant and meets Department of Health regulations.

4.1.2 Poultry

What do you need to be a poultry producer in New Brunswick?

The poultry industry is highly regulated and prospective poultry producers should contact the appropriate commodity association for a complete list of regulations. (see [Appendix C](#) for contact details).

4.1.2.1 Eggs



What do you need to be an egg producer in New Brunswick?

- For conventional layer chickens, a quota and a licence are required from the Egg Farmers of New Brunswick.
- No licence is required to keep 199 birds or fewer at any time. You can produce eggs for your personal consumption or to sell eggs directly to consumers. However, if the eggs are sold anywhere but directly to the consumer, which includes farm market sales at the farm, they must be inspected at a federally inspected and registered egg-grading station. "Cracks" or "cracked eggs" cannot be sold directly to the public from the farm gate. When selling eggs direct to the consumer egg cartons that have grade labels cannot be reused.
- For conventional poultry, an all-weather, bio-secure barn.
- For free-range poultry, a coop that provides protection from the elements and protection from predators is advised.
- A source of feed and water.
- A source of chicks or pullets.
- An identified egg grading station and or identified markets.

All quota is held by the commercial egg producers located throughout the province, with an average of 30,000 layers per farm.

Egg quota may be obtained through a private arrangement with a current quota holder, subject to approval by the Egg Farmers of New Brunswick or through a provincial quota exchange when a producer decides to sell his or her quota. Occasionally, small amounts of quota have been granted to new entrants through a lottery type of selection.

4.1.2.2 Broilers

What do you need to be a chicken producer in New Brunswick?

- For conventional broiler production, a quota and a licence are required from the Chicken Farmers of New Brunswick.
- No licence is required to raise 200 meat birds or fewer per year.
- For conventional poultry, an all-weather, bio-secure barn.
- For free-range poultry, a coop that provides protection from the elements and protection from predators is advised.
- A source of feed and water.
- A source of chicks or pullets.
- An identified processor or identified markets.

Broiler quota may be obtained through a private arrangement with a quota holder, subject to approval by the Chicken Farmers of New Brunswick or through a provincial quota exchange when a producer decides to sell his or her quota. Occasionally, small amounts of quota have been granted to new entrants through a lottery type of selection.

4.1.2.3 Turkey

What do you need to be a turkey producer in New Brunswick?

- For conventional turkey production, a quota and a licence are required from the Turkey Farmers of New Brunswick.
- No licence is required to raise 25 or fewer turkeys per year.
- For conventional poultry, an all-weather, bio-secure barn.
- For free-range poultry, a coop that provides protection from the elements and protection from predators is advised.
- A source of feed and water.
- A source of poults.
- An identified processor or identified markets.

Turkey quota may be obtained through a private arrangement with a quota holder, subject to approval by the Turkey Farmers of New Brunswick or through a provincial quota exchange when a producer decides to sell his or her quota. Occasionally, small amounts of quota have been granted to new entrants through a lottery type of selection.

4.1.2.4 Other poultry

There are no regulations or quota requirements governing the production of other types of poultry, such as ducks, geese and quail. In the case where these other poultry are raised for meat and for sale to the public, they must be killed and dressed at an inspected abattoir.

4.1.2.5 Hatchery

There are two commercial hatchery operators in New Brunswick. They supply egg producers and broiler producers. There is no quota required for hatcheries.

4.1.3 Beef

What do you need to produce beef in New Brunswick?



- About one acre of pasture per cow.
- Fencing to keep animals contained.
- A way of storing forage for the winter.
- A barn or shed to provide rudimentary shelter for the animals during inclement weather.
- Enough clean water for the animals' size and life stage, and the season (larger cattle require more water than smaller ones, lactating cows require more water than non-lactating cows, and all cattle require more water in hot weather than cold weather).
- A market for calves, finished cattle or beef.

The price of finished beef cattle fluctuates on a regular basis. A number of producers have carved out niche markets, selling directly to restaurants and consumers. The beef industry is not heavily regulated, and the initial

investment costs are relatively low in terms of infrastructure and equipment, especially if you are able to hire a custom machine operator to make your hay or silage for winter feed. (For more information on the beef industry, contact the New Brunswick Cattle Producers, see [Appendix C](#)).

4.1.4 Swine

What do you need to be a swine farmer in New Brunswick?

- Pigs – your own breeding stock or a source of weaned piglets.
- An all-weather barn large enough for the number of pigs you have.
- A source of feed and water.
- A land base large enough to dispose of the manure produced by the pigs in an environmentally responsible manner that complies with New Brunswick's environmental regulations.

Swine producers have access to several market opportunities for their hogs, and should contact Porc NB Pork to discuss their options. Canada's swine industry faced extreme difficulties and a significant decline in the number of producers during the past few years. A number of swine farmers have developed niche markets for their meat products, including sausage and bacon. Pork products must be processed in a licensed facility that meets provincial food safety regulations.

Most pigs are shipped as weaners, with only a few farrow to finishing operations still operating in the province.

4.1.5 Sheep

What do you need to be a sheep farmer in New Brunswick?

- Sheep – a breed specific for the production purpose.
- About one-fifth of an acre of pasture per mature animal.
- A way of storing forage and feed for the winter (one-half ton of hay and 120 pounds of grain per ewe).
- A barn or shed to provide rudimentary shelter for the animals during inclement weather (a draft-free barn is needed for winter lambing).
- A means of providing the sheep with around eight litres of clean drinking water per sheep per day.
- Fences to keep the sheep from roaming.
- Protection from predators; different livestock have been used for predator control including guard dogs, llama and donkeys.
- A market for lambs, mutton or breeding stock (rams and ewes) and a market for wool.
- If sheep's milk is processed into cheese or other dairy products, you must obtain a licence from the Department

of Health. For details, contact your local agri-food inspector at the Department of Health.

- Adherence to the milk quality regulations. ([Section 8.1.2.1](#)).



The sheep industry has experienced significant growth in recent years as consumers rediscover a taste for lamb. Immigrants to New Brunswick have also begun to seek out lamb and mutton. New Brunswick has favourable conditions for raising sheep, and the required investment in infrastructure and equipment is relatively low.

It is important to note that Sheep are vulnerable to difficulties with parasites, disease and predators and good planning and management to avoid these difficulties is recommended.

Many sheep farmers sell lamb to slaughter plants in Nova Scotia or directly to consumers at one of the province's many farmers' markets. Sheep farmers have the option of shearing their sheep or hiring a sheep shearer.

New Brunswick is fortunate to have a woolen mill in the Harvey Station area that buys local wool from producers.

4.1.6 Goats

What do you need to be a goat farmer in New Brunswick?

- Goats – a breed specific for the production purpose.
- About one-fifth of an acre of pasture per mature goat.
- A way of storing forage for the winter.
- Fencing to keep animals from roaming.
- A barn or shed to provide shelter for the animals during inclement weather.
- A means of providing the goats with around eight litres of clean drinking water per goat per day.
- Predator control if goats are left outside in the summer to graze.
- A market for goat meat, goat milk and other dairy products and/or goat fibre.

- If goats milk is processed into cheese you must pass a Department of Health inspection, then obtain a licence from the Farm Products Commission.
- Adherence to the milk quality regulations. (Section 8.1.2.1).



Goats are enjoyable animals, easy to handle and transport, and relatively inexpensive to purchase, feed and house. There are only one or two goat operations that could be considered as commercial operations in the province. Goat's milk is not supply-managed, so it is less costly to start a commercial goat dairy farm than a cow dairy farm. Dairy goat production, especially pasture-based production, offers the opportunity for sustainable diversity on a small farm (Coffey et al., 2004).

4.2 Crops

Important considerations

Many farmers have added value to the crops they produce to increase their returns from the marketplace.

It is important before investing in processing or packaging food products that the you consult with the Department of Health. Various regulations and licences apply to certain products.

Similarly, selling products from the farm at farmers' markets may require certain permits or licences. A few moments spent with the Department of Health may save hours of heartache later on, simply by understanding in advance what is required.

The federal *Canada Agricultural Products Act* and New Brunswick's *Natural Products Act* have regulations dealing with the sale of fresh fruit and vegetables. These regulations deal with grades, standards, labels and packaging requirements both for intra- and inter-provincial trade.

Information about the federal regulations is at http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/C.R.C.,_c._285/ and the provincial regulations: <http://laws.gnb.ca/en/BROWSECHAPTER?listregulations=N-1.2&letter=N#N-1.2>.

4.2.1 Potatoes

What do you need to be a potato farmer in New Brunswick?

- Availability of crop land, depending on types of potatoes grown (seed or table stock) and enough acreage for proper rotation.
- Labour available for planting, harvest and grading.
- Access to land preparation, seeding, pest control and harvesting equipment.
- A market – Many growers have contracts with the processors in New Brunswick. It cannot be assumed that non-contracted potatoes will be purchased by them.



New Brunswick is a great place to grow potatoes and has the fourth largest acreage in Canada and is one of the largest commodities in New Brunswick in terms of farmgate cash receipts. Our soils are ideally suited to growing potatoes. There are many things to consider before you begin growing potatoes such as the type of potatoes and the market. The three main potato markets are for:

- Seed;
- Table stock;
- Processing.

All three markets have different production requirements. You must take time to learn about the three sectors before starting to grow potatoes.

Setting up a commercial potato business can be very expensive. Specialized equipment for planting, hilling, spraying and harvesting as well as a warehouse for storage are required. Access to quality land is also essential and not available in all areas of New Brunswick. Using quality seed potatoes is of the utmost importance to ensure a quality crop and to meet regulatory requirements.



Potato plants are targeted by a number of serious pests and diseases, so you must take care when growing the crop to ensure that it remains healthy.

At the Potato Development Centre, 39 Barker Lane in Wicklow, NB, a team of sector specialists are available to provide expertise and training on soil fertility, pest and disease management and rotational crops. Consultation on the regulatory requirements as well as on the best management practices for potato production and potato storage is also available.

Opportunities in the potato sector:

Although New Brunswick is the home of the “French Fry Capital of the World” (Florenceville-Bristol), one struggles to find new opportunities in this mature sector. It is highly recommended that new entrants to farming secure sales contracts for the potatoes produced on their farms; either with the region’s potato processors or fresh packers. Since these customers deal in large volumes, a first-time potato producer may not have access to the required amounts of land, machinery or storage, therefore, may want to focus on the fresh local market (e.g., farmers’ markets).

Information and promotional materials are at

www.potatoesnb.com/

and at

www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/10/agriculture/content/crops/potatoes.html

4.2.2 Tree fruit

What do you need to be a tree fruit farmer in New Brunswick?

- An existing orchard or suitable soil of sufficient depth, drainage and location that lends itself to tree fruit production.
- Varieties that are suited to the local climate and are marketable.
- An understanding of soils, fertility, and plant health.

- Sufficient employees for labour-intensive tasks (e.g., pruning and harvest).
- Market demand for your produce through a retail store, U-Pick operation or a wholesale buyer to store and sell your fruit.

The commercial tree fruit industry in New Brunswick is concentrated in the central and southeast regions because of more suitable climate and soils. Tree varieties, rootstocks and growing systems (trellis versus free standing) must be adapted to each site. Potential orchards or new orchard sites must be thoroughly investigated prior to entering tree fruit production. There is limited commercial production of pears, peaches, cherries and plums due to winter hardiness and productivity issues, which is also true for many apple varieties.

The primary tree fruit produced in New Brunswick is apples, with annual production of approx. 200,000 bushels (3.8 million kgs).

More than 30 apple varieties are grown commercially; however the main varieties are Cortland, Honeycrisp, McIntosh and Paula Red. Growers are developing more value-added products for direct sale such as sweet and hard cider, wines, pies and pastries. Agri-tourism adds value by attracting more consumers direct to the farm.



