



BCIA PRACTICE AREAS

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A Quick Reference Guide for BCIA Registrants and Applicants



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Practice Areas

Definition of a Practice Area: A unique functional area of professional practice within the agrology profession that, for protective purposes, requires specialized knowledge based on education, work experience, and skill sets. If the activities are performed for protective purposes as defined within the Agrologists Regulation, that work is within the reserved practice of the profession.

There are 12 practice areas across 5 different practice sectors.

A Registrant is allowed to self-declare in as many areas as the Registrant is qualified for and competent in.

Economics Sector

1. Agricultural and Resources Economics and Rural Development

- Using scientific and economic principles, knowledge, and expertise to inform the efficient and sustainable use of agricultural and natural resources for optimal health.

Growing and Production Sector

2. Crop Development, Production, and Management

- Using scientific principles to inform the efficient and sustainable use of limited resources in the production and consumption of plants or fungi for human use.

3. Livestock Development, Production, and Management

- Using scientific principles, knowledge, and expertise to inform the efficient and sustainable use of limited resources in the production and consumption of animal and animal products for human use.

4. Rangeland and Grazing Management

- Using scientific principles, knowledge, and expertise to inform the efficient and sustainable use of rangeland resources in the production and consumption of plants and animals on rangeland while respecting the public interest.

Growing and Production Sector, continued

5. Agroforestry

- Deliberately retaining, introducing, and mixing trees or other plants in crop and animal production systems to provide an economic return (as statutorily defined in BC; not to imply or refer to the practice of forestry).

Processing Sector

6. Food and Agricultural Products Development, Production, and Processing

- Using scientific principles, knowledge, and expertise to inform the efficient and sustainable use of limited resources in the production of safe, quality food and processed agricultural products for human and animal consumption or use.

7. Waste Management, Bio-Renewables, and Bioprocessing

- Using scientific principles, knowledge, and expertise to inform the efficient and sustainable storage and processing of wastes and feedstocks for human uses, respectful of the public interest.

Land and Water Resources Sector

8. Land Evaluation, Classification, Mapping, Conservation, and Management

- Using scientific principles, knowledge, and expertise to inform the evaluation, classification, conservation, and management of land resources in respect of the public interest.

9. Water Resources, Planning, and Management

- Using scientific principles, knowledge, and expertise to inform the governance, planning, and management of water in respect of the public interest.

Environmental Resources Sector

10. Protection and Management of Environmental Resources

- Using scientific principles, knowledge, and expertise to protect and sustainably manage environmental resources in respect of the public interest.

11. Land Restoration, Reclamation, and Remediation

- Using scientific principles, knowledge, and expertise to reclaim and restore land resources in respect of the public interest.

12. Invasive Species and Pest Management

- Using scientific principles, knowledge, and expertise to prevent and manage invasive species and pests in the public interest.