

### In this Issue:

Western Canadian Dairy Seminar .....	3
OYF Nominations .....	4
Code of Practice.....	4
From DFC.....	5
Did You Know?.....	8
Quota Exchange.....	9
Production.....	12
IBC/SCC.....	14
Salmonella Dublin .....	15
Classifieds.....	16
Directors .....	16

## *The New Canadian Food Guide*

After a development process spanning nearly two years, the first draft of Health Canada's new Food Guide is set to be released. Early indications have shown major changes to the food guide, including lesser focus on the importance of dairy in a balanced diet. Early speculation on the food guide has suggested a focus on plant-based diets, with grains, vegetables and fruits taking up most space in the guide. What is not clear, yet, is where dairy fits in a healthy diet for Canadians according to Health Canada.

Canada's Food Guide has had a presence in the eating habits of Canadians since its creation in 1942. Since then, it has gone through several revisions to keep the guide up to date with Canadian lifestyles and new research in nutrition. A 2015 study, conducted by Health Canada, showed that Canadians were short on eight nutrients needed for a healthy lifestyle. Six of these needed nutrients: calcium, magnesium, zinc, vitamin D, vitamin A, and potassium, are provided by milk. It is

unclear why findings like these have been ignored by Health Canada in the creation of the new Food Guide.

Additionally, milk offers several other health benefits including reduced risk of colorectal cancer, heart disease, stroke, hypertension, and type 2 diabetes. Milk is also a source of high-quality protein. A recent study in the August 2017 British Journal of Nutrition confirmed that milk proteins ranked as some of the highest quality proteins available, especially when compared to plant-based proteins like soy and pea protein. Studies like these, some of which have spanned decades, have continuously supported milk as a part of a balanced diet.

It is important that Canadians are provided with diet recommendations that are supported by science and research. Milk and milk products contain nutrients that are essential to health and ensure that Canadians are receiving the best possible nutrition. While it is necessary that dietary guidelines are updated to include new research and findings, it is concerning that a widely studied and nutrient packed food, such as milk, would be de-emphasized in a food guide. As of the writing of the newsletter, the new Food Guide has not been released and much of the media on this topic is based on speculation. Further comment will be made once the final Canada's Food Guide is released.

## *SaskMilk Upcoming Promotional Events\**

(\*we are participating in or have sponsored)

<b>January 20</b>	Queen City Gymnastics Annual Meet – Regina
<b>January 26 – 27</b>	Regina Catholic Elementary SWISH Basketball Tournament -Regina
<b>January 27</b>	Foam Lake Atom Hockey Tournament – Foam Lake
<b>January 27 – 28</b>	Regina Ski Club Sask Cup – White Butte
<b>February 3</b>	Churchbridge Pre-Novice Hockey Tournament – Churchbridge
<b>February 4</b>	Strasbourg Maroons Novice Tournament – Strasbourg
<b>February 9-10</b>	Dalmeny Sabres Hockey Tournament – Dalmeny
<b>February 10</b>	Churchbridge Atom Hockey Tournament – Churchbridge
<b>February 10</b>	Pelican Narrows Volleyball Tournament – Pelican Narrows
<b>February 11</b>	Central Butte Novice Hockey Tournament – Central Butte
<b>February 13</b>	APAS - ‘Food Evolution,’ for Canada’s Ag Day - Regina
<b>February 16</b>	Regina Teachers Conference – Regina
<b>February 18</b>	Mission Ridge – Family Fun Day – Fort Qu’Appelle
<b>February 18</b>	Cypress Health Region – Winter Carnival – Swift Current
<b>February 22 – 24</b>	Hockey Regina Atom B Tournament – Regina

## *SaskMilk in the Community...*



Left: Mitch Schultz handing out the Sportsmanship Award to the Dalmeny Senior Girls Soccer Team. SaskMilk is a sponsor of SHSAA. Below: Anita Medl handing out awards to players in the SJHL Showcase, held in Regina





## 37<sup>th</sup> Annual Western Canadian Dairy Seminar

# Knowledge is Power

**March 5 – 8, 2019**

**Sheraton Hotel, Red Deer, Alberta, Canada**



Follow Us! @wcds\_dairy

[www.wcds.ca](http://www.wcds.ca)

### INTRODUCTION

In 2019 the Western Canadian Dairy Seminar will be celebrating 37 continuous years of providing novel ideas, information, and solutions relevant to current and emerging challenges of the Canadian dairy industry.

Topics covered in this year's seminar include:

- The Road Ahead
- Healthy Cows and Animal Welfare
- Fundamentals of Nutrition
- Advances in Genetics and Reproduction
- Optimizing Farm Management

In addition to the formal program, the seminar offers ample opportunity for participants to have informal discussions with the speakers and with industry service representatives. Come and meet our sponsors at the trade show.

### REGISTRATION

**\$295** on or before **February 5, 2019**

**\$345** after February 5, 2019

**Register and pay online at [www.wcds.ca/registration](http://www.wcds.ca/registration)**

Or fax (780-492-5771) or mail the registration form to:  
Western Canadian Dairy Seminar  
Dept. of Agricultural, Food and Nutritional Science  
4-10 Agriculture/Forestry Centre  
University of Alberta  
Edmonton AB T6G 2P5

Payment may be made by Visa, MasterCard, American Express or cheque. The Seminar registration fee **does not** include accommodation costs.

**LOCATION** Sheraton Hotel,  
3310 - 50th Avenue,  
Red Deer, Alberta, Canada T4N 3X9

### ACCOMMODATION

The Sheraton Hotel is holding a block of rooms for the Seminar until February 4, 2019. The hotel will continue to accept reservations as long as space is available.