The cost to establish a new, high-density orchard can exceed \$62,000 per ha (\$25,000 per acre). Tree fruit production, as with many agriculture enterprises, requires a high degree of skill and knowledge in technical production and business management. Apples and tree fruit are high-value commodities grown around the world in a very competitive marketplace. Producers must be able to manage many factors well, including pest and disease pressures, to ensure consistent yields of high-quality fruit at a competitive price.

4.2.3 Small fruit

What do you need to grow small fruits in New Brunswick?

- The appropriate land for your crop.
- Specialized equipment.
- Planting stock (except for low bush blueberries).
- Labour available at harvest time.
- A market.

4.2.3.1 Blueberries

Low bush or wild blueberries are not planted; rather the production of wild native plants is managed. Therefore, if wild native plants are not already present, land cannot be developed for wild blueberries. Blueberries (wild and cultivated) require a low soil pH (4.0 - 5.5).



The wild blueberry sector is among the top six commodities in New Brunswick on a farmgate sales basis (\$20.8 million in 2018). The capacity to process wild blueberries has expanded substantially in New Brunswick recently. A significant percentage of wild blueberries are grown on Crown land leased to farmers, with additional land being dedicated for more production.

Processing and handling of blueberries take place at several facilities located around the province. Fresh and value-added on farm account for about one and a half to two percent of the wild blueberry production.

4.2.3.2 Strawberries and raspberries

Strawberries rank as the second most valuable small fruit crop, next to blueberries, in terms of farm cash receipts. They, like raspberries, require a higher pH soil (in the range of 5.5 – 6.5) and need a well-drained soil with a high sand content. They also need a certain amount of land for rotation to prevent disease and insect accumulation as well as a location that is accessible to markets. These crops also require irrigation.



Strawberries and raspberries are a very popular crop for U-Picks, especially near populated areas. These two crops, together with vegetables, yield a high rate of return per acre and are considered a good entry point for new entrants to get into agriculture, with a minimum investment required.

4.2.3.3 Cranberries

Cranberries are mainly grown in highly-engineered beds with ditches and dikes designed to control the water table. Irrigation systems are used to meet the water needs of the crop and for frost protection. Cranberry beds must be located near significant amounts of sand. Cranberries, as with wild blueberries, require a low soil pH (4.0 - 5.5).

Because there are limited direct markets for this crop, growers are leaning toward higher acreages to achieve economy of scale. The cost to develop a cranberry operation ranges between \$40,000 and \$50,000 per acre.



Before building a cranberry bed, you should consult with the departments of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries and Environment and Local Government because there are additional requirements due to the nature and location of cranberry beds.

4.2.3.4 Other small fruits

There is also some interest in the commercial production and/or wild harvesting of berry species with high nutrient content such as black currants, haskap and sea buckthorn. Good agronomic data for growing these crops under our conditions is limited as there has been little research on these crops carried out locally.

Furthermore, unless you have a buyer who brokers your fruit to reliable clients at a reasonable price, there will be a need to invest in educating potential clients about the value of these fruits and what can be done with them.

4.2.4 Vegetables

What do you need to be a vegetable farmer in New Brunswick?

- Availability of well-drained and fertile crop land, with the amount of land required dependent on the type of vegetable farming (e.g., a large-scale farm versus a market garden).
- Quality seeds or transplants.
- Labour available for planting, weeding and harvesting.
- Access to land preparation, seeding, pest control, harvesting equipment and possibly a transplanting greenhouse.
- Adequate storage.
- A market.
- Access to irrigation.

Despite a relatively short growing season, New Brunswick is a great place to grow most vegetables.

A number of vegetable farmers sell their production to wholesalers, while most are small-scale farmers who tend relatively few acres and sell directly to consumers through farmers' markets, roadside stands and U-Picks, and through Community Supported Agriculture (CSA).

Vegetable farms are among the most diverse operations in the province:

- the initial investment costs can be low (except for heated greenhouses and irrigation if needed);
- there are no licences or regulations involved in production and marketing;
- the potential revenue per acre can be relatively high compared with other crops;

- it is easy to start small and gradually expand as a customer base develops.



4.2.5 Grain and oilseed crops

What do you need to be a grain farmer in New Brunswick?

- Arable land with minimal production limitations due to drainage, slope, climate, pests and adverse soil properties such as pH and stones.
- Access to land preparation, seeding, pest control, harvesting and grain handling equipment, through ownership, rental or hire of custom operators.
- A plan for producing and marketing grain crops.
- Storage facilities for the grain, unless sold at time of harvest.

Historically, grain was produced in New Brunswick for livestock feed, either for on-farm use and for sale to other farms in Atlantic Canada. In recent years, grains have been produced as cash crops for sale directly to livestock farms or to livestock feed manufacturers who ship throughout the Atlantic region. Grain and oilseed crops play an important role in farm profitability either as a cash crop, through their role as a rotational crop or when used on-farm in livestock rations. The majority of grains and oilseeds continue to be produced largely in rotation with potatoes as cash crops or for on-farm use by livestock operations. A small portion is used directly for human consumption.

Higher yielding crops such as corn or higher value crops such as soybeans have been displacing the traditional cereal crops of barley, wheat and oats. Improvements in corn and soybean genetics continue to improve the adaptability of these crops to grow in new areas of the province. Available markets outside the province exist for soybean, canola, malt barley and milling oats; however, distance to market eats into revenues. Adequate handling and drying facilities exist in most areas of the province.

The availability of these facilities aids in crop harvest timeliness and reduces the amount of on-farm storage requirements.

When grown in rotation with potatoes, annual grains provide for a break in disease and insect pest cycles as well as aid in improving soil quality. Grains grown on potato farms allow for the use of existing equipment and facilities and reduce the investment that would be required in a start-up grain operation.

Grain production often requires substantial investments in land and equipment, but grain production can be started with lower levels of capital if there is access to leased land and custom operators.

New Brunswick's diverse climate and soil types allow a wide range of grains and oilseeds to be grown. In addition to the major crops of barley, oats, wheat and corn, soybeans and canola are now grown in significant quantities. Other cereals and oilseeds that have been grown successfully on a small scale include winter rye, triticale, sunflower, flaxseed, rapeseed, camelina, lupins and field peas.



4.2.6 Grapes

What do you need to produce wine in New Brunswick?

- Deep, well-drained soil with a south-facing slope in a sheltered location.
- Vines of grape cultivars that are in demand on the market and suited to your site and climate.
- Vine trellises.
- A licensed wine making facility, either owned or contract packed by an existing producer.

The wine industry has potential for future expansion as New Brunswick vintners are earning a reputation for winning national and international awards.

Wine grape production is a highly specialized industry. It is imperative that growers, unfamiliar with vineyards

conduct thorough research on the production and marketing of wine grapes before making any business decisions.



Many of the wine producers in New Brunswick use other locally produced fruits to add to their line of products. Some of the more popular non-grape wines include blueberries, cranberries, pears, strawberries and apples as well as a combination of these. Many of these wines have won prestigious awards.

Certain conditions and licences are required to become a wine producer. Minimum acreage is required, and a licence must be obtained from NB Liquor before starting to produce or sell wine, beer or cider containing alcohol.

It is advised to contact either the Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries or NB Liquor to become informed about the various requirements for operating in this sector. Table grapes also grow well under New Brunswick conditions.

4.3 Specialty farm operations

4.3.1 Greenhouse/nursery

A wide array of products is produced in the greenhouse and nursery sectors. Crops include vegetables, flowers, annuals, perennials, turf, shrubs and trees of many descriptions and varieties.

Many growers market their crops directly to the consumer through retail garden centres. A few growers have developed extensive wholesale export markets to sell products to other provinces and countries. Greenhouse plants are one of the top five agricultural commodities in New Brunswick in terms of farmgate sales. The export of plant products requires a thorough knowledge of trade regulations and agencies (e.g., Canadian Food Inspection Agency CFIA and Health Canada) to permit complex cross border sales to happen efficiently.



Greenhouse and nursery crop production, like many agriculture enterprises, requires a high degree of skill and knowledge in technical production and business management. Energy costs are a major cost to consider for growing crops through the winter. Greenhouse and nursery plants are high-value commodities grown around the world in a very competitive marketplace. Producers must be able to manage many factors well to ensure consistent yields of high-quality plants at a competitive price.

4.3.2 Beekeeping

What do you need to keep honey bees in New Brunswick?

- Annual Registration of beekeeper and apiary. This is a legal requirement under the *Apiary Inspection Act*.
- Colonies (a honey bee import permit issued by NBDAAF is required if honey bee colonies, packages, nucleus colonies or queens are to be obtained from outside the province within Canada). Honey bees from other countries are not imported directly into NB. Honey bees imported from approved countries require a federal import to enter Canada.).
- Protective clothing.
- Access to land with unsprayed flowering plants suitable for bees.
- Market for honey and beeswax and/or a market for bee pollination services.



Keeping honey bees in New Brunswick on a small-scale or part-time basis is an excellent way to gain experience and knowledge with a relatively small investment. Many of today's larger beekeepers started small and expanded over time to a commercial scale. Many landowners are willing to have beehives on their property. In New Brunswick, beekeeping is a production and a service-based industry.

The beekeeping sector provides essential pollination services to blueberries and other crops, accounting for nearly two-thirds of the industry's income. In 2018, about 10,000 colonies from New Brunswick were used for wild blueberry pollination alone. An additional 17,695 colonies were brought in from other provinces to meet demand.

Continued development of the wild blueberry and cranberry industries in New Brunswick will create an even greater demand for colonies for pollination.

4.3.3 Christmas trees

Christmas tree production provides alternative or additional opportunities for farmers to grow cash crops.

It takes six to eight years to raise a tree to market size. The strength of export sales to the United States depends on the strength of the Canadian dollar and the number of trees available in any given year. There are also good opportunities for local sales for the farmer.

The Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries does not have dedicated extension personnel to help with this crop, but will arrange for consultation with personnel from neighbouring provinces or other producers.

4.3.4 Fur (mink, fox)

What do you need to be a fur farmer in New Brunswick?

- A site that meets the setback requirements in the *Livestock Operations Act*.
- Pens and cages built in accordance with the *Code of Practice for the Care and Handling of Mink* and strict bio-security systems.
- Disease free breeding stock.
- A source of reputable special mink feed and water.
- An arrangement with a pelting facility to process the pelts and an arrangement with a fur auction house to sell the pelts or a private contract with a pelt buyer.

Preventing and/or managing Aleutian Disease is vital for mink production.

4.3.5 Maple syrup

New Brunswick ranks third in the world in maple syrup production, behind Quebec and Vermont. It is an industry which has seen substantial growth during the past decade with significant opportunity for further growth. Much of this growth has occurred on Crown land, which is leased on a long-term basis from the Department of Energy and Resource Development.



5. Resources available:

5.1 Agricultural Development Board – loan programs

The Agricultural Development Board offers a number of financial programs to eligible candidates. A candidate must meet certain eligibility requirements, submit a business plan and have a certain level of equity. Each program listed below has different eligibility requirements. To learn more, visit

www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/10/agriculture.html.

5.1.1 Agricultural direct loans

Overview

The Agricultural Development Board can provide financial assistance, in the form of loans, to projects that are deemed strategic to provincial agricultural strategies. These loans are designed to complement other sources of lending such as Farm Credit Canada and financial institutions.

Eligibility

- Project must be deemed strategic to provincial agricultural strategies;
- The business plan must show reasonable chances of viability and must demonstrate that a demand exists for the product(s);
- The applicant must have acceptable agricultural knowledge and business skills as well as an acceptable credit history;
- The project must fit with the province's sector strategies (in terms of impact on agricultural land, jobs, export sales, markets, etc.);
- Acceptable security must be provided for the proposed financing; and
- The applicant must show an acceptable amount of equity in the business.

