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The 2019 DFC AGM Recap



Farm tours held at Vandenbrink's Dairy Farm

It has been a busy week in Saskatchewan! The DFC AGM events began on July 14 with tours showcasing Saskatoon. Delegates from across Canada descended on our province for four days filled with sightseeing, socializing and meeting to discuss the current issues and topics in Canada's Dairy industry.

The Annual General Meeting portion of the event spanned over two days, July 16th & 17th, and was composed of a variety of topics. The agenda covered a range of items including comments on the dairy supply chain, current and upcoming DFC marketing strategies and campaigns, and an exciting announcement from Cineplex Cinemas! The meetings provided great opportunities for comments from producers and industry stakeholders from across Canada, and an excellent forum for discussion on the future of Canadian dairy.



Above & Right: Inside the banquet hall. Décor featured provincial flowers and custom blue cow chocolates!



The finale of the event was held at the Delta Bessborough and included a performance by the Hunter Brothers who wowed the crowd with a personalized dairy tune.

The 2019 Annual General Meeting was a success thanks to Saskatchewan's prairie hospitality. Now, we are passing the torch to Nova Scotia who will be hosting in 2020!



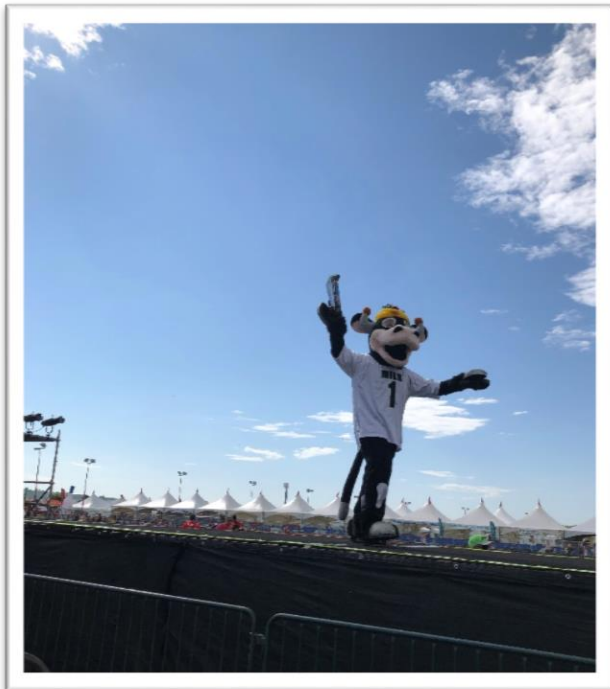
The Hunter Brothers

SaskMilk Upcoming Promotional Events*

(*we are participating in or have sponsored)

July 16	Ag in Motion – Saskatoon
July 16 – 21	Taste of Saskatchewan -Chef’s Series (Overnight Oat’s) - Saskatoon
July 19 – 21	Muenster Red Sox Bantam AA Bantam Baseball - Muenster
July 24 – 26	FCC Food Influencer Farm to Fork Tour
July 24 – 27	Saskatchewan Charolais Youth Association
July 29 – August 2	Youth Cooking Camps at The Local Kitchen - Saskatoon
July 31 – August 1	National Junior Hereford Show (Bonanza) - Weyburn
July 31 – August 1	Queen City Exhibition – Regina
August 2 – 5	Rib Fest – Saskatoon
August 6 – 11	Saskatoon Exhibition – Saskatoon
August 19 – 23	Youth Cooking Camps at The Local Kitchen - Saskatoon

SaskMilk in the Community



Clockwise from top right:
SaskMilk representatives showing off on the CountryThunder stage; Prairie Chaser’s amazing photo of Saskatchewan’s summer weather; DJ at SaskMilk sponsored Lawn Summer Nights; SaskMilk sponsored the “Walk to Make CF History”

From DFC

Awareness of the Blue Cow Logo at an All-Time High

A recent Dairy Farmers of Canada (DFC) marketing campaign delivered exceptional results, with awareness of the Blue Cow logo reaching the highest point since its introduction.

The objectives of the dairy image campaign, which ran for six weeks from January 28th to March 10th across Canada, were to change the perceptions millennials have towards dairy products, raise their knowledge about the positive aspects of Canadian dairy, increase consumption, and build brand awareness as it relates to their values.