**Please state that you are attending the “Western Canadian Dairy Seminar” when making hotel reservations.**

All reservations must be accompanied by a first night room deposit or guaranteed with a major credit card. Room rates are \$156 CAD (traditional), \$156 CAD (deluxe) and \$184 CAD (club room) plus taxes per night.

#### Reservations

**Phone:** (403) 346-2091 or 1-800-662-7197

**Email:** [reservations@sheratonreddeer.com](mailto:reservations@sheratonreddeer.com)

**Proceedings** can be ordered for \$40 for a printed copy or \$15 for a USB.

**Note:** The Program for the 2019 Western Canadian Dairy Seminar has been approved for **18 hours** of **Continuing Education Credits** by the **Alberta Veterinary Medical Association**

**For further information contact Kate Davies (Conference Coordinator) at 780-492-3236 or [wcds@ualberta.ca](mailto:wcds@ualberta.ca)**



## **Who is Saskatchewan's Outstanding Young Farmer for 2019?**

There is just over one month left to nominate someone for the 2018 Saskatchewan Outstanding Young Farmers' Program. Nomination forms are available at [www.saskatchewan.oyfcanada.com](http://www.saskatchewan.oyfcanada.com) or at [www.oyfcanada.com](http://www.oyfcanada.com). Nominations must be received no later than Feb. 15, 2019.

Nominees may be an individual, couple or managing partner/shareholder of a farm group. To qualify, the nominee must derive a minimum of two-thirds of gross revenue from farming, have an invested interest in the farming operation, and not have reached the age of 40 as of January 1 of this year.

## **Code of Practice**

### *2.3 Water*

Water availability and quality are extremely important for animal health and productivity (30). If the water supply is interrupted for more than 12 hours, an alternate watering method should be used. One lactating cow will drink between 80-120 liters per day.

Water quality (e.g., palatability) affects water consumption. Cows will limit their water intake to the point of dehydration if the quality of drinking water is compromised (e.g., polluted by algae, manure or urine) (32).

### ***REQUIREMENTS***

Cattle must have access to palatable and clean water in quantities to meet their needs.

### ***RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES***

- a. have an alternative watering system in the event of an interruption in water supply
- b. construct and locate watering systems so that they are protected from fouling and freezing
- c. keep water troughs, bowls, and nipples clean and check them at least once daily to ensure they are dispensing water properly
- d. situate watering points at walkthrough areas (cross-over alleys)
- e. provide water with a depth of at least 4in (10cm) in water troughs and mount troughs at a height comfortable for the cow to drink (24-30in, 60-75 cm)
- f. test water quality annually and occasionally test for stray voltage.