Description

- Direct loans are offered for projects that are considered strategic to the industry, with the objective of complementing other financial lenders.
- Direct loans are amortized for up to 20 years at the provincial interest lending rate.

5.1.2 Livestock Incentive Loan Program

Overview

The department may guarantee loans to financial institutions for farmers purchasing and raising livestock.

Eligibility

- Both full-time and part-time farmers may apply;
- The business plan must show reasonable chances of viability and must demonstrate that a demand exists for the product(s);
- The applicant must have acceptable agricultural knowledge and business skills as well as an acceptable credit history;
- Acceptable security must be provided for the proposed financing; and
- The applicant must invest at least 10 per cent equity in the project.

5.1.3 Loan guarantees for agriculture

Overview

- The Agricultural Development Board can provide loan guarantees to financial institutions, on a portion of a line of credit, for working capital requirements. The guarantees are typically for up to a maximum of 80 per cent of line of credit and usually for up to three years.

Eligibility

- The business plan must show reasonable chances of viability and must demonstrate that a demand exists for the product(s);
- The applicant must have acceptable agricultural knowledge and business skills as well as an acceptable credit history;
- Acceptable security must be provided for the proposed financing; and
- The applicant must show an acceptable amount of equity in the business.

Description

- This program provides a guarantee, to financial institutions, on a portion of a line of credit, for working capital requirements. The guarantee is typically for up to 80 per cent of line of credit and usually for up to three years.

- There is a loan guarantee fee of 1.5 per cent of the amount guaranteed, paid at the beginning of each year.

5.1.4 New Entrant Farmer Loan Program

Overview

The Agricultural Development Board can provide financial assistance, in the form of loans, to persons entering into the agriculture sector. The program is designed to assist in the purchase of a farm and can complement other sources of lending such as Farm Credit Canada and other financial institutions.

Eligibility

- The applicant must have an acceptable combination of 6 years of post-secondary education and work experience on a farming operation;
- The applicant cannot own or have owned a farm, unless it was purchased within the last 12 months;
- The business plan must show reasonable chances of viability and must demonstrate that a demand exists for the product(s);
- The applicant must have acceptable agricultural knowledge and business skills as well as an acceptable credit history; and
- Acceptable security must be provided for the proposed financing.

Description

- Loans of up to 100 per cent of the appraised value of security, to a maximum amount of \$750,000;
- Amortized up to 20 years at provincial lending rate; and
- Payments:
 - During years one to four – interest only;
 - Year five to end of loan – blended payments of interest and principal;
- During first four years of loan, the client may apply for additional loan for expansion or improvement (not exceeding the maximum amount of \$750,000).

5.1.5 New Land Lease Purchase Program

Overview

The Agricultural Development Board can purchase eligible land and lease it to an applicant for up to six years. The applicant agrees to purchase the land at the end of the lease.

Eligibility

- The proposed land has not had any agricultural crop produced or harvested during the previous two years, excluding unimproved forage land.

- The business plan must show reasonable chances of viability and must demonstrate that a demand exists for the product(s);
- The applicant must have acceptable agricultural knowledge and business skills as well as an acceptable credit history;
- Acceptable security must be provided for the proposed financing; and
- The applicant must show an acceptable amount of equity in the business.

Description

- Land is purchased by the Agricultural Development Board and then leased for six years;
- Financing of land up to 100 per cent of enhanced value;
- Approved land development work can be part of the lease;
- During years one and two, annual lease payments are deferred (based on the equivalent of the annual provincial lending rate and the lease amount);
- Beginning in year three, annual lease payments are made at the beginning of each year; and,
- Client agrees to purchase the land from the Agricultural Development Board at the end of six years.

5.1.6 Perennial Crop Establishment Loan Program

Overview

The Agricultural Development Board can provide financial assistance, in the form of loans, to persons wishing to establish a perennial crop.

Eligibility

- Perennial crop operations in New Brunswick;
- The business plan must show reasonable chances of viability and must demonstrate that a demand exists for the product(s);
- The applicant must have acceptable agricultural knowledge and business skills as well as an acceptable credit history;
- Acceptable security must be provided for the proposed financing; and
- The applicant must show an acceptable amount of equity in the business.

Description

- Finances perennial crops up to 75 per cent of the enhanced value;
- Amortized up to 10 years at the provincial lending rate;
- No payments during the first five years of the loan;
- Interest is charged and capitalized annually;

- Interest on the outstanding balance is paid annually starting in year six; and
- Loan balance paid at end of term.

5.2 Government financial assistance programs

There are numerous financial assistance programs offered by the Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries. Some are joint federal/provincial programs, some are federal programs administered by the province and some are provincial initiatives only.

For more information about Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries financial assistance programs:

For all the program details, contact information, eligibility and funding details and application forms, visit:
www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/10/agriculture.html.
 Under Industry Programs, select Agriculture to find links to all programs. With a click on any program, you will find all pertinent information.

Additional resources may be available for new entrants under some of the programs administered by the Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries.

These programs are subject to change depending on federal-provincial agreements and changes to annual budgets.

5.3 Other potential financial resources

Many businesses fail, especially in the first five years of operation, due to being under-capitalized or not having enough financial resources. It is essential that financial forecasts be made as realistic as possible. It is highly recommended to seek out professionals to help with this.

Other potential financial resources include:

- Commercial banks;
- Opportunities New Brunswick www.onbcanada.ca/;
- Agriculture Development Loan Programs administered by the Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries (Section 5.1): www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/10/agriculture.html;
- *Canadian Agriculture Loan Act*, www.agr.gc.ca/eng/?id=1288035482429;
- Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency;
- Export Development Canada;
- Farm Credit Canada www.fcc-fac.ca/en.html; Farm Credit Canada Young Farmer Loan

A Road Map for New Entrants

If you are a qualified producer younger than 40 years of age, the Young Farmer Loan can help you take the next step in your agriculture career.

For more information:

<https://www.fcc-fac.ca/en/in-your-community/supporting-young-farmers.html>.

- The New Brunswick Small Business Investor Tax Credit www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/finance/taxes/credit.html;
- Grants/assistance offered by both levels of government – examples include:
 - a. Canada Summer Jobs – Service Canada (federal government);
 - b. Work Ability Program – Department of Post-Secondary Education, Training and Labour – (Government of New Brunswick);
 - c. Workforce Expansion Program – Department of Post-Secondary Education, Training and Labour.

5.4 Other Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries services and publications

There are many services and publications provided by the Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries. These include:

- Free consultations with extension specialists;
- A wide range of technical bulletins online and in the staff offices;
- Annual reports of the Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries;
- Agricultural statistics and more;
- Veterinarian and veterinarian lab services provided for a fee; and
- Ag Pal. This program facilitates finding provincial and federal agricultural programs.

For more information about services and publications:

<http://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/10/services.html>
 (all the programs are also listed at this site).

For a list of all publications available:

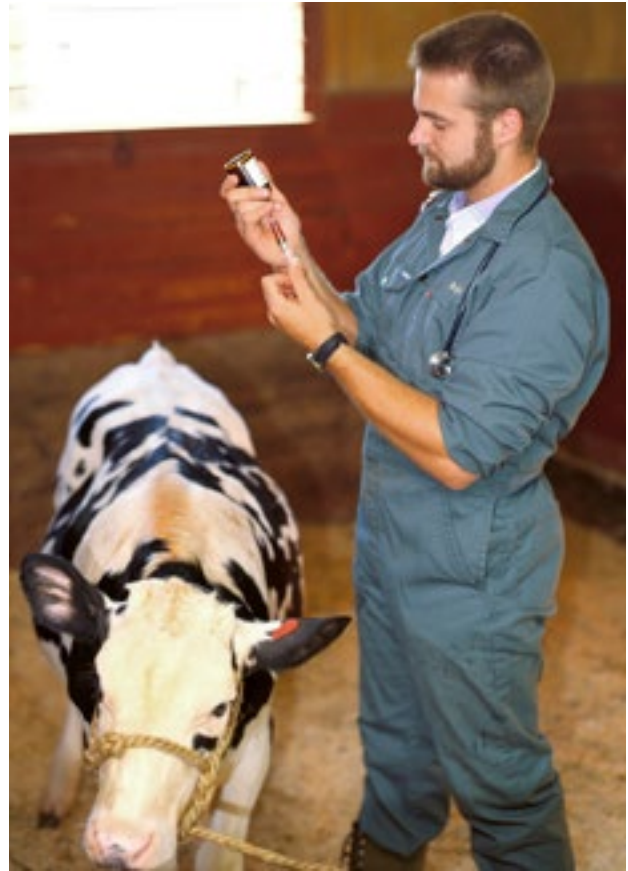
www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/10/agriculture/content/publications.html.

5.5 Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries veterinary services

New Brunswick, through the Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries, is one of the few remaining provinces that offer veterinary services to agricultural producers. These services can be broken down into field services, clinic services and veterinary laboratory services.

The department has field veterinarians throughout the province, an equine specialist, a poultry specialist and two lab pathologists. Field Veterinary Services provides on farm and emergency call services for the livestock sector 24 hours a day, seven days a week for a fee that the producer pays. Veterinarian services are offered at a published discount rate for all agricultural producers regardless of location. Horse owners are also serviced by New Brunswick veterinarians, but pay higher levels than food animal or fur bearing producers.

These services can be obtained from the regional department offices located in Moncton, Fredericton, Sussex, Grand Falls, Bathurst and Wicklow. (see [Appendix B](#) for contact information).



6. Registrations

There are a number of steps and options in registering your farm as a business at the provincial and federal level. The major ones are as follows:

Provincial:

- The Registered Professional Agricultural Producer (RPAP), which identifies the business as a bona fide farm, entitles the farm to certain financial discounts and allows membership into a general farm organization.
- Registration of a business, unless it is a sole proprietorship. This is required of all businesses and links the business to other programs.

Federal:

- A Business Number.
As required, including payroll deduction payments, Harmonized Sales Tax (HST) refunds, etc.

6.1 Registered Professional Agricultural Producer (RPAP)

Producers can apply for a RPAP card at Service New Brunswick outlets anywhere in New Brunswick or online. Participation in this program is strictly voluntary, but participation provides access to the Fuel Tax Exemption Program and the purchase of farm vehicle licence plates commonly referred to as farm plates for farm vehicles. (see [Section 6.5](#) for more details).

For more information, visit www.pwx1.snb.ca/snb7001/e/1000/1001e.asp.

The Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries administers the *Agricultural Producers Registration and Farm Organizations Funding Act* which also provides stable funding for general farm organizations (GFO) in New Brunswick. This funding allows organizations to provide services to their members. The RPAP registration fee is based on the farm business annual gross income for the year immediately preceding. The farmer designates to which GFO he or she wishes to belong.

Currently there are two GFOs in New Brunswick, the Agricultural Alliance of New Brunswick and the National Farmers Union in New Brunswick. Contact information is found in [Appendix C](#). For more details, visit: www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/services/services_renderer.200592.Farm_Business_Registry.html.

A Road Map for New Entrants

NOTE: Farm registration does not follow the government financial year (April-March). It runs from November 1 through October 31. First-time farmers can register before or after they have begun to earn income from their farm, (if prior to commencing farming, a business plan needs to be presented to the RPAP registrar). For more information, contact the Registrar of Farms at 506-444-2848.

6.2 Obtaining your Fuel Tax Exemption Card

While applying for your RPAP card, you may also request your Farmer Purchaser's Permit, which allows you to buy tax free diesel fuel at the point of purchase. You must pay the fuel tax on gasoline at the point of purchase. An application to have this fuel tax refunded is possible if the gas was used on the farm or if gas or diesel was used in farm-plated vehicles used for farm production.