Millennials are the fastest growing demographic group in Canada and they are quickly becoming the group with the strongest buying power. They also consume less dairy than previous generations. For those reasons, the DFC Board of Directors identified them as a key target audience. As such, the strategic direction of the campaign aimed at addressing their myths and misconception around the dairy industry.



20 million Canadians!

Addressing issues that resonate with Millennials and other Canadians, such as artificial growth hormones, farm size and animal care, the national campaign saw both English and French advertisement placement on various mediums, including television, online and social media, and transit shelters. It delivered 'Gold Standard' results according to an independent market research. The campaign delivered four key successes:

1. The Blue Cow logo awareness is at its highest point since introduction: **Over four in five Canadians are now aware of the Quality milk logo, that's roughly 20 million Canadians!**
2. **The image campaign resulted in far more Canadians understanding key messages around dairy**, namely produced without artificial growth hormones, no antibiotics and small family-run farms.
3. The campaign achieved exceptional breakthrough with almost **14 million Canadians seeing the campaign.**
4. As an added benefit, the campaign made Canadians feel more positively toward dairy farmers. **Those who saw it felt better about dairy farmers and said they were likely to consume more dairy as a result.**

Campaign caught the attention of Millennials

Awareness of the campaign amongst Millennials hit 65%, compared to 59% for all Canadians. Engaging Millennials is essential to the growth and future of the Canadian dairy sector. The social influence that this demographic exudes has the potential to shape both the policy and economic climate in which dairy farmers operate. Therefore, the success of the image campaign with Millennials is welcomed news.

Code of Practice

3.6. Mastitis

Mastitis is an inflammation of the mammary gland caused by bacterial infection. Most bacteria enter the udder through the teat orifices.

Mastitis is a production, food quality, and safety issue. From an animal welfare perspective, it can be a local painful infection for the cow that can, depending on the type of infection and the resistance of the cow, also cause systemic illness resulting in fever, dehydration, depression and even death.

Mastitis is recognized as a clinical infection when flakes or clots are seen in a milk sample, the infected quarter is swollen and/or hot to the touch, the milk appears thin, discolored or watery and/or the cow has a rapid pulse and loss of appetite. More often however, mastitis is subclinical. This means that infection, tissue damage, milk damage, and production loss occurs without causing visible changes in the milk, the affected quarter or the cow. Somatic cell counts are used to monitor the prevalence of subclinical mastitis.

For the development of strategic prevention programs for particular herd mastitis, infections are classified as arising from either cow or environmental sources. Mastitis caused by infections whose sources are the cows themselves is called contagious mastitis. Contagious mastitis spreads from infected cow's udders and teat skin to uninfected cows at milking time (46). *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Streptococcus agalactiae* are the most common bacterial causes of contagious mastitis (47). Environmental mastitis occurs when bacteria from manure contaminating the cow's environment enters the teat ends. Cows are at risk of environmental infections at all times during the day and year; hence new infections are not just associated with milking practices (46).

Mastitis prevention programs are developed for a herd using knowledge of the mastitis infections the herd is most at risk of, the milk quality objectives, the facility design, current management practices, concurrent diseases, environmental conditions, and labor availability.

Prevention of new infections and elimination of existing infections are the main objectives of a mastitis prevention program.

Goals are developed by a producer in conjunction with their herd veterinarian, often in a stepwise fashion, to develop an approach to improvements in animal health and milk quality.

Overall goals to strive for are:

- maintenance of a bulk tank milk SCC below 200,000 cells per ml (62)
- reduction in the occurrence of clinical mastitis to two or fewer clinical cases per 100 cows per month (<24% of cows affected per year) (50)
- eradication of *Streptococcus agalactiae* from the herd
- maintenance of a low culling rate due to mastitis.

Mastitis infections can be prevented by reducing exposure of the teat ends to bacteria. Appropriate practices should be implemented depending on the source of the bacteria identified in herd culture programs.

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES

- a. consult with the herd veterinarian to develop a mastitis diagnostic, monitoring and control program.

3.6 Continued ...

To prevent contagious mastitis infections:

- a. dip each teat of all cows after every milking with an approved (DIN) teat dip
- b. ensure dip covers the area of the teat skin that had contact with the teat cup liner (51)
- c. ensure infected cows are milked last or separately from uninfected cows
- d. implement a monitoring system using individual cow somatic cell counting and strategic milk culturing as recommended.