# From DFC...

## Canadian Dairy Sector Reduces Carbon Footprint

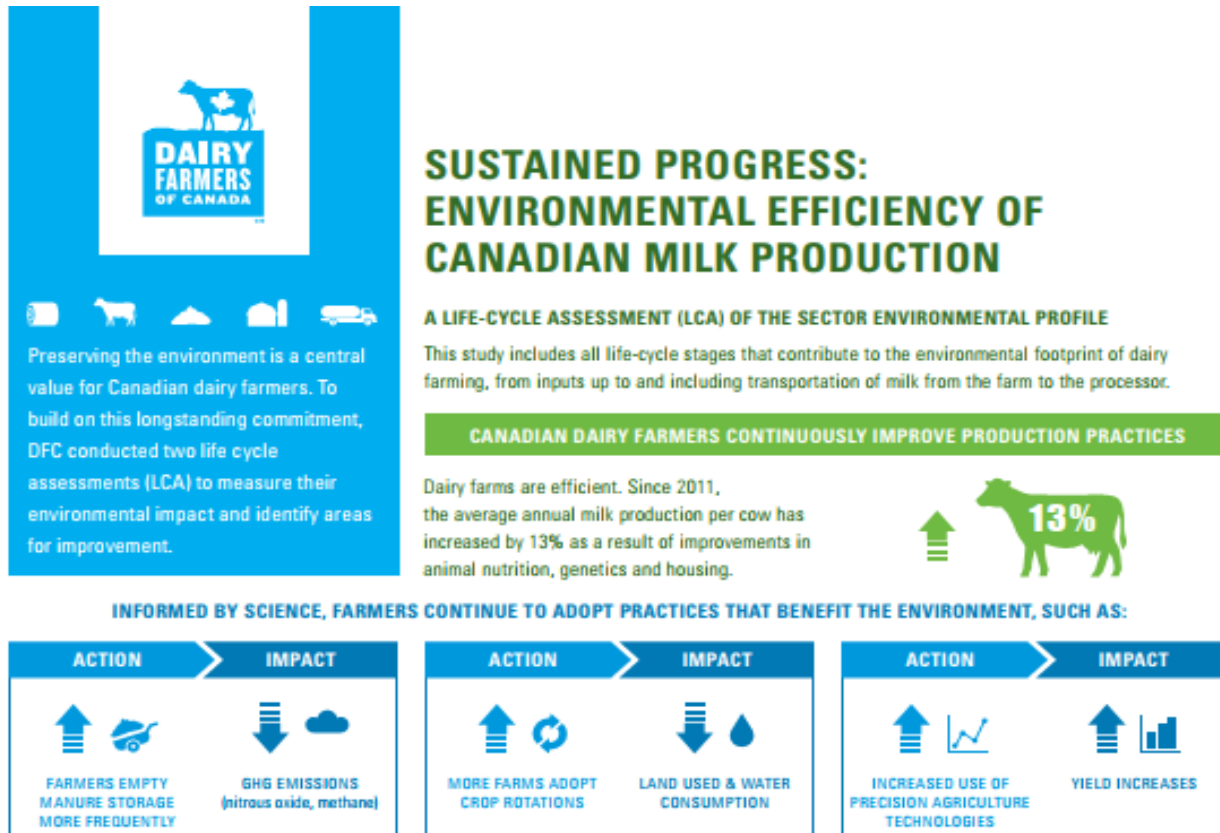
By Dairy Farmers of Canada

A study reveals that in 2018, the Canadian dairy sector had one of the lowest global carbon footprints. The firm responsible for the study, Groupe AGECO, examined the environmental performance of Canadian milk production in 2016 and compared it to the 2011 data. By taking into account common environmental concerns like the carbon footprint, water consumption, and land use, the firm concluded that crop rotation, improvements in feed, reduced tillage, and precision agriculture techniques were some of the environmentally-friendly practices applied by dairy farmers, which improved their environmental footprint. Additionally, improved efficiency contributed to an increase in the quantity of milk produced per cow by 13% from 2011 to 2016.

### KEY FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- Milk produced in Canada has a lower footprint than average. A litre produced in Canada emits 0.94 kg CO<sub>2</sub> eq, which is about 1/3 the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions compared to the global average.
- Carbon footprint, water consumption, and land use associated with milk production have decreased by 7%, 6%, and 11%, respectively, in the past 5 years.
- As a result of improvements in animal nutrition, genetics, and housing, milk production per cow increased by 13% since 2011.

For a thorough review of the study, please refer to the accompanying infographic or visit our website to read the complete details: [www.dairyfarmers.ca](http://www.dairyfarmers.ca).

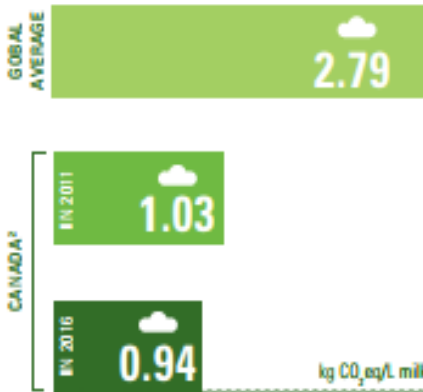


# From DFC (con't)...

## IMPROVED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

### AMONG THE LOWEST CARBON FOOTPRINTS FOR DAIRY IN THE WORLD

Producing one litre of milk in Canada emits only **1/3 the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions** as compared to the global average<sup>1</sup>.



Consumers can enjoy their daily dairy products knowing that the footprint of milk produced in Canada has decreased over time. In the past 5 years:

**7% LOWER**  
CARBON FOOTPRINT

**6% LOWER**  
WATER CONSUMPTION

**11% LOWER**  
LAND USE

In 2016, Canadian milk production was responsible for generating or using:

**1.3%**  
OF CANADA'S TOTAL  
GHG EMISSIONS<sup>3</sup>

**0.02%**  
OF SOUTHERN CANADA'S  
FRESHWATER SUPPLY<sup>4</sup>

**2.9%**  
OF CANADA'S TOTAL  
AGRICULTURAL LAND USE<sup>5</sup>

A STUDY CONDUCTED IN 2018 BY

GRUPE  
**AGECO**

1. FAO (2013). Greenhouse gas emissions from ruminant supply chain – a global life cycle assessment. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/docrep/018/i4261e/i4261e.pdf>
2. The 2012 report covered milk production in 2011 while the 2016 report covered milk production in 2016.
3. Environment and Climate Change Canada (2016). National Inventory Report 1990-2016: Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada. Available at: <http://enrcc.ca/procès/transparence-et-rapportage/reporting-and-reviews-under-the-convention/greenhouse-gas-inventories-amer-i-partie/national-inventory-submissions-2016>
4. Water Canada (2017). Statistics Canada Reports on Canada's Renewable Freshwater and Water Use. Available at: <http://www.watercanada.ca/statistics-canada-reports-on-canada-renewable-freshwater-and-water-use/>
5. Statistics Canada (2016). Land Use-Table 20-10-040-01 (formerly CANSIM 004-0303). Available at: <http://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t181011e/tables/action/?id=201004001>

### REFERENCES

- AGECO (2012). Environmental and Socioeconomic Life Cycle Assessment of Canadian Milk. (Report prepared for Dairy Farmers of Canada). [http://www.dairyresearch.ca/pdf/LCA-DFCnaaReport\\_a.pdf](http://www.dairyresearch.ca/pdf/LCA-DFCnaaReport_a.pdf)
- Canadian Dairy Information Centre (2017). Dairy Facts and Figures. Available at: [http://www.dairyinfo.gc.ca/index\\_a.php?l=45-428](http://www.dairyinfo.gc.ca/index_a.php?l=45-428)
- FAO (2013). Greenhouse gas emissions from ruminant supply chains—A global life cycle assessment. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/glam/issuats/wh/>

DAIRYFARMERS.CA

## *Eighth Annual Dairy Info Day*

Thursday January 24, 2019  
Brian King Centre, Warman, SK

**REGISTRATION IS REQUIRED.**  
**YOU CAN REGISTER BY EMAILING [info@saskmilk.ca](mailto:info@saskmilk.ca) or by calling 306-949-6999**