New Brunswick fuel tax laws administered by the Department of Finance allow for all farm production activities to be eligible for the exemption. This includes the fuel used in farm-plated vehicles if the activity is production related. Activities related to the delivery or the marketing of agricultural products are not eligible for a refund.

The following link gives you the fuel tax refund application: <https://www.pwx1.snb.ca/snb7001/e/1000/CSS-FOL-GMF-37E.pdf>

6.3 Registering your business

Businesses required to register:

Not all businesses are required to register in New Brunswick. A sole proprietorship business is not required to register, but partnerships and corporations are required to do so. Before registering for a business number there are some important decisions that you need to make about the business:

- name of the business;
- location of the business;
- legal structure of the business (sole proprietorship, partnership or corporation);
- fiscal year-end for the business; and
- estimated sales for the business.

To learn more about the various options of the type of

business structure to choose, and locations of the Service New Brunswick offices, visit https://www.pxw1.snb.ca/snb7001/e/2000/2500e_5.asp.

Registering the business name:

If you choose to operate a business under a specific business name, it is recommended that you register the name in order to protect that name for your use only. To learn more about registering a business name, visit the following link: www.pxw2.snb.ca/brs/docroot/start/landingPage.jsp.

Registering the business:

Forms and information to help with this can be obtained at any Service New Brunswick outlet or visit www.pxw1.snb.ca/snb7001/e/1000/1001e.asp.

6.4 Federal Business Number

All businesses are required by the Federal Government to register and obtain a Business Number (BN) regardless of the legal structure or ownership of the business. It is also important to note that if a business obtains a BN for a sole proprietorship this BN cannot be transferred should the legal structure change (i.e., becomes a partnership or corporation). A new BN will have to be applied for.

Once registered, a business can access whatever programs are required. Typical programs that are used by the farming community include:

- HST – which allows a business to apply for a refund on all HST paid;
- Payroll deduction remittance; and
- Excise tax.

The following link will assist in obtaining a BN: www.canadabusiness.ca/eng/page/2730/sgc-13/.

For more information on business registration, contact the Canada Revenue Agency at 1-800-670-4357 (toll-free) or visit www.cra-arc.gc.ca/tx/bsnss/tpcs/gst-tps/rgstrng/menu-eng.html.

6.5 Income tax

In Canada and New Brunswick, all individuals and businesses earning income are required to pay and file income tax returns on an annual basis. As a farmer, there may be some special tax considerations. It is important for new entrants to get advice from a professional, who can advise on tax matters.

6.6 Farm vehicle licence plates

Farm plates, sometimes referred to as F plates, may be purchased at any Service New Brunswick outlet. All you need to qualify is a valid RPAP card.

Farm plates cost about one-half of commercial vehicle plates; however the registration of a farm plate must be for a full year, while commercial plates can be purchased by the month.

Farmers may haul their own products to and from market and also haul farm products for other farms. However, a farm-plated vehicle may not be used for commercial transportation.

7. Typical licences and permits required

7.1 Dairy Farm Milk Producer's Licence

A producer licence must be obtained from the New Brunswick Farm Products Commission. An application for a licence must be completed and sent to the commission. Plans for the facility must be then sent to the appropriate provincial health inspector. When the plans are approved, the Department of Health will inspect the farm to confirm that the farm meets the regulatory requirements. Also, the Dairy Farmers of New Brunswick (DFNB) requires the bulk tank be calibrated by an approved calibrator. DFNB will inspect the driveway to ensure that trucks can make it in and out of the farm. Once the farm is approved, the commission will issue the licence.

Once a producer is licensed, he or she must maintain the premises and sanitation requirements as well as meet the raw milk quality standards as laid out in the milk quality regulations. Inspections by the Department of Health take place annually or as required should issues arise. Failure to meet requirements may result in monetary penalties or suspension/revocation of a licence.

This licence from the commission is not to be confused with the requirement of the dairy farmer to also possess a quota or permission to purchase quota, which is a requirement by DFNB.

7.2 Pesticide Applicator Licence

To buy or apply non-domestic agricultural pesticides in New Brunswick, you need a Pesticide Applicator Certificate from the Department of Environment and Local Government.

For details, visit www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/services/services_renderer.2915.Pesticide_Applicator_Certificate.html.

7.3 Fuel storage tanks on the farm

A licence is required to store 2,000 litres or more of petroleum products. (see [Section 8.2.1.3](#) for more details).

7.4 Beekeepers Registrations

Keeping one colony or more of honey bees requires an annual Certificate of Registration to Keep Bees obtained from the Provincial Apiarist of New Brunswick by May 31 of each year.

For details, visit www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/services/services_renderer.7175.Beekeeper_Registration.html.

It is important to note that inter-provincial movement of honey bees or the importation of bees also require import permits. Be sure to contact the Provincial Apiarist for the latest requirements.

7.5 Building-related permits

7.5.1 Development and building permits

The building, locating, relocating, demolishing, altering or replacing of a building or structure in an unincorporated area requires a development and building permit available at your local regional service commission.

Municipalities also require building permits for the same activities. Contact your local municipality for details as to where to apply.

7.5.2 Electrical permits – Department of Justice and Public Safety

Electrical wiring permits authorize contractors to carry out electrical installations.

New Brunswick-licensed electrical contractors and sign installer contractors are required to obtain a wiring permit for electrical construction involving more than 10 outlets or five kw of load.

A plan review is required for electrical installations in excess of 400 amps at 120/240 volts, 200 amps at 120/208 volts, 100 amps at 347/600 volts and for any installations having a voltage exceeding 600 volts.

Permits must be obtained before construction begins and before a utility power connection is made. Working without a permit will result in a special inspection fee in

addition to the cost of the permit. There are some permit exemptions for owners of establishments where their operation requires frequent alterations performed by permanently employed electricians.

7.5.3 Plumbing permits – Department of Justice and Public Safety

Plumbing permits are required for the construction of all plumbing systems and must be obtained before construction begins.

Plumbing permits are issued to New Brunswick-licensed plumbing contractors or to homeowners performing work on their own premises (provincial permits only, homeowner permits are not available within the municipal jurisdictions of Fredericton, Moncton and Saint John). Homeowners will be required to prove their competence in the plumbing trade.

Provincial inspections are carried out on an audit basis according to risk priority. Specific requests for inspections are subject to availability and may be subject to special inspection fees. The cities of Fredericton, Moncton and Saint John issue plumbing permits to cover work in their jurisdictions and carry out their own inspections.

Plumbing plan approvals are required for plumbing installations having more than 30 fixtures. A plumbing permit must be purchased by a plumbing contractor before starting the installation, extension, alteration, renewal or repair of a plumbing system.

7.5.4 Septic system permits

Properties that do not have access to municipal wastewater services require an on-site sewage disposal system to help protect water resources from becoming contaminated and to avoid creating public health hazards. A conventional on-site sewage disposal system typically consists of a septic tank and a subsurface disposal field.

Property owners who need to install, construct, repair and/or replace an on-site sewage disposal system must obtain an approval by having a licensed installer submit an application to the local Health Protection Branch of the Department of Health. Public Health inspectors will then assess these applications to ensure they are in accordance with the On-site Sewage Disposal System Regulation and New Brunswick Technical Guidelines for On-site Sewage Disposal Systems. The design and location of the system and the property's soil conditions are evaluated to determine if sewage can be effectively treated to limit the spread of communicable diseases.

Licensed installers may proceed with the installation, construction, repair and/or replacement of an on-site sewage disposal system only when the application has been assessed and approved by a Public Health Inspector.

Once the on-site sewage disposal system has been installed it must also be available for inspection and approval by a Public Health inspector prior to covering. On-site sewage disposal systems that have not been installed according to the approved application or those that fail to meet the requirements of the regulation must be corrected or modified and are subject to re-inspection.

7.6 Other licences

Additional licences may be required under the various, regulations and policies listed below.

Depending on the commodity other specific licences may be required. For example:

- Honey Bee Import Permit – from the Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries.
- Game Farm Licence – from the Department of Energy and Resource Development.
- Meat Slaughtering and Processing Licence – from the Department of Health.
- Cheese producers licence – from the Department of Health.



8. Acts, regulations and policies

There are three levels of government that may have jurisdiction over the specific commodity you wish to produce – federal, provincial and local government.

The following are the main acts, regulations and policies which may affect you as an agricultural producer in New Brunswick. Once you know the specific location and the commodity you have chosen, it is recommended that you contact your local regional service commission and your local Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries representative to make sure you are aware of all regulatory requirements.

Many of the applications you may need are at www.pxw1.snb.ca/snb7001/e/1000/1001e.asp.

8.1 Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries

The acts and regulations administered by the department are at <http://laws.gnb.ca/en/deplinks?subjectnumber=24>.

8.1.1 *Livestock Operations Act*

Overview

The *Livestock Operations Act* requires new and some expanding livestock operations, as well as operations repopulating after vacancies of two years or more, to become licenced to ensure that these are properly sited, that the manure facility is properly designed and constructed, and that the manure is managed in an agronomic and environmentally sound manner.

Who requires a licence?

Any livestock operation with 20 animals or more, regardless of age, size, species or breed and any operation with 200 or more poultry. Horses, llama, alpaca, ducks and geese are exempt.

Requirements

A person who applies for a livestock operation licence shall provide the registrar with:

- a completed application;

- a site development plan in relation to a proposed livestock site;
- a description of the manure system for the proposed livestock operation;
- a manure nutrient management plan for the proposed livestock operation, signed by an agrologist registered under the *Agrologists' Profession Act*;
- a copy of any watercourse alteration permit that is required with respect to the operation under the Watercourse and Wetland Alteration regulation under the *Clean Water Act*; and
- such other information the registrar may require in relation to the application.

Description

The guiding principles of the *Livestock Operations Act* include:

- responsible manure management that recycles manure as a valuable soil nutrient for crop production;
- reduced conflicts with neighbours by means of minimum separation distances between livestock facilities on licensed farms, and nearby dwellings and land uses;
- proper siting, design and construction of manure storage and handling facilities; and
- reducing the risk of contamination of water and soil resources by setting attainable controls on manure application.

The *Livestock Operations Act* is administered by the Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries. The registrar issues licences on behalf of the Minister. Licences contain terms and conditions relative to siting, minimizing environmental degradation and manure handling and utilization. The conditions are enforceable.

8.1.2 *Natural Products Act*

The New Brunswick Farm Products Commission supervises the activities of commodity boards and agencies formed under the *Natural Products Act* to ensure they operate in the manner consistent with the purpose and intent of the act.

Some of the activities of the commission include:

- conducts appeal hearings;

- administers the conciliation-arbitration process respecting contracts for potatoes used for processing;
- negotiates and serves as a signatory to federal-provincial agreements for supply managed commodities;
- licenses those involved in the dairy products trade;
- sets the price for fluid milk products sold in the province; and
- carries out food inspection as it relates to product quality and standards.

The following link will provide all of the details of the Farm Products Commission and the regulations for which it is responsible:

www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/10/agriculture/content/commission/farm_products_commission.html.

8.1.2.1 Milk quality regulations

These regulations are administered by the New Brunswick Farm Products Commission under the *Natural Products Act*.

These regulations apply to any milk produced on the farm. They lay out the standards and requirements for buildings and equipment used in the production of milk and outline the standards required for milk quality.

To view the regulations, visit <http://laws.gnb.ca/en/ShowPdf/cr/2010-19.pdf>.

8.1.2.2 Organic Grade Regulation

In 2014, the provincial government implemented the Organic Grade Regulation. This regulation ensures that all products labelled, advertised or marketed as organic that are produced, processed and sold within New Brunswick have been certified organic in accordance with the Federal Organic Products Regulations and the Canadian Organic Standards. The Organic Grade Regulation is at <http://laws.gnb.ca/en/ShowTdm/cr/2014-50/>.

