DIGITAL PRACTICE GUIDELINES
Artificial Intelligence

For Professional Agrologists (P.Ag.), Technical Agrologists (Tech.Ag.) and Agrologists-in-Training registered with Agrologists Manitoba

PREAMBLE

This document guides registered agrology professionals in the responsible and ethical use of artificial intelligence (AI) tools in professional practice.

These guidelines are aimed at helping professionals use AI confidently, protecting their professional judgement, clients and employers.

AI must not replace professional judgment, competence, or due diligence.

PROFESSIONAL EXPECTATION / LIABILITY

You are fully accountable for AI-assisted work.

Registrants are expected to behave according to "The Code of Ethics and Practice" which clarifies that registrants:

> *"express a professional opinion only when it is founded on adequate knowledge and experience, and where Agrologists' understand the situation and context against which this opinion is being offered."*

Registrants remain fully responsible and professionally accountable for the specialized information (advice) they provide – including AI-generated content.

Use of AI does not transfer responsibility/liability to the AI provider, employer, or any other party. Relying on AI-generated information may constitute unprofessional conduct/negligence.

VERIFICATION OF INFORMATION

Always verify AI output before using it.

Registrants must thoroughly review AI-generated information for:

-accuracy, appropriate context, unsupported assumptions, compliance with requirements, and suitability for the intended audience

VERIFY AI-generated information before using it [using credible/current sources, appropriate to the context]. This may include:

- Manufacturers labels / product directions / technical documentation
- Applicable laws / regulations
- Scientific Research (peer-reviewed)

- Professional observations / assessment

RISKS AND BENEFITS

AI may assist with research, drafting, analysis, learning, communications or administrative functions. It may also improve efficiency, organization, or information gathering. However, AI may also generate inaccurate, incomplete, biased, or outdated information *[including data from other geographies that does not consider Manitoba's soil, climate, crop/animal production practices, or regulatory requirements]*

Licensed agrology professionals (P.Ag. / Tech.Ag. / AIT) are expected to understand the capabilities and limitations of AI tools before incorporating them into professional practice.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

Never input confidential information into AI tools.

The Code of Ethics and Practice also stipulates that agrology professionals must:

"maintain the confidentiality of client and employer information [unless given explicit consent of the client/employer]"

AI tools may retain or use submitted information.
Confidential/Identifying information must not be entered into AI unless:

- Explicit consent is obtained
- Use complies with organizational policies and professional obligations

The use of another person's identity/information without explicit authorization violates ethical obligations.

PUBLIC TRUST

AI should be an assistive tool and **must not replace professional judgment, competence, or due diligence.**

Core principle of the practice guidelines: Registration to practise agrology in Manitoba is a right granted by the public through The Agrologists Act in exchange for placing public interest first (Agrologists Manitoba Code of Ethics and Practice). That obligation extends fully to your digital presence — including how you use social media and artificial intelligence in your practice.

Proposed by Professional Standards Committee: 2026-05
Approved by Provincial Council: 2026-09-23