## *Who Should I Call?*

*Who at the SaskMilk office should producers call? Here's a handy guide!*

<b>For...</b>	<b>Call...</b>	<b>At...</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Sponsorship Requests</li> <li>➤ Donation Requests</li> <li>➤ Dairyanna's Costume and Events</li> </ul>	Anita Medl	306-721-9483
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ School Milk Program</li> <li>➤ Nutrition Resource Ordering</li> </ul>	Bev Eckert	306-721-9490
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Quota Exchange and Private Quota Transfers</li> <li>➤ Transfer Credits</li> <li>➤ Security Applications</li> <li>➤ Estimates for production</li> <li>➤ Name Changes</li> <li>➤ Designation of Signing Authority</li> <li>➤ Monthly production numbers for producers</li> <li>➤ Producer information for lending institutions</li> <li>➤ Passwords for quota management sheet access</li> </ul>	Bev Solie	306-721-9488
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Dairy Conference</li> <li>➤ Producer statements</li> <li>➤ Banking info for direct deposit of milk pay</li> <li>➤ Milk pick-up issues –variances in volumes, planning to quit shipping, etc.</li> </ul>	Darlene Weighill	306-721-9491
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ On Farm- licensing, facilities, equipment, driveways, yards, animal care</li> <li>➤ Lab testing results</li> <li>➤ Bulk truck drivers- licensing, complaints/issues</li> <li>➤ Bulk tank calibrations</li> <li>➤ Pro Action- Food Safety (CQM), Animal Care, Traceability, Biosecurity, Environment</li> </ul>	Deb Haupstein	306-721-9486
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Monthly milk prices paid to producers</li> <li>➤ Provincial &amp; National production updates</li> </ul>	Doug Miller	306-721-9485
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Adding, editing information on Producer Transfer Credit List</li> <li>➤ Newsletter advertising</li> </ul>	Jenn Buehler	306-721-9492
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Media or news stories <i>or</i> if you have been contacted by any media agency or reporter</li> <li>➤ Social media enquiries (twitter etc.)</li> <li>➤ Trade agreements, international trade updates</li> <li>➤ DEAP policy/program enquiries</li> <li>➤ Website enquiries</li> <li>➤ Research enquiries or proposals</li> </ul>	Joy Smith	306-721-9482




## *Did You Know?*

### **CHANGING YOUR QUALITY ALERTS**

The SaskMilk Producer Portal allows you to choose the levels at which you receive alerts for your quality parameters. The default levels are listed in the table below. If you prefer to receive notification at a lower or higher level than the default it's easy to adjust. See the instructions below:

<b>Quality Type</b>	<b>Elevated</b>
IBC Range	50
SCC Range	250
Freezing Point Range	-0.530
MUN Range	14

Steps to modify the **elevated** alerts

1. Click Alerts on the menu at the top.
2. Select Quality Alerts
3. Click on the edit button (  ) beside an elevated record ie. "IBC Elevated"
4. Edit Quality Alert information on the left-hand side of the screen
  - Alert Name
  - Quality Type
  - Greater Than and/or Less Than values (only one value is required)
  - Recipients to receive the quality alert notification (if applicable)  
  
(list based on the contacts currently set up for the producer)
5. Click the save button. A 'successfully updated' message will be shown.
6. If required, repeat above steps for changing "SCC Elevated" and "FPT Elevated"



## QUOTA EXCHANGE

The market-clearing price established for the January 2019 Quota Exchange was **\$33,000.00**.

The next Quota Exchange will be held on **February 15, 2019**. All offers to sell and bids to purchase quota through the Quota Exchange must be received at the SaskMilk office by midnight, **February 6, 2019**. SaskMilk recommends that offers and bids be submitted well in advance of the deadline date to ensure adequate time for corrections, if necessary.

When making bids on the Quota Exchange, the price on offers to sell quota is the minimum price that the producer is prepared to accept for that quota. Only if the market-clearing price is equal to or greater than the producer's minimum price will that producer qualify for participation in the Exchange. Conversely, the price on offers to purchase quota is the maximum price that the producer is prepared to pay for that quota. Only if the market-clearing price is equal to or less than the producer's maximum price will that producer qualify for participation in the Exchange. The clearing price is set at the price where the smallest difference exists between the accumulated volume offered for sale and the accumulated volume bid to purchase. The results of the Quota Exchange are outlined in the following Table.

### JANUARY 2019 QUOTA EXCHANGE RESULTS SUMMARY

<b>Market Clearing Price per kilogram of butterfat</b>	<b>\$ 33,000.00</b>
<b>Daily Kilograms offered to Purchase</b>	<b>110.89</b>
<b>Kilograms offered to Sell</b>	<b>16.02</b>
<b>Kilograms sold</b>	<b>16.02</b>
<b>Number of Producers</b>	
- offered to purchase	<b>6</b>
- purchased quota	<b>1</b>
- offered to sell	<b>3</b>
- sold quota	<b>3</b>

### JANUARY 2019 QUOTA EXCHANGE CLEARING PRICE RESULTS

Price (\$/daily kg b.f.)	No. of Sellers	Cumulative Sellers	Daily Kgs b.f. offered for sale	Cumulative sales	Cumulative Sales less Cumulative purchases	Cumulative purchases	Daily Kgs b.f. offered to purchase	Cumulative bidders	No. of buyers
\$32,000.00	3	3	16.02	16.02	-94.87	110.89	7.00	6	1
\$32,205.00	0	3	0.00	16.02	-87.87	103.89	20.00	5	1
\$32,500.00	0	3	0.00	16.02	-67.87	83.89	18.50	4	2
\$32,503.00	0	3	0.00	16.02	-49.37	65.39	5.39	2	1
<b>\$33,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>16.02</b>	<b>-43.98</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

\* Please contact Bev Solie at 306-949-6999 for inquiries dealing with quota management sheets, the Quota Exchange, for transfer credits, or with any other quota transactions.