Frequently asked questions about the regulation can be accessed at: FAQ: New Brunswick Organic Grade Regulation: www2.gnb.ca/content/dam/gnb/Departments/10/pdf/Agriculture/FAQ_OrganicGradeRegulation_March2014.pdf.

8.1.3 Farm Land Identification Program

The Farm Land Identification Program (FLIP) allows owners of farmland and farm buildings that are used for farming, or are available and capable of use for farming to be eligible for provincial property tax deferrals.

Taxes are deferred for eligible farmland and farm building owners for up to 15 years, beyond which point the oldest year gets dropped when a new year is added so that there are never more than 15 years of deferred taxes.

Associated interest costs are calculated on the deferred taxes, but the associated interest costs never exceed 50 per cent of the total deferred taxes.

It is recommended that before registering land or buildings in FLIP, you discuss the long-term implications with the registrar of FLIP and your financial institution.

It is further recommended that, before purchasing farmland, you find out if it is registered under FLIP. If it is and you plan to keep the land in FLIP, it is recommended you contact the FLIP registrar so you are fully aware of the tax deferrals and associated interest costs for which you may be liable.

Once a property is enrolled in FLIP, there are three options to withdraw from FLIP:

Option 1: Voluntary

1. Requesting withdrawal from FLIP and paying off all deferred taxes and associated interest; or
2. Selling your farmland and buildings to another party, who assumes the deferred taxes and associated interest as a contingent liability.

Option 2: Changing status

This happens if:

1. The farmland reverts to forest land; or
 3. The farmland is intentionally reforested; or
 4. The buildings are deemed to be no longer fit for agricultural use due to lack of maintenance.
- It is important to note that changing status must be agreed to and approved by the FLIP registrar. If changing status is approved, it takes 15 years for the farm to be removed from FLIP.
 - If a property is placed into changing status, the owner will start paying regular property taxes on a yearly basis and by the end of the 15 years, all deferred taxes and associated interest will be written off. Under changing status, no deferred taxes or associated interest costs are payable by the land owner, unless there is a cause of de-registration, at which time the remaining deferred taxes and associated interest costs are payable.

Option 3:

De-registration

This happens:

- If the property owner changed the use of the property so that it was ineligible to remain registered in FLIP, the registrar would deregister the property and the owner would repay all deferred tax and associated interest to a maximum of 15 years.

It is strongly recommended that property owners contact the registrar well in advance of any changes in the use of the property registered in FLIP, to determine any potential tax consequences of such changes.

For more details, visit the Questions & Answers section on the FLIP application form at www2.gnb.ca/content/dam/gnb/Departments/10/pdf/Services/Agriculture/How-to%20flip%20%20application-e.pdf.

8.1.4 *Agricultural Operations Practices Act*

This act has often been referred to as the “Right to Farm” legislation. It basically establishes a level of protection for the farmer against nuisance complaints and lawsuits provided the farmer was following an “acceptable farm practice.”

This act has raised the awareness of the public and local governments that acceptable farm practices will be upheld by the provincial government. However, the complainant still retains the right for private legal action should mediation under the act fail to resolve the conflict.

8.1.5 *Apiary Inspection Act*

Overview

The department registers every New Brunswick beekeeper each year under the *Apiary Inspection Act*.

Eligibility

Every person (or group) in New Brunswick who owns the honey bee, *Apis mellifera* Linnaeus, or has these bees in their possession.

Description

Every New Brunswick beekeeper legally is required to complete an “Application to Keep Bees” form and send it to the Provincial Apiarist at the department by May 31 of each year. The Provincial Apiarist then completes the “Certificate of Registration and Receipt to Keep Bees” form, assigns a registration number, and sends it to the beekeeper. This certificate is valid until May 31 of the following year. There is no fee for the application and registration.

8.1.6 *Diseases of Animals Act*

The *Diseases of Animals Act* applies to named livestock species (cattle, goats, horses, sheep and swine). This act and regulations give the minister the ability to appoint veterinarians as inspectors for the purpose of investigating a disease outbreak. The minister has the authority to investigate, suppress or limit the spread of a disease outbreak.

8.1.7 *Potato Disease Eradication Act*

The *Potato Disease Eradication Act* was implemented to help protect the potato industry from diseases which could have a significant negative impact on the health of New Brunswick’s potato crop. The act and associated regulations provide for the authority for such items as, prescribing prohibitive diseases, determining the minimum seed potato classification permitted for planting in New Brunswick, requiring mandatory post-harvest testing for Potato Virus Y (PVY), determining the level of PVY permitted to be planted, and requirements for cull pile disposal.

Before considering being a potato farmer it is recommended to contact the Potato Development Centre (see [Appendix C](#)) about obligations associated with the act.

8.1.8 *Poultry Health Protection Act and regulations*

This act authorizes the Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture, and Fisheries to monitor and react accordingly to any Named Diseases listed that may be of significant concern to the poultry sector within New Brunswick. One of the primary poultry diseases listed is Infectious Laryngotracheitis. There are special requirements in place for poultry show birds that generally parallel the other Atlantic provinces.

The act and regulations authorize the minister and any corresponding designated Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries inspectors to enter any poultry premise to investigate, and to quarantine any flock suspected to have a Named Disease. Control measures may range from implementing strict biosecurity measures to depopulation.

8.1.9 *Abattoir waste and carcass disposal guidelines*

These guidelines were established by a government/industry committee, including the departments of Health, Environment and Local Government and Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries. They establish standards under which abattoir waste and livestock and poultry carcasses can be safely composted or buried on-site.

The disposal of cattle comes under stricter standards than other livestock due to the Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy issue and the mandated methods of disposing of Specified Risk Material by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA). These guidelines are at <http://www2.gnb.ca/content/dam/gnb/Departments/10/pdf/Agriculture/AbattoirWasteCarcassDisposalGuidelines.pdf>.

8.2 Department of Environment and Local Government

For complete details on the acts and regulations listed in this section, visit www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/elg.html.

8.2.1 Clean Environment Act

There are several regulations under this act, listed below, that may apply to farm operations.

8.2.1.1 Water Quality Regulation

This regulates the release of contaminants to the environment. Activities such as manure storage, composting and run-off from animal-holding facilities (barns) may require an Approval to Operate depending on the activity and the environmental impacts associated with the activity.

8.2.1.2 Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation (EIA)

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulation includes a schedule of undertakings that may require registration.

The following is a list that provides some activities that would likely require an EIA to be conducted prior to the commencement of the planned activity:

- programs or commercial ventures involving the introduction into New Brunswick of plant or animal species which are not indigenous to the province;
- waste disposal facilities; all sewage disposal or sewage treatment facilities, other than domestic, on-site facilities; and
- all enterprises, activities, large volumes of water use (in excess of 50 cubic metres or 11,000 imperial gallons per day), projects structures, works or programs affecting any unique, rare or endangered feature of the environment or affecting two hectares or more of bog, marsh, swamp or other wetland.

8.2.1.3 Petroleum Product Storage and Handling Regulation

This regulates the installation, alteration, modification, (including capacity changes), reactivation, excavation, disassembly, destruction or the disposal of petroleum product storage system with a capacity of 2,000 litres or more. This involves the issuance of approvals and the licensing of systems. It also details the requirements for reporting a leak or a suspected leak from a system. For more information, visit www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/elg/environment/content/land_waste/content/reference_manual/petroleum_storagetanks.html.

Regulations under this act, listed below, may apply to some farm operations.

8.2.1.4 Water Well Regulation

This regulation relates to construction and location of either a drilled well or a dug well and imposes conditions on persons (including companies) engaged in well-drilling.

8.2.1.5 Watercourse and Wetland Alteration Regulation

This regulates “alterations” to a “watercourse” or “wetland” as defined in the *Clean Water Act*. It also provides for the issuance of permits to undertake certain alterations and identifies certain activities exempt from the permitting process.

In addition, the Watershed Protected Area Designation Order and the Wellfield Protected Area Designation Order may apply to agricultural activities within the protected areas B and C identified in those orders or regulations.

8.2.2 Clean Air Act

Regulations of this act, listed below, may apply to some farms and their operations.

8.2.2.1 Air Quality Regulation

This regulates the release of contaminants into the air as defined in the act. Some agricultural activities may require an Approval to Operate.

8.2.3 Pesticides Control Act

The act and the general regulation under the act, regulate the use, storage, transportation, handling, application, sale, supply and disposal of a pesticide product. It also regulates the issuance of various licences, permits and certificates.

To learn more about this act or how to obtain a licence, or how to transfer a valid pesticide applicators licence issued by another province, contact the Department of Environment and Local Government at 506-453-7945 or 506-444-5361 or by email at Pesticides@gnb.ca.

8.2.4 Unsightly Premises Act

The act regulates the duty of the owner or occupier of a “premise” (as defined) not to permit it to become unsightly by the accumulation of any ashes, rubbish, refuse, residue of production or construction, bodies or parts of automobiles or other vehicles or machinery or a tumbledown building; or permit a building or structure owned or occupied to become a hazard to the safety of the public by reason of the dilapidation or unsoundness of its structural strength.

8.2.5 Cemetery Companies Act

A company or church group may apply for a cemetery under this act. Percolation tests may be required, and a permanent right of way access to the cemetery will be required. Proof of financial strength to maintain a cemetery may also be a requirement, as the provincial government has an obligation to maintain cemeteries, should the cemetery owner/custodian cease to exist.

8.2.6 The Beneficial Use of Industrial By-Products as Soil amendments

Guidelines were established in 2014. These allow greater flexibility in using industrial byproducts, which have value as a soil amendment. Such products include wood ash, spent lime from pulp mills and other similar by-products.

The departments of Environment and Local Government and Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries can advise on the range of products available and potential new sources.

8.3 Department of Justice and Public Safety

8.3.1 Motor Vehicle Act

This act governs the licensing of all motor vehicles used on the highway.

In New Brunswick, farm plates for farm-related trucks can be purchased through any Service New Brunswick outlet, provided the farmer is a Registered Professional Agricultural Producer (RPAP). (Details about the eligibility and how to become a RPAP card holder are covered under the [Section 6](#), Registrations).

Tractors, in general, do not require a licence plate unless the purpose of the tractor is not for farming but for contract work for others or is regularly operated on public roads. Check with your insurance company if your tractor will need a plate or not to be covered for liability insurance.

Farm implements do not require licence plates for travel on highways, provided they are pulled by a tractor or a farm-plated vehicle.

8.4 Department of Health

8.4.1 Medicare

New Brunswick, as with the rest of Canada, offers universal health care. It is not mandatory, but is available to all who move to New Brunswick from the first day they move here. The exception is temporary foreign workers who have contracts to work in New Brunswick for less than a year.

Applications for a Medicare number can be made at your local Service New Brunswick centre or visit www.pxw1.snb.ca/snb7001/e/1000/1001e.asp.

8.4.2 Public Health Act

This act covers all food handling and processing and is spelled out in various regulations listed below. Many of the value-added types of operations that farmers engage in fall under the Food Premises Regulation of the *Public Health Act*. Slaughtering of animals, including poultry, processing of dairy products including cheese making, the making of jams and jellies and other similar activities are regulated under this act, which may be viewed at http://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/services/services_renderer.2997.Food_Premises_Licence.html.

8.4.2.1 Food premises regulations

These regulations cover abattoirs, dairy processing, selling some products at a roadside stand or at farmers’ markets and most value added products such as jams, jellies, pickles, candy and more. Visit the Department of Health at www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/services/services_renderer.2997.Food_Premises_Licence.html.

A brief description from the regulations will show the various classes of food premises, what licences are required under and products that are exempt.

Food premises licences are divided into three classes. The type of class is determined by the types of food prepared and sold, and the way foods are handled. Each of these premises must be licensed to operate in New Brunswick and is subject to inspection by Public Health or agri-food inspectors.