To prevent environmental mastitis infections:

- a. clean and dry teats before milking
- b. implement a bedding routine to keep stall beds clean and dry
- c. use adequate amounts of bedding to keep cows clean, dry, and comfortable (46)
- d. add new, clean, dry bedding to stall backs frequently
- e. keep alleyways, crossovers and walkways free of manure and mud
- f. design stalls to give cows 12 hours of rest time (37)
- g. use a stocking density of at least one stall per cow
- h. have all cows calve in a clean, dry maternity pen
- i. protect the teat orifices of dry cows during the dry period
- j. feed a ration that prevents stress on the immune system of fresh cows
- k. record clinical cases of mastitis and treatment as they occur
- l. assess clinical records of mastitis cases to detect herd-specific risk factors for environmental mastitis (65).

To eliminate existing contagious and environmental infections (reducing prevalence):

- a. treat cows at the end of lactation with an approved intramammary dry cow preparation, as recommended by your herd veterinarian
- b. treat cows shown to have antibiotic susceptible infections during lactation, as recommended by your herd veterinarian
- c. cull cows with incurable cases of mastitis.



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.

Who Should I Call?

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

For...	Call...	At...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sponsorship Requests ➤ Donation Requests ➤ Dairyanna's Costume and Events 	Anita Medl	306-721-9483
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ School Milk Program ➤ Nutrition Resource Ordering 	Bev Eckert	306-721-9490
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Quota Exchange and Private Quota Transfers ➤ Transfer Credits ➤ Security Applications ➤ Estimates for production ➤ Name Changes ➤ Designation of Signing Authority ➤ Monthly production numbers for producers ➤ Producer information for lending institutions ➤ Passwords for quota management sheet access 	Bev Solie	306-721-9488
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dairy Conference ➤ Producer statements ➤ Banking info for direct deposit of milk pay ➤ Milk pick-up issues –variances in volumes, planning to quit shipping, etc. 	Darlene Weighill	306-721-9491
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ On Farm- licensing, facilities, equipment, driveways, yards, animal care ➤ Lab testing results ➤ Bulk truck drivers- licensing, complaints/issues ➤ Bulk tank calibrations ➤ Pro Action- Food Safety (CQM), Animal Care, Traceability, Biosecurity, Environment 	Deb Hauptstein	306-721-9486
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Monthly milk prices paid to producers ➤ Provincial & National production updates 	Doug Miller	306-721-9485
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adding, editing information on Producer Transfer Credit List 	Jenn Buehler	306-721-9492
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Media or news stories <i>or</i> if you have been contacted by any media agency or reporter ➤ Trade agreements, international trade updates ➤ DEAP policy/program enquiries ➤ Research enquiries or proposals 	Joy Smith	306-721-9482
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Social media enquiries (Twitter, Instagram, Facebook) ➤ Website enquiries ➤ Newsletter advertising 	Julie Ell	306-721-9493

QUOTA EXCHANGE

The market-clearing price established for the May 2019 Quota Exchange was **\$35,000.00**.

The next Quota Exchange will be held on **August 15, 2019**. All offers to sell and bids to purchase quota through the Quota Exchange must be received at the SaskMilk office by midnight, **August 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.

JULY 2019 QUOTA EXCHANGE RESULTS

Market Clearing Price per kilogram of butterfat	\$ 35,000.00
Daily Kilograms offered to Purchase	110.54
Kilograms offered to Sell	37.64
Kilograms sold	37.64
Number of Producers	
- offered to purchase	5
- purchased quota	1
- offered to sell	9
- sold quota	9

JULY 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
\$30,000.00	1	1	0.50	0.50	-110.04	110.54	0.00	5	0
\$32,000.00	0	1	0.00	0.50	-110.04	110.54	25.00	5	1
\$32,500.00	1	2	2.00	2.50	-83.04	85.54	0.00	4	0
\$33,000.00	2	4	10.00	12.50	-73.04	85.54	0.00	4	0
\$33,500.00	1	5	2.50	15.00	-70.54	85.54	0.00	4	0
\$34,000.00	2	7	11.25	26.25	-59.29	85.54	0.00	4	0
\$34,500.00	0	7	0.00	26.25	-59.29	85.54	11.88	4	1
\$34,505.00	0	7	0.00	26.25	-47.41	73.66	10.00	3	1
\$34,800.00	0	7	0.00	26.25	-37.41	63.66	20.00	2	1
\$35,000.00	2	9	11.39	37.64	-6.02	43.66	0.00	1	0
\$36,500.00	0	9	0.00	37.64	-6.02	43.66	43.66	1	1