## TRANSFER CREDIT SUMMARY REPORT

MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS TRANSFER IN	# OF PRODUCERS TRANSFER OUT	TOTAL KGS BUTTERFAT
January, 2018	17	21	16,567
February	21	24	19,828
March	21	18	16,406
April	28	23	28,792
May	17	17	22,203
June	24	23	20,038
July	24	20	28,252
August	20	22	18,781
September	21	17	23,836
October	27	20	25,667
November	36	36	27,234
<b>December</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26,841</b>

## PRIVATE TRANSFERS PROCESSED

MONTH	DAILY KILOGRAMS
Jan, 2018	45.10
Feb	1011
Mar	282
Apr	225
May	0
June	148.19
July	107.13
August	65.44
September	70.92
October	233.45
November	328.00
<b>December</b>	<b>60.00</b>

## OVER QUOTA (OVER 5 DAYS) REPORT BY MONTH

MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS	KGS BUTTERFAT
December	8	956
January 2018	11	2,146
February	16	3,396
March	15	5,054
April	6	3,434
May	8	1,716
June	6	939
July	4	487
August	2	230
September	4	647
October	2	294
November	4	626
<b>December</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>962</b>

## SUMMARY REPORT OF CREDITS DECEMBER, 2018 – 165 PRODUCERS

DAYS	# OF PRODUCERS	POSITIVE CREDITS ACCUMULATED (KGS OF BUTTERFAT)
+ 5	7	2,931
0 to + 5	23	8,437
TOTAL	30	11,368
DAYS	# OF PRODUCERS	NEGATIVE CREDITS ACCUMULATED (KGS OF BUTTERFAT)
-15	1	-5,562
-10 to -15	31	-91,349
-5 to -10	53	-95,513
0 to -5	49	-20,705
TOTAL	134	-213,129

## LOST OPPORTUNITY REPORT

MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS	LOST OPPORTUNITY (KGS OF BUTTERFAT)
<b>December, 2018</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>331</b>
November, 2018	3	330
October, 2018	0	0
September, 2018	0	0
August, 2018	3	1,039
July, 2018	1	13
June, 2018	3	1,361
May, 2018	1	198
April, 2018	3	458
March, 2018	6	1,226
February, 2018	5	887
January, 2018	4	802
December, 2017	3	1,237

## WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMPONENT TESTS & PRICES DECEMBER, 2018

Components	Average Test	Price per kilogram Class 1 to 5
Butterfat	4.2328	16.620724
Protein	3.2502	2.546533
Other Solids	5.8818	0.703596

Based on the average component tests for the province, the average price received was **\$82.77** per hectolitre. **The average butterfat price received per kilogram was \$19.55.**

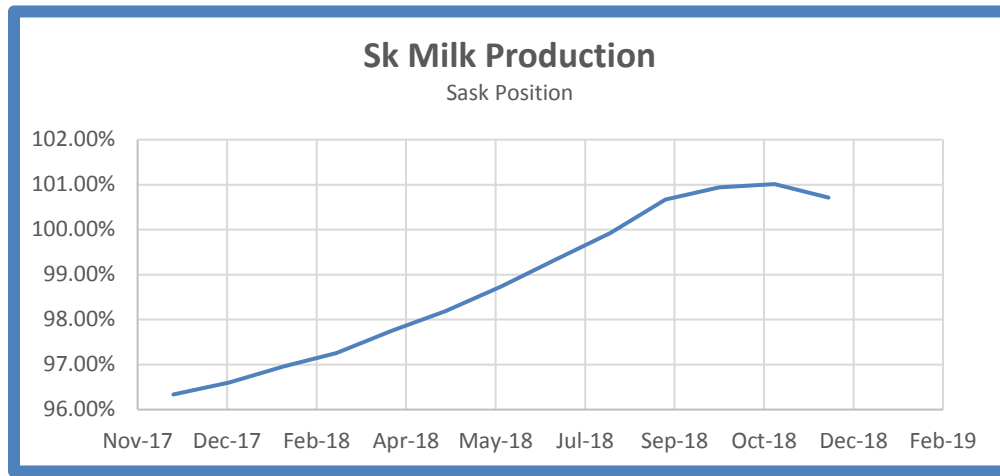
### SASKATCHEWAN MILK POOL RESULTS NOVEMBER 2018

Milk Sale Revenue	\$ 18,934,346.48
Western Milk Pool	\$ 1,600,145.52
<b>Total Pool Value</b>	<b>\$ 20,534,492.00</b>

In December, Saskatchewan had a monthly CDC allocation of **1,132,414 kilograms** of butterfat. In the month of December, Saskatchewan production was **-81,468** of butterfat **under** and cumulatively **under** by **-275,469 kilograms** of butterfat. On a percentage basis, Saskatchewan is **-2.33%\*** below our CDC allocation flexibility limits based on the Continuous Quota model. The -2.00% lower flexibility limit is in effect.