Licence classes are described as follows:

Class 3: Premises where potentially hazardous food is stored, handled, displayed, distributed, sold or offered for sale without processing or preparation on the premises. Examples include high-acid vegetables, and meat and dairy products that need proper refrigeration.

Class 4: Premises where food is prepared or processed without any killing, pasteurizing, or, if meat or fish, without thermal processing, for sale or consumption on or off the premises, but is not distributed wholesale.

Class 5: Premises where food is processed for direct sale or wholesale distribution or where food is prepared for wholesale distribution, and includes an abattoir. This also includes maple syrup producers. Producers of raw milk cheese are also licensed as a Class 5 premise.

Class 5 premises are further divided into three additional categories and different fees apply to each. They are:

- regular;
- abattoirs;
- dairy plant.

Exempt from licensing

- Public market food premises that prepare or process non-potentially hazardous foods in a private residence for sale only at a public market do not require a food premises licence.
- A public market is defined as a venue where a group of vendors set up on a regular basis in a common location to sell food products, and includes a farmers' market and a flea market.
- Examples of non-potentially hazardous foods include:
 - Honey;
 - Jams and jellies;
 - Breads and rolls;
 - Pastries – cakes, muffins, cookies, fruit pies and tarts, but excluding cream-filled pastries and pies and meat-filled pies;
 - Hard candy and fudge;
 - Pickles and relish,
 - Maple products;
 - Apple sauce;
 - Any other foods a Public Health inspector deems to be non-potentially hazardous; and
 - Selling eggs direct to the consumer or at a farmer's market which are not from a CFIA-registered establishment are also exempt from licensing at this time.

- Also exempt from the Food Premises Regulation are:
 - Bed and Breakfast operations that serve breakfast;
 - Produce stands selling whole, uncut fresh fruits and vegetables.

You may obtain a copy of the Application for Food Premises Licence at any Service New Brunswick office; or visit www.snb.ca. Submit the completed application and all applicable attachments with the appropriate fee to your nearest office.

For more information, visit www.snb.ca; or

Call Service New Brunswick TeleService, 1-800-762-8600 (toll-free).

8.4.2.2 Abattoir Regulation

All abattoirs in New Brunswick must be licensed and inspected by the Department of Health. No meat or poultry meat products may be sold or offered for sale unless it has been slaughtered in an abattoir licensed by the minister or in a federally registered abattoir. Only meat processed by a federally inspection plant may be sold outside the province.

8.4.2.3 Dairy Plant and Transportation of Milk Regulation

This regulation deals with the processing of dairy products and pasteurization requirements.

8.4.2.4 Farmers' markets

For entry into a market, the first point of contact is the market operator. Most markets have an application that can be completed. The market operator can then guide the vendor in whatever direction is needed next. For the most part, anyone selling food needs to complete an Information Form that is then submitted to the Health Protection Branch in the NB Department of Health. The Health Protection Branch will determine if a licence is needed and a letter of approval can be written for the market they wish to attend.

- The following foods are not permitted by market licensees:
 - Unpasteurized milk and milk products – all dairy products must be from a licenced or registered establishment (except for raw milk cheese that is from a licensed source);
 - Low acid canned/bottled food prepared in a private residence or an unlicensed facility;
 - Bottled meat, canned fish, smoked fish, shellfish and seafood products not produced in a licensed facility;

- Meat and poultry or meat and poultry products from animals that have not been slaughtered at a licensed or registered establishment ; and
- Wild mushrooms.

For more details about selling food at farmers' markets, visit www2.gnb.ca/content/dam/gnb/Departments/h-s/pdf/en/HealthyEnvironments/Food/NBMarketGuidelines_E.pdf.

8.5 Department of Post-Secondary Education Training and Labour

8.5.1 *Employment Standards Act*

It is important as a new potential employer in New Brunswick to understand your responsibilities under this act, together with certain exemptions that apply to agricultural operations. Check with Service New Brunswick for the latest information about minimum wages.



New Brunswick employment standards and regulations: Quick reference chart as of April 2018

Minimum wage

\$11.50 per hour as of April 1, 2019

Overtime hours	Hours in excess of 44 hours per week. It cannot be averaged over two weeks.
Overtime pay	At least 1.5 times the minimum wage.
Can overtime pay be banked	No
Call-in pay	Employees whose regular rate of pay is less than two times the minimum wage and who are regularly scheduled to work more than three hours, are entitled to the greater of the following: a) three hours pay at minimum wage; or b) the employee's regular rate of pay for the hours actually worked.
Pay intervals	Must be paid at least every 16 days and must include all overtime earned during that period.
Public holidays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Year's Day • Family Day • Good Friday • Canada Day • New Brunswick Day • Labour Day • Remembrance Day • Christmas Day
Holiday Pay Eligibility	Must have been employed 90 calendar days in the 12 calendar months before the statutory holiday.
Holiday pay	a) If eligible for holiday pay and does not work, the holiday pay shall be equal to the average number of non-overtime hours worked per day during the previous 30 days, times the normal rate/ hour. b) If eligible for holiday pay but also works on the holiday, the rate of pay shall be 1.5 times the normal rate of pay times the number of hours worked, plus the statutory pay expected under (a) above.
Vacation time	In the first eight years of employment, an employee is entitled to a vacation of the lesser of: a) two weeks of vacation per vacation year; or b) one day for each month worked.
Vacation pay	Once an employee is continuously employed eight years or more, the vacation entitlement increases to the lesser of three weeks of vacation per vacation year or 1.25 days for each calendar month worked, and vacation pay also increases to six per cent of wages.

Agricultural worker exemptions and definitions

An agricultural employer is exempt from the <i>Employment Standards Act</i> , ONLY IF ALL of the following four conditions apply. Otherwise they apply to agricultural operations.	1) The employee(s) are doing work related to the production of food. 2) The employee(s) work for more than six months of the year. 3) The employer has three or fewer employees, not counting persons who are in a close family relationship with the employer. 4) The act's provisions on the employment of children under the age of sixteen apply, regardless of any other criteria. This includes hours of work, restricted industries, and Director's exemptions.
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Definitions:

Close family members	Includes married persons or persons in similar intimate relationship, parents, children, siblings, grandparents, grandchildren and in-laws. Cousins are not included.
A substantial period of the year (section 5 of the act)	more than six months.

8.5.2 Acts administrated by WorkSafeNB

Three acts, the *Worker's Compensation Act*, the *Occupational Health and Safety Act* and the *Work Place Health, Safety and Compensation Commission and Workers' Compensation Appeals Tribunal Act*, are administered by the Crown corporation WorkSafeNB.

A document specific for farmers is the Farm Safety Guide. This excellent resource is at www.worksafenb.ca/docs/farm_safety_guide_workbook_e.pdf.

8.6 Department of Education and Early Childhood Development

8.6.1 Education Act

Education of children up to the age of 18 is the responsibility of the provincial government. The government allows parents to home school their children or send them to a private school.

Private schools may be set up in New Brunswick. The need to incorporate depends on whether tuition is charged.

For complete details, contact the Department of Education and Early Childhood Development.



9. Other useful information

9.1 Heat units and precipitation data

Charts have been developed over the years that give a general idea of available heat units in different parts of the province. For example, only certain parts of the province are warm enough to grow corn and soybeans. This chart is a guide to help determine what can be grown where. It is available at any local Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries office or visit <http://www2.gnb.ca/content/dam/gnb/Departments/10/pdf/Agriculture/FieldCrops-GrandesCultures/CornGuide2018GuideduMais.pdf>.

Environment Canada has precipitation data for about 20 regions in New Brunswick. Visit the following link and choose the region of your choice: climate.weather.gc.ca/climate_normals/index_e.html.

9.2 Crop guides

This provides useful information on forages, cereal crops and more that can be grown in New Brunswick with expected yields and certain soil requirements. These guides are also available through the local Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries office. <https://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/10/agriculture/content/crops.html>

9.3 The Environmental Farm Plan

The Environmental Farm Plan (EFP) is a tool within the agricultural community that promotes environmentally responsible and economically viable farming by encouraging the adoption of beneficial management practices. It is a voluntary, confidential and pro-active tool that can help agricultural producers to assess the environmental strengths and potential environmental risks related to their farm operations. In New Brunswick, the EFP is delivered by the Agricultural Alliance of New Brunswick and funded under the Canada-New Brunswick *Canadian Agricultural Partnership* agreement.

For more information on the Environmental Farm Plan, please contact the Agricultural Alliance of New Brunswick at 506-452-8101 or visit the environment section at www.fermeNBfarm.ca.

9.4 Agro-environmental clubs

Agro-environmental clubs stimulate environmental leadership, innovation and sharing of knowledge and experience for the advancement of a sustainable agricultural industry in New Brunswick. Currently (2019) there are six clubs throughout the province. The New Brunswick Soil and Crop Improvement Association (NBSCIA) administers the agro-environmental clubs in the following regions: Northeast (Bathurst and Miramichi), Moncton/Chignecto (Sackville), Kings County, Central (Fredericton), Carleton County, and North-West. For more information, contact the NBSCIA by telephone at 506-454-1736 or by email at gm@nbscia.ca.

9.5 Manure management

Manure can be treated as a valuable fertilizer or a waste problem. How it is treated can often make the difference between profitability or no profitability. The Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries encourages all livestock producers to treat this material as a valuable resource on the farm. Even if a nutrient management plan is not a requirement for your farm, it should be considered as part of an overall management plan.

9.6 On-farm composting

An effective way of preserving the nutrients contained in manure, spoiled hay, silage or straw, is by composting it. Properly composted organic materials generated on the farm can be a tremendous source of fertilizer and, if there is surplus, a source of revenue. Much has been written on this subject and the Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries has an informational bulletin on this topic that we encourage you to review. It can be found under the department's publication site. (see [Section 5.4](#)).

On-farm composting does not require a permit if used on the farm, but permits are required if compost is sold.

9.7 Clearing land for farming

There are no restrictions to clearing farmland in New Brunswick. However, if clearing near a water source, a stream or wetland, you must consult with Department of

Environment and Local Government as there are setbacks and other conditions required. (see [Section 8.2.1.5](#)).

9.8 Crossing streams

Permits are required by the Department of Environment and Local Government to install a culvert or bridge over a stream.

It is also considered a best management practice to prevent access to streams by livestock. There are some programs designed to help fund fencing to keep livestock from streams. Contact your local Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries representative for details.

9.9 Wildlife damage; mitigation and compensation

The Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries has two programs to help with losses from wildlife.

The first is mitigation. The Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries administers programs under the Canada-New Brunswick *Canadian agricultural Partnership* agreement that can provide partial funding for a large range of preventive measures from fencing to sheep dogs. Use of the mitigation program is required to qualify for compensation (see below).

The second is a form of compensation administered by the Agricultural Insurance Commission. If you are planning to invest in a commodity that has potential for crop damage or loss of livestock due to wildlife, we suggest you first contact your local Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries representative or the commodity specialist for details.

9.10 Burning permits

Traditionally, blueberry operators burn old growth. Other producers burn brush when clearing land. In New Brunswick, there are specific periods when burning may be done and others when it is strictly prohibited.

Following is a summary of the rules about burning in New Brunswick. Fire season usually runs from the third Monday in April until the end of October.

To burn small amounts of brush and woody material (Category1) fires, you must call the Department of Energy and Resource Development, 1-866-458-8080 (toll-free) or 506-444-5445 (in the Fredericton area) 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Information will be updated daily during the fire season. You must have the landowner's permission before igniting a fire on private land. There will be three levels of permission based on the weather and fire conditions in your area: (1) burn, (2) burning permitted between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m. and (3) no burning allowed.

Residents and non-residents must acquire a burning permit during the fire season.