* 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
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
December	29	29	26,841
January, 2019	27	27	15,748
February	23	23	18,341
March	25	25	12,480
April	27	23	21,937
May	19	19	13,404
June	22	21	15,814

PRIVATE TRANSFERS PROCESSED

MONTH	DAILY KILOGRAMS
June	148.19
July	107.13
August	65.44
September	70.92
October	233.45
November	328.00
December	60.00
January, 2019	253.29
February	164.25
March	50.00
April	21.20
May	0
June	35.00

OVER QUOTA (OVER 5 DAYS) REPORT BY MONTH

MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS	KGS BUTTERFAT
June	6	939
July	4	487
August	2	230
September	4	647
October	2	294
November	4	626
December	6	962
January, 2019	10	2,377
February	13	3,220
March	11	2,701
April	14	2,473
May	10	2,556
June	14	2,559

SUMMARY REPORT OF CREDITS JUNE, 2019 – 164 PRODUCERS

DAYS	# OF PRODUCERS	POSITIVE CREDITS ACCUMULATED (KGS OF BUTTERFAT)
+ 5	14	7,582
0 to + 5	47	19,946
TOTAL	61	27,528
DAYS	# OF PRODUCERS	NEGATIVE CREDITS ACCUMULATED (KGS OF BUTTERFAT)
-15	3	-2,923
-10 to -15	14	-50,800
-5 to -10	38	-52,755
0 to -5	48	-23,538
TOTAL	103	-130,016

LOST OPPORTUNITY REPORT

MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS	LOST OPPORTUNITY (KGS OF BUTTERFAT)
June, 2019	3	1,719
May, 2019	2	1,345
April, 2019	0	0
March, 2019	1	57
February, 2019	1	186
January, 2019	1	18
December, 2018	1	331
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

WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMPONENT TESTS & PRICES JUNE, 2019

Components	Average Test	Price per kilogram Class 1 to 5
Butterfat	4.0694	16.949660
Protein	3.1870	2.546143
Other Solids	5.8957	0.688183

The average butterfat price received per kilogram was \$19.94.

SASKATCHEWAN MILK POOL RESULTS JUNE 2019

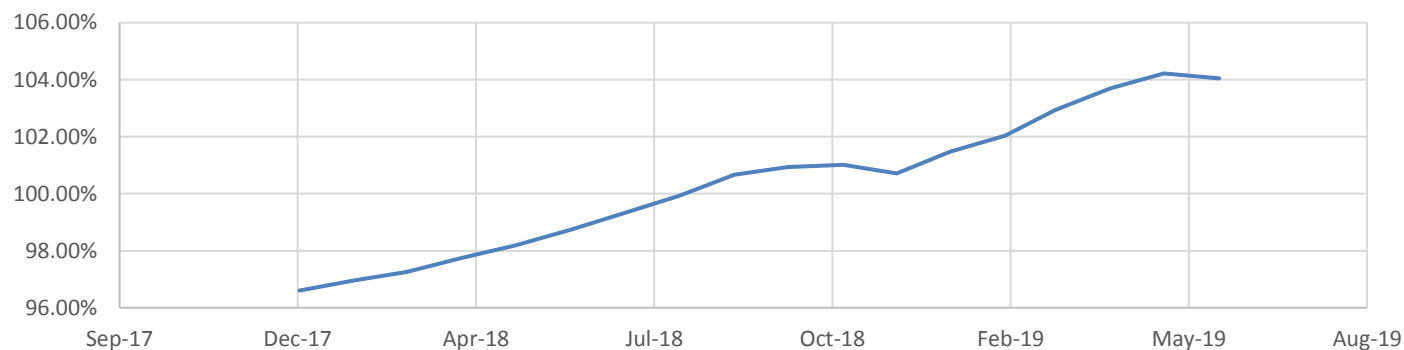
Milk Sale Revenue	\$ 18,639,380.71
Western Milk Pool	\$ 1,294,208.07
Total Pool Value	\$ 19,933,588.78