	(1) Monthly Total Production  Kgs bf	(2) Total Monthly CDC Quota Allocation  Kgs bf	(3) Monthly Over or (Under) Production  Kgs bf  col. 1 – 2 = 3	(4) Lower Flexibility Limit <b>-2.00%</b>  Kgs bf  col. 9 * -1.5%	(5) Upper Flexibility Limit <b>1.25%</b>  Kgs bf  col. 9 *1.0%	(6) Cumulative Over or (Under) Production with limits  Kgs bf	(7) Cumulative Over or (Under) Production with limits in - %  col. 6 / 9	(8) Over Quota or (Lost Production Opportunity)  Kgs bf	(9) Rolling 12 Month Total Quota  Kgs bf
<b>Dec-17</b>	974,991	1,021,792	(46,801)	-223,565	139,728	(783,966)	-7.01%	0	11,178,272
<b>Jan-18</b>	998,147	955,201	42,946	-225,012	140,632	(741,020)	-6.59%	0	11,250,588
<b>Feb-18</b>	920,553	885,091	35,462	-226,352	141,470	(705,558)	-6.23%	0	11,317,606
<b>Mar-18</b>	1,020,174	999,132	21,042	-227,975	142,485	(684,516)	-6.01%	0	11,398,765
<b>Apr-18</b>	983,089	952,267	30,822	-228,877	143,048	(653,694)	-5.71%	0	11,443,839
<b>May-18</b>	1,002,542	958,739	43,803	-229,231	143,270	(115,431)	-1.01%	0	11,461,574
<b>Jun-18</b>	957,756	945,811	11,945	-229,681	143,550	(114,260)	-0.99%	0	11,484,026
<b>Jul-18</b>	982,110	955,315	26,795	-230,035	143,772	(88,244)	-0.77%	0	11,501,756
<b>Aug-18</b>	988,502	974,319	14,183	-230,359	143,974	(48,899)	-0.42%	0	11,517,937
<b>Sep-18</b>	979,618	946,287	33,331	-230,593	144,121	(132,443)	-1.15%	0	11,529,665
<b>Oct-18</b>	1,034,312	1,026,685	7,627	-231,475	144,672	(124,816)	-1.08%	0	11,573,770
<b>Nov-18</b>	1,005,120	1,074,305	(69,185)	-233,899	146,187	(194,001)	-1.66%	0	11,694,944
<b>Dec-18</b>	1,050,946	1,132,414	(81,468)	-236,111	147,570	(275,469)	-2.33%	0	11,805,566

- (1) Monthly Production in Saskatchewan
- (2) Total Monthly Quota = Class 1 sales + Monthly MSQ + Carry Forward
- (3) Difference between the monthly production (1) and the total monthly quota (2)
- (4) The Lower Flexibility Limit is -2.00% of Rolling 12 Month Total Quota (9)
- (5) The Upper Flexibility Limit is 1.25% of Rolling 12 Month Total Quota (9)
- (6) Previous Month Cumulative Over or (Under) Production + Current Monthly Over or (Under) Production (capped at lower or upper limit if applicable)
- (7) Equal to Column (6) expressed as a percentage basis within the flexibility limits
- (8) Over Quota or (Lost production opportunity) outside of flexibility limit
- (9) Total Monthly CDC Quota Allocation for the previous 12 months



## INHIBITOR TEST STATIONS

SaskMilk has established a number of inhibitor test stations around the province. Producers needing to check their bulk tanks for inhibitors can take a sample to the test station closest to their location.

The test stations have the Charm Trio test strips available for testing. The Charm Trio test is the test that the plant uses. It tests for the following drugs:

Beta-lactam Drug	Detection Level† (ppb*)	US Safe Level or Tolerance / Canadian MRL (ppb*)	Sulfa Drug	Detection Level† (ppb*)	US Safe Level or Tolerance / Canadian MRL (ppb*)
Amoxicillin	3.1	10 / None	Sulfadimethoxine	4.7	10 / 10 <sup>∞</sup>
Ampicillin	7.7	10 / 10	Sulfamethazine	7.7	10 / 10 <sup>∞</sup>
Ceftiofur and Metabolites <sup>^</sup>	53	100 / 100	<b>Tetracycline Drug</b>	<b>Detection Level† (ppb*)</b>	<b>US Safe Level/Tolerance / Canadian MRL (ppb*)</b>
Cephapirin	14	20 / 20	Chlortetracycline	54	300 / 100
Cloxacillin	7.4	10 / None	Oxytetracycline	66	300 / 100
Penicillin G	2.2	5 / 6 <sup>&amp;</sup>	Tetracycline	21	300 / 100

† Positive at least 90% of the time with 95% confidence.

\* parts per billion or ng/mL

<sup>^</sup> Ceftiofur parent drug sensitivity is approximately 1/2 that reported in the table.

<sup>&</sup> Canadian MRL for penicillin G is 0.01 IU/ml, equivalent to 6 ppb.

<sup>∞</sup> Canadian MRL for sulfa drugs are singly or in combination with other MRL listed sulfonamides.

Test stations are located at the following locations:

1. Swift Current, SK - Agrifoods truck bay - 675 Cheadle Street West  
Office 306-773-1097 or Rodger Ruf 306-741-3261
2. Star City, SK - Star City Colony - Reuben Tschetter 306-921-9381
3. Grenfell, SK - Jim Ross 306-697-2232
4. Yorkton, SK - Ford Dairy Farms Inc. - Bud and Margaret Ford 306-782-7240
5. Saskatoon, SK – Agrifoods Truck Bay - east of the Saputo plant receiving bay  
lead hand – Mike V. or Mike K. 306-664-0202 after hours: 306-668-8135