Cities and towns have their own bylaws. Some villages also have bylaws that restrict burning. It is your responsibility to find out if your village has its own bylaw. If it does not, your area is governed by the provincial guideline.

Certain material – such as pressure treated wood – must not be burned.

NOTE: If burning without permission results in damage to Crown land or other properties, you may be liable.

For more information about burning, permits required and your responsibilities, visit [www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/services/services_renderer.200891.Burning_Permits_\(Fire_Season\).html](http://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/services/services_renderer.200891.Burning_Permits_(Fire_Season).html).

9.11 Road signage

Before spending money on road signs for the farm, consult with the Department of Transportation and Infrastructure to determine if you are eligible to place road signage. There are certain requirements as to size and location that must be met. Provincial signage “tabs” can also be installed along highways for agri-tourism operations, wineries and farm markets.

The following links may be helpful to determine eligibility and obtain contact information.

- Department of Transportation and Infrastructure/ Department of of Tourism, Heritage and Culture, Highway Advertisements Information Kit 3: <http://www2.gnb.ca/content/dam/gnb/Departments/thc-tpc/pdf/TIF-IIT/InformationKit3.pdf>.

For legislation and regulations governing signs:

- Office of the Attorney General, *Highway Act*: <http://laws.gnb.ca/en/ShowTdm/cr/97-143/>.

Appendix A

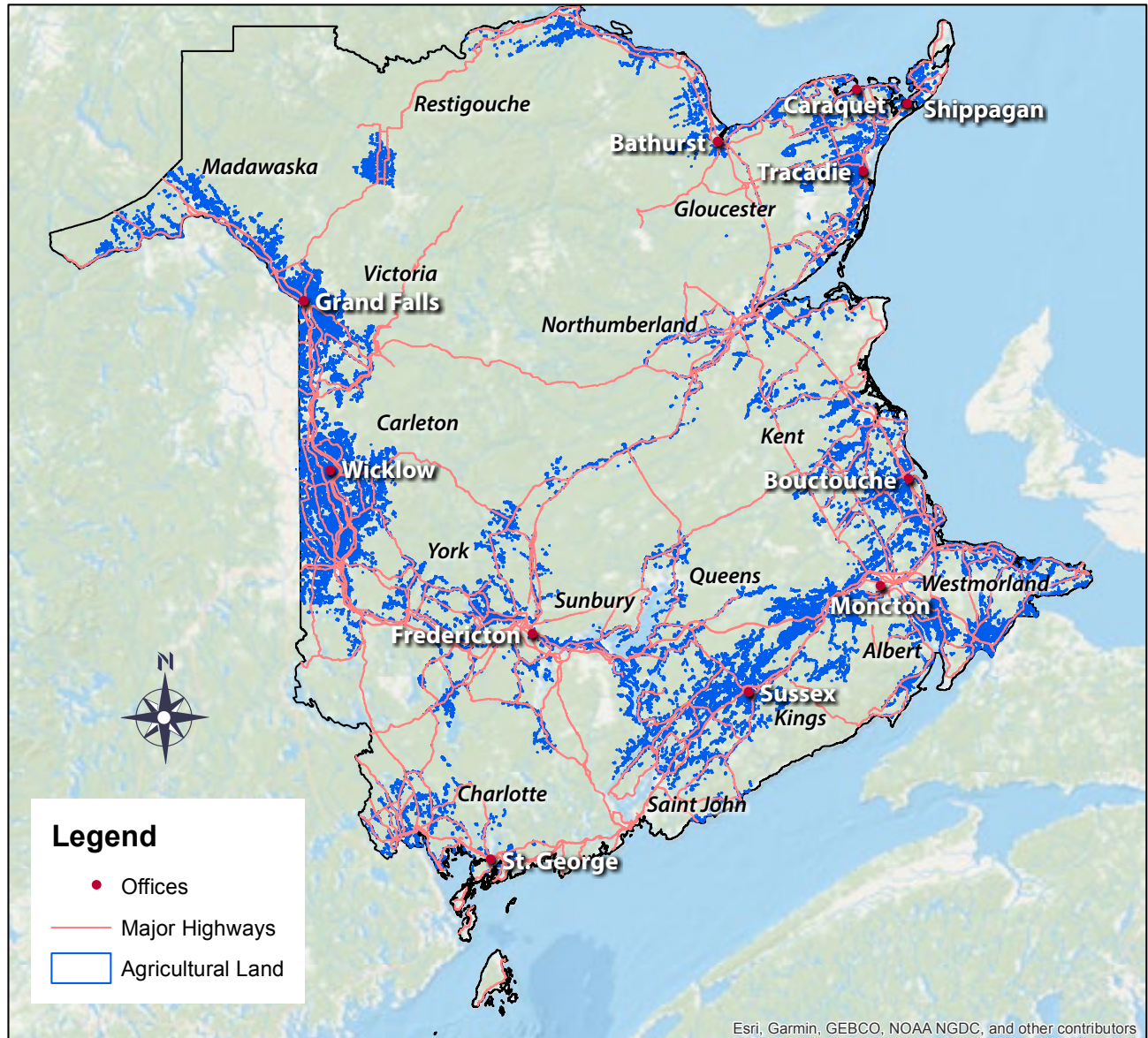
New Brunswick statistical review by commodity

Commodity	Production		Unit	Farmgate sales (\$ thousands)	
	2017	2018		2017	2018
Potatoes	20,922	21,044	hectares	159,910	176,197
Dairy	154,447	158,681	kilolitres	111,098	111,260
Chicken	45,000	45,000	metric tonnes (eviscerated)	72,400	77,218
Greenhouse products	153,491	142,782	square metres	40,584	43,880
Cattle and calves	68,700	71,500	head	38,610	38,389
Eggs	19,419,000	19,691,000	dozens	24,803	26,520
Blueberries	15,882	15,448	hectares	14,099	20,832
Christmas trees	hectares	10,536	14,681
Maple products	551,000	361,000	Gallons	21,992	13,688
Hogs	31,200	27,400	head	11,773	11,938
Corn for grain	6,500	6,100	hectares	8,621	11,312
Turkey	3,365	3,671	metric tonnes (eviscerated)	7,686	8,654
Field vegetables	..	608	hectares	8,354	8,533
Cranberries	355	373	hectares	4,628	8,266
Hay	66,400	64,200	hectares	7,803	6,915
Soybeans	8,500	5,700	hectares	6,994	6,496
Forest products	hectares	3,596	3,942
Oats	10,500	8,900	hectares	3,344	3,156
Wheat	2,800	4,500	hectares	2,003	2,561
Barley	5,700	4,500	hectares	3,090	2,441
Fur	9,920	8,700	head	1,605	2,370
Strawberries	136	136	hectares	2,219	1,927
Honey	201	469	pounds	579	1,016
Lambs	3,600	3,100	head	784	757
Sheep	3,500	3,800	head	39	40
Canola	..	400	hectares	745	39
Apples	224	217	hectares	3,229	x

- Farm cash receipts represent revenues from the sale of agricultural commodities. All inter-farm sales within New Brunswick are excluded from farm cash receipts to avoid double counting, however, farm-to-farm sales between provinces are included as are all sales outside the sector.
- Chicken receipts for New Brunswick were suppressed by Statistics Canada due to confidentiality requirements. As a result, receipts for 2017 and 2018 are estimates based on allocation.
- Turkey receipts for New Brunswick were suppressed by Statistics Canada due to confidentiality requirements. As a result, receipts for 2017 and 2018 are estimates calculated by Turkey Farmers of Canada
- .. implies data are unavailable.
- x implies data are suppressed.
- Sources: Statistics Canada, Turkey Farmers of Canada, Chicken Farmers of New Brunswick, New Brunswick Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries.

Appendix B:

Agriculture lands



City	Address	Phone Number	Services
Bathurst	1425 King Ave	506 547-2088	Agriculture & Veterinarian services
Shippagan	100 Aquarium St.	506 336-3124	Aquaculture
Caraquet	22 St-Pierre Blvd	506 726-2400	Commercial Fisheries
Tracadie	3518-1 Principal St.	506 394-4128	Agriculture
Bouctouche	26 Acadie St.	506 743-7222	Agriculture, Aquaculture & Fisheries
Moncton	381 Killam Dr.	506 856-2277	Agriculture & Veterinarian services
Sussex	701 Main St.	506 432-2001	Agriculture & Veterinarian services
St. George	107 Mount Pleasant Rd	506 755-4000	Aquaculture & Fisheries
Fredericton	1350 Regent St.	506 453-2666	Agriculture & Veterinarian services
Wicklow	39 Baker Lane	506 392-5101	Agriculture & Veterinarian services
St-André	824 Route 108	506 473-7755	Agriculture & Veterinarian services

Appendix C:

Industry contact information

General farm organizations (GFOs)

Agri-Management Services

2-150 Woodside Lane
Fredericton, NB E3C 2R9
Telephone: 506-206-2608
Website: www.ams-sag.ca

Agricultural Alliance of New Brunswick

2-150 Woodside Lane
Fredericton, NB E3C 2R9
Josée Albert, executive director
Telephone: 506-452-8101
Email: alliance@fermenbfarm.ca
Website: www.fermeNBfarm.ca

National Farmers Union in New Brunswick

648 Smythe St.
Fredericton, NB E3B 3G1
Telephone: 506-260-0087
Email: nfu.nb.office@gmail.com
Website: www.nfunb.org

Other farm organizations

Atlantic Canada Organic Regional Network

PO Box 6343
Sackville, NB E4L 1G6
Telephone: 506-536-2867, 1-866-32ACORN (toll-free)
Fax: 506-536-0221
Email: admin@acornorganics.org
Website: www.acornorganic.org

Canadian Federation of Agriculture

21 Florence St.
Ottawa, ON K2P 0W6
Telephone: 613-236-3633
Email: info@canadian-farmer.ca
Website: www.cfa-fca.ca

Canadian Organic Growers

7519-1145 Carling Ave.
Ottawa, ON K1Z 7K4
Telephone: 613-216-0741

CCNB-INNOV Grandfalls

c/o Collège communautaire du Nouveau-Brunswick
Linda Blanchard, executive director
160, Réservoir Rd,
Grand Falls, NB, E3Y 3W3
Telephone: 506-475-4020

National Farmers Union

2717 Wentz Ave.
Saskatoon, SK S7K 4B6
Telephone: 306-652-9465
Email: nfu@nfu.ca

New Brunswick Soil and Crop Improvement Association

150 Woodside Lane, Unit 2
Fredericton, NB E3C 2R9
Telephone: 506-454-1736
Email: gm@nbscia.ca

Agricultural Alliance of New Brunswick

466 Queen St., Wilmot Alley
Fredericton, NB E3B 1B6
Telephone: 506-452-8101
Email: alliance@fermenbfarms.ca

New Brunswick Institute of Agrologists

PO Box 3479
Fredericton, NB E3H 5H2
Telephone: 506-459-5536
Website: www.ianbia.com

Organic Agriculture Centre of Canada

Dalhousie University, Faculty of Agriculture
PO Box 550
Truro, NS B2N 5E3
Telephone: 902-893-7256
Email: oacc@dal.ca

Really Local Harvest

232 Gauvin Rd.
Dieppe, NB E1A 1M1
Telephone: 506-854-8557
Fax: 506-854-5119
Email: info@recoltedecheznous.com

Commodity organizations

Apple Growers of New Brunswick

2-150 Woodside Lane,
Fredericton, NB E3C 2R9
Telephone: 506-440-5257
Email: nbapples@applesnb.ca