In June, Saskatchewan had a monthly CDC allocation of **1,007,492 kilograms** of butterfat. In the month of June, Saskatchewan production was **5,293** of butterfat **under** and cumulatively **over** by **104,680 kilograms** of butterfat. On a percentage basis, Saskatchewan is **0.88% above** 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 -2.00% Kgs bf col. 8 * -1.5%	(5) Upper Flexibility Limit 1.25% Kgs bf col. 8 *1.0%	(6) Cumulative Over or (Under) Production with limits Kgs bf	(7) Cumulative Over or (Under) Production with limits in - % col. 6 / 8	(8) Rolling 12 Month Total Quota Kgs bf
Apr-18	983,089	952,267	30,822	-228,877	143,048	(653,694)	-5.71%	11,443,839
May-18	1,002,542	958,739	43,803	-229,231	143,270	(115,431)	-1.01%	11,461,574
Jun-18	957,756	945,811	11,945	-229,681	143,550	(114,260)	-0.99%	11,484,026
Jul-18	982,110	955,315	26,795	-230,035	143,772	(88,244)	-0.77%	11,501,756
Aug-18	988,502	974,319	14,183	-230,359	143,974	(48,899)	-0.42%	11,517,937
Sep-18	979,618	946,287	33,331	-230,593	144,121	(131,409)	-1.14%	11,529,665
Oct-18	1,034,312	1,026,685	7,627	-231,475	144,672	(123,782)	-1.07%	11,573,770
Nov-18	1,005,120	1,074,305	(69,185)	-233,899	146,187	(192,967)	-1.65%	11,694,944
Dec-18	1,050,954	1,052,951	(1,997)	-234,522	146,576	(194,964)	-1.66%	11,726,103
Jan-19	1,053,651	921,393	132,258	-233,846	146,154	(62,706)	-0.54%	11,692,295
Feb-19	952,042	850,527	101,515	-233,155	145,722	38,809	0.33%	11,657,731
Mar-19	1,059,099	1,014,739	44,360	-233,467	145,917	83,169	0.71%	11,673,338
Apr-19	1,014,853	1,037,295	(22,442)	-235,167	146,980	60,727	0.52%	11,758,366
May-19	1,036,056	975,850	60,206	-235,510	147,193	109,973	1.15%	11,775,477
Jun-19	1,002,199	1,007,492	(5,293)	-236,743	147,664	104,680	0.88%	11,837,158

- (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) Total Monthly CDC Quota Allocation for the previous 12 months

SK Milk Production Sask Position



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 [∞]
Ampicillin	7.7	10 / 10	Sulfamethazine	7.7	10 / 10 [∞]
Ceftiofur and Metabolites [^]	53	100 / 100	Tetracycline Drug	Detection Level[†] (ppb*)	US Safe Level/Tolerance / Canadian MRL (ppb*)
Cephapirin	14	20 / 20	Chlortetracycline	54	300 / 100
Cloxacillin	7.4	10 / None	Oxytetracycline	66	300 / 100
Penicillin G	2.2	5 / 6 ^{&}	Tetracycline	21	300 / 100

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

* parts per billion or ng/mL

[^] Ceftiofur parent drug sensitivity is approximately 1/2 that reported in the table.

[&] Canadian MRL for penicillin G is 0.01 IU/ml, equivalent to 6 ppb.

[∞] 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 Hauptstein 306-721-9486

Update on Research Activities at the Rayner Dairy Research and Teaching Facility, University of Saskatchewan

Dr. T. Mutsvangwa, Professor of Ruminant Nutrition

This is the first in a three-part series about research activities at the Rayner Centre. Summarized below are brief summaries of research projects that have recently been completed. Future newsletters will provide summaries of projects that are currently underway or are in the planning phase. For more detailed information, please contact the principal investigators (P.I.) for the individual projects using the contact details provided.

Ongoing or Recently Completed Research Projects

▪ **Do we need to feed a pellet in an automated milking system?**

This study was designed to test whether cows fed steam-flaked barley or pelleted barley in the automated milking system (AMS or robot) would have differences in voluntary milking frequency, milk production and composition, and if it would change consumption of the partial mixed ration (PMR). Cows were fed either 2 kg of pelleted barley or 2 kg of steam-flaked barley in the AMS coupled with a common PMR at the feedbunk. The results show that use of steam-flaked barley rather than a pellet reduced visits to the AMS, increased holding area time, and increased the inter-milking interval. Therefore, use of a pelleted feed in the AMS seems to be warranted. The P.I. on this project is Dr. Greg Penner (306-966-4219; greg.penner@usask.ca).

▪ **Milk production