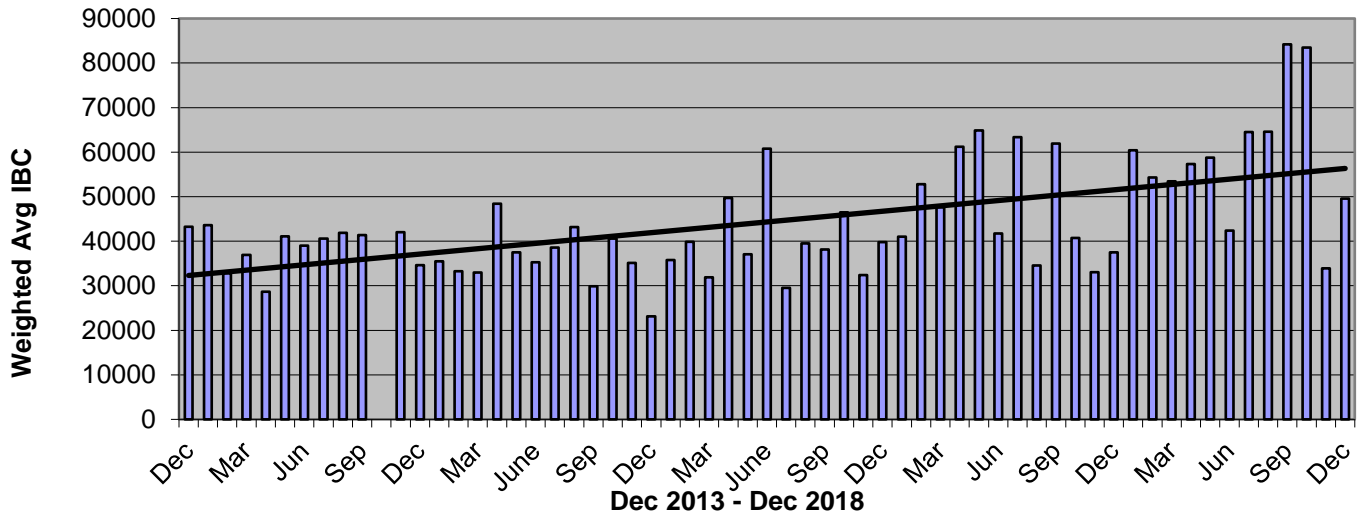
Charm tests strips and Charm testers are now available for purchase through SaskMilk. Agrifoods is now carrying SNAP test kits for tetracyclines as well as beta lactams.

For further information you can contact: Deb Haupstein 306-721-9486

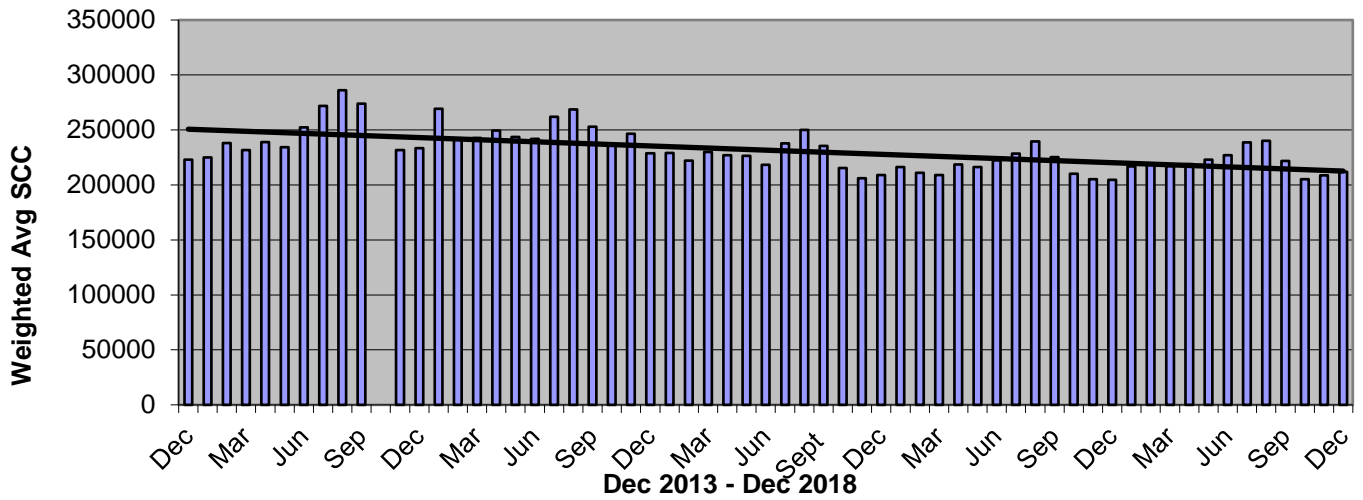


# Provincial Weighted Average

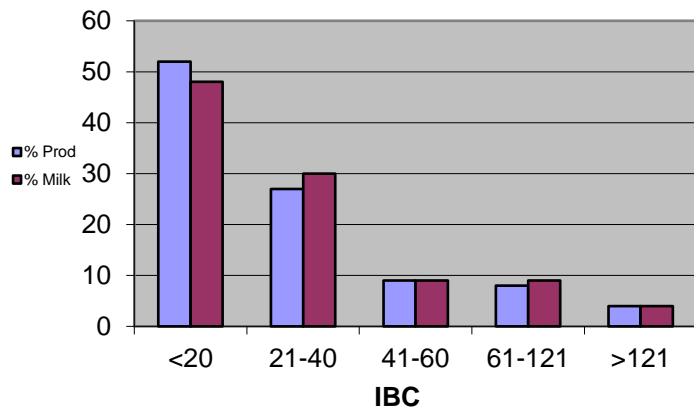
## Monthly Weighted Average IBC



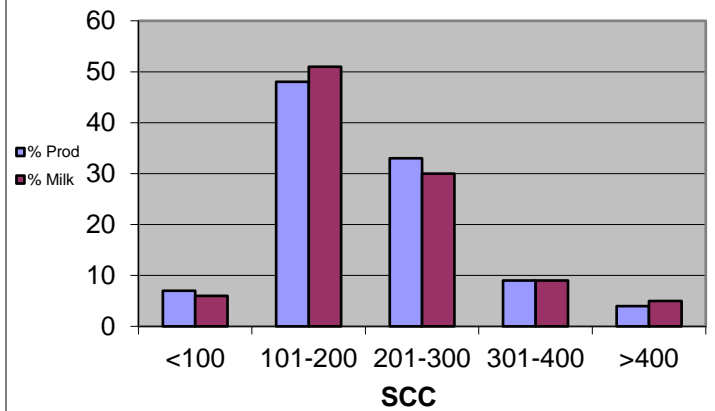
## Monthly Weighted Average SCC



### Dec 2018



### Dec - 2018



## Salmonella Dublin

Dr. Chris Luby, Assistant Professor, Department of Large Animal Clinical Sciences, WCVU

### What is Salmonella Dublin?

Salmonella dublin is a bacteria that can infect cattle and humans.