Atlantic Grains Council

381 Killam Dr.
Moncton, NB E1C 3T1
Heather Russell, project officer
Telephone: 506-381-5404
Email: agc@bellaliant.com

Bleuets NB Blueberries

525 Glengarry Place
Fredericton, NB E3B 5Z8
Telephone: (506) 450-8681
Email: bnbb@nbwildblue.ca

Canneberges NB Cranberries

6 Station Road
Dorchester, NB E4K 3A1
Gerald Richard, president
Telephone: 506-524-8447
Email: sccran@aernet.ca

Chicken Farmers of New Brunswick

277 Main St., Suite 103
Fredericton, NB E3A 1E1
Louis Martin, secretary-manager
Telephone: 506-452-8085

Dairy Farmers of New Brunswick

PO Box 5034
Sussex, NB E4E 5L2
Steve Michaud, general manager
Telephone: 506-432-4330
Website: www.nbmilk.org

Landscape New Brunswick Horticultural Trades Association

PO Box 742
Saint John, NB E2L 4B3
Jim Landry, executive director
Telephone: 1-866-752-6862 (toll-free)

New Brunswick Cattle Producers

2 – 150 Woodside Lane
Fredericton, NB E3C 2R9
Telephone: 506-458-8534
Website: www.bovinsnbcattle.ca

New Brunswick Beekeepers Association

5215 Route 115
McKees Mills, NB E4V 2T6
Calvin Hicks, president
Telephone: 902-940-1196
Website: www.nbba.ca

New Brunswick Egg Producers

275 Main St., Suite 101
Fredericton, NB E3A 1E1
April Sexsmith, secretary-manager
Telephone: 506-458-8885

New Brunswick Maple Syrup Association

250 Sheriff Street,
Grand Falls, NB E3Z 3A2.
Telephone: (506) 473-2271
Executive Director: Louise Poitras
Email: aanb.nbmsa@gmail.com

New Brunswick Fur Farmers Association

23 Highland Dr.
Salisbury, NB E4J 2G7
Telephone: 506-277-6570
Email: flemmingluke@gmail.com

New Brunswick Goat Breeders Association

182 Academy St.
Hillsborough, NB E4H 2R9
Arnie Steeves, secretary-treasurer,
Telephone: 506-734-2704
Email: arnsfarm@nb.sympatico.ca

New Brunswick Grape Growers Association

12 Gondola Point Rd.
Rothesay, NB E2E 5J7
Tony Rickett, president
Telephone: 506-855-2076
Email: joe20596@gmail.com

New Brunswick Sheep Breeders' Association

932, Route 945
Cormier-Village, NB E4P 5Y9
Jocelyn McGraw, secretary-treasurer
Telephone: 506-532-5689
Email: jjmcgraw@nbnet.ca

Porc NB Pork

2-150 Woodside Lane
Fredericton, NB E3C 2R9
Telephone: 506-458-8051
<https://www.porcnbpork.nb.ca/>

Potatoes NB

PO Box 7878
150 Woodside Lane,
Fredericton, NB E3C 2R9
Matt Hemphill, executive director
Telephone: 506-473-3036
Email: gfpotato@potatoesnb.com

Turkey Farmers of New Brunswick

277 Main St., Suite 103
Fredericton, NB E3A 1E1
Louis Martin, secretary-manager
Telephone: 506-452-8085

Forest products marketing boards and woodlot owner associations

New Brunswick Federation of Woodlot Owners Inc.

680 Strickland Ln,
Fredericton, NB E3C 0B5
Telephone: 506-459-2990
Website: <https://nbwoodlotowners.ca>

York Sunbury Charlotte Forest Products Marketing Board

1350 Regent St.
Strickland Building #2
Fredericton, NB E3C 2G6
Telephone: 506-444-6644
Email: ysc@nbnet.nb.ca
Website: <https://www.yscnb.ca/>

Carleton-Victoria Wood Producers Association

151 Perkins Way
Florenceville-Bristol, NB E7L 3P6
Telephone: 506-392-5584 or 506-392-6997
Fax: 506-392-8290
Email: info@cvwpa.ca
Website: www.cvwpa.ca

Madawaska Forest Products Marketing Board

870 Canada Rd.
Edmundston, NB E3V 3X3
Telephone: 506-739-9585
Fax: 506-739-0859
Email: odvdm@nbnet.nb.ca

North Shore Forest Products Marketing Board

2807 Miramichi Ave.
PO Box 386
Bathurst, NB E2A 3Z3
Telephone: 506-548-8958
Email: nsfpmb@nb.aibn.com
Website: www.forestrysyndicate.com

Northumberland Forest Products Marketing Board

PO Box 494
101 McMurdo St.
Miramichi, NB E1V 3M3
Telephone: 506-622-7733
Fax: 506-622-6317
Email: woodlot@nbnet.nb.ca

South Eastern New Brunswick Forest Products Marketing Board

PO Box 5074
Shediac NB E4P 8T8
Street address: 3384, Route 132, Scoudouc, NB
Telephone: 506-532-1150
Website: www.senb.ca

Southern New Brunswick Wood Coop Ltd.

PO Box 4473
Sussex, NB E4E 5L6
Telephone: 506-433-9860, 1-888-762-1555 (toll-free)
Fax: 506-433-3623
Email: snb@nb.aibn.com
Website: www.snbwc.ca

Appendix D:

Farm-related publications

- **Atlantic Farm Focus**, a monthly farm newspaper that reports on issues of relevance to farmers in the Atlantic provinces.
Telephone: 1-800-717-4442 ext. 2525 (toll-free)
Website: <http://www.atlanticfarmer.com/>
- **Rural Delivery**, a farm and country journal published 10 times a year. The same publisher produces Atlantic Beef, Atlantic Forest and Atlantic Horse and Pony.
Telephone: 902-354-5411
Website: <http://www.atlanticfarmer.com/>
- **Small Farm Canada**, a magazine that promotes small-scale farming as a legitimate and viable endeavour. It is published six times a year.
Telephone: 1-866-260-7985 (toll-free)
Website: www.smallfarmcanada.ca
- Many of the provincial and national commodity associations produce newsletters or magazines that they send to their members. Some of these publications are free of charge to everyone, some are free to paid members, and some require a paid subscription. Contact the individual commodity associations for more information. (see [Appendix C](#) for contact details).
- **La Terre de chez-nous**
Website: www.laterre.ca/
- **Agri-réseau**
Website: www.agrireseau.qc.ca/
- **CRAAQ (Le Centre de référence en agriculture et agroalimentaire)**
Website: www.craaq.qc.ca/
- **Real Agriculture**
Website: www.realagriculture.com/

Other resources

National commodity organizations

- **Alpaca Associations in Canada**
Websites: www.alpacainfo.ca/ and www.alpaca.ca/
- **Beef Cattle Research Council**
Website: www.beefresearch.ca
- **Canada Grains Council**
Website: www.canadagrainscouncil.ca/
- **Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists**
Website: www.capabees.com
- **Canadian Cattlemen's Association**
Website: www.cattle.ca
- **Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Ltd.**
Website: www.wool.ca/
- **Canadian Forage Beef Industry**
Website: www.foragebeef.ca
- **Canadian Honey Council**
Website: www.honeycouncil.ca
- **Canadian Horticultural Council**
Website: www.hortcouncil.ca
- **Canadian Pork Council**
Website: www.cpc-ccp.com/
- **Canadian Poultry and Egg Processors Council**
Website: www.cpepc.ca
- **Canadian Poultry Research Council**
Website: <http://cp-rc.ca/>
- **Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association**
Website: www.sheepbreeders.ca
- **Chicken Farmers of Canada**
Website: www.chicken.ca
- **Dairy Farmers of Canada**
Website: www.dairyfarmers.ca
- **Egg Farmers of Canada**
Website: www.eggs.ca
- **Turkey Farmers of Canada**
Website: www.turkeyfarmersofcanada.ca

Other related organizations

- **Conservation Council of New Brunswick**
Website: www.conservationcouncil.ca/
- **The Canadian Livestock Records Corporation**
Website: www.clrc.ca/index2010.shtml
- **The National Farm Animal Care Council**
Website: www.nfacc.ca/
- **The Maritime Beef Test Station**
Website: <http://maritimebeefteststation.ca/>
- **Dalhousie Faculty of Agriculture LEADATLANTIC Leadership Training**
Website: <https://www.dal.ca/faculty/agriculture/extended-learning/leadatlantic.html>

Resources and regulatory information

- **Setting up a business in New Brunswick**
Website: <http://www.welcomenb.ca/content/wel-bien/en/StartBuyABusiness/content/SettingUpABusiness.html>
- **Opportunities New Brunswick**
Website: www.onbcanada.ca/
- **New Brunswick Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries**
Website: www.gnb.ca/agriculture
- **New Brunswick Department of Energy and Resource Development**
Website: <http://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/erd.html>
- **New Brunswick Department of Environment and Local Government**
Website: www.gnb.ca/environment
- **New Brunswick Department of Health**
Website: www.gnb.ca/health
- **New Brunswick Department of Transportation and Infrastructure**
Website: www.gnb.ca/transportation
- **Canada Revenue Agency**
Website: www.cra-arc.gc.ca/
- **Canadian Food Inspection Agency**
Website: www.inspection.gc.ca/
- **Environment Canada**
Website: www.ec.gc.ca/

Financial assistance and business development programs

- **Opportunities New Brunswick**
Website: www.onbcanada.ca/
- **New Brunswick Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries**
Website: www.gnb.ca/agriculture
- **Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada**
Website: www.agr.gc.ca/
- **Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency**
Website: www.acoa-apeca.gc.ca/Pages/welcome-bienvenue.aspx
- **Export Development Canada**
Website: www.edc.ca/Pages/default.aspx
- **Farm Credit Canada**
Website: www.fcc-fac.ca/

Regional agri-food research and development facilities

- **Potato Research Centre of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada**
Website: www.agr.gc.ca/eng/science-and-innovation/research-centres/atlantic-provinces/fredericton-research-and-development-centre/?id=1180622499704
- **Prince Edward Island Food Technology Centre**
Website: www.biofoodtech.ca/index.php?number=1039041
- **Faculty of Agriculture, Dalhousie University**
Website: www.dal.ca/faculty/agriculture.html
- **Research and Productivity Council**
Website: www.rpc.ca
- **Université de Moncton**
Website: www.umoncton.ca/
- **Guelph Food Technology Centre**
Website: www.gftc.ca/

Other

- **New Brunswick Department of Post-Secondary Education, Training and Labour (Population Growth Division)**
Website: www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/post-secondary_education_training_and_labour/People/content/PopulationGrowth.html

- **Sectors in review/other publications**

Website: www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/10/publications.html

Appendix E

Foreign workers resources

Hire a temporary worker through the Seasonal Agricultural Worker Program

<https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/services/foreign-workers/agricultural/seasonal-agricultural.html>

Find out if you need a Labour Market Impact Assessment (LMIA) and how to hire a temporary foreign worker

https://www.canada.ca/en/services/immigration-citizenship/search.html?_charset_=utf-8&q=Agricultural+Seasonal+Worker&wb-srch-sub

Hire a temporary foreign agricultural worker

<https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/services/foreign-workers/agricultural.html>

Work permits

https://www.canada.ca/en/services/immigration-citizenship/search.html?_charset_=utf-8&q=Agricultural+Seasonal+Worker&wb-srch-sub=

Canada-New Brunswick Immigration Agreement

<https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/mandate/policies-operational-instructions-agreements/agreements/federal-provincial-territorial/new-brunswick/canada-new-brunswick-immigration-agreement.html>

Canada-New Brunswick Agreement on the Atlantic Immigration Pilot Program

<https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/mandate/policies-operational-instructions-agreements/agreements/federal-provincial-territorial/new-brunswick/canada-new-brunswick-agreement-atlantic-immigration-pilot-program.html>

Immigration and Settlement in New Brunswick, Canada

<https://www.welcomenb.ca/content/wel-bien/en.html>