### What diseases can it cause?

- Cattle: Salmonella dublin is usually carried by mature cows without them showing signs of disease. Disease is most commonly noticed in calves. Signs of disease include pneumonia, diarrhea, severe blood infection (septicemia) and death.
- Humans: Salmonella dublin can also cause disease in humans. Signs include severe blood infection, diarrhea and even death.

It is commonly resistant to antibiotics so it can be very difficult to treat in both cattle and humans.

### How do we test for it?

Testing can be done to answer one of two questions:

1. Is Salmonella dublin present in the herd?  
This question is more straightforward. The best testing strategy is taking blood samples from every animal in the herd. The next best option is to take blood samples from all calves between 4 and 6 months of age.
2. Is an individual animal infected?  
This question is much harder to answer. Neither blood nor fecal samples are 100% accurate although blood samples seem to be more accurate than feces.

### How can we control it?

Salmonella dublin is a bacteria that is spread from mature cows to calves in feces. Heifers should never be exposed to feces from mature cows. Key control points are

1. *At calving:* Newborn calves are at very high risk for becoming infected. Calves should be removed from the dam within 2 hours of birth. The number of cows in the calving pen should be minimized and the pen should be cleaned out and disinfected regularly. Avoid using the calving pen as a sick pen. 4L of high quality colostrum should be provided to each newborn calf.
2. *Prewaned calves:* These should be housed separately from cows and postweaned calves. Individual pens are ideal. Pens should be cleaned and disinfected regularly. Equipment used in preweaned calf housing should not be used elsewhere on the farm and should be cleaned and disinfected after each use. Clothing and boots should be dedicated to calf areas. Gloves should be worn to handle calves and hands must be washed thoroughly on entry and exit.
3. *Biosecurity:* Disease can be spread from farm to farm by infected animals, or on people and/or equipment. Biosecurity is covered in detail by the biosecurity standard for Canadian dairy farms and in the ProAction Biosecurity Module.

### How do I protect myself and my family?

The first key is to know whether it is present on your dairy and if it is, work to reduce the number of animals infected and/or work towards elimination. It is critical to ensure that individuals working with cattle do not spread Salmonella dublin beyond the barn. Coveralls and boots should be dedicated to the barn with different coveralls and boots dedicated to preweaned calves. Hands should be washed between each area (cows and calves), before eating and on leaving the barn. No food or drink should be consumed in the barn and personnel should not smoke while handling cattle. Visitor traffic should be kept to a minimum with visitors wearing clean coveralls and boots. Be aware that unpasteurized milk is a major source of Salmonella.



### If You Can't Ship It - Test It!

BSE surveillance is still important and every animal tested makes a difference.

Support your cattle industry by having your 4-D (dead, diseased, dying or downer) cattle tested for BSE.

For more information, call the Canadian Food Inspection Agency at 1-877-727-5273.

### QUOTA LISTING or CLASSIFIED AD SERVICE

SaskMilk offers a free quota listing service as part of its Newsletter. Anyone wishing to sell or purchase quota, cows or miscellaneous dairy equipment is welcome to contact the SaskMilk office at (306) 949-6999. All prices and negotiations will be independent of SaskMilk. **Please note that ads will be posted in two issues and will then be removed unless SaskMilk is notified otherwise.**

#### Classifieds

For Sale: 76 Bales Alfalfa, first cut, tested. Located near Birch Hills.  
Call Kelly at 306-960-1478

For Sale: 10 Heifers due February and March.  
Call Wes Cairns at 306-493-7100

### Reminder!

**The deadline date for Quota Transfer, Quota Exchange, and 10% Transfer Limit Exemptions is the 6<sup>th</sup> of each month**

Your Quota Transfer, and 10% Exemption Applications must be received on or before the 6<sup>th</sup> of the month in order to be effective the 1<sup>st</sup> of the following month

Quota Exchange forms must be received in the SaskMilk office on or before the 6<sup>th</sup> of the month for that month's Exchange

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Melvin Foth – Chair  
(306) 225-4678  
[fvl@sasktel.net](mailto:fvl@sasktel.net)

Albert Leyenhorst – Vice-Chair  
(306) 230-0154  
[albertleyenhorst@gmail.com](mailto:albertleyenhorst@gmail.com)

Don Feitsma – Alternate Vice - Chair  
(306) 270-4700  
[feitsmadairy@gmail.com](mailto:feitsmadairy@gmail.com)

Denise Coghill  
(306) 699-7764  
[denmars@sasktel.net](mailto:denmars@sasktel.net)

Matthew Flaman  
(306) 537-9634  
[flamanmj@gmail.com](mailto:flamanmj@gmail.com)

John Hylkema  
(604) 798-6450  
[jonhulkema@gmail.com](mailto:jonhulkema@gmail.com)

Tom MacKenzie  
(306) 352-2292  
[tommymilk@icloud.com](mailto:tommymilk@icloud.com)

Blaine McLeod  
(306) 631-8053  
[rb.mcleod@sasktel.net](mailto:rb.mcleod@sasktel.net)

Leonard Wipf  
(306) 491-0432  
[leonard.countryclover@gmail.com](mailto:leonard.countryclover@gmail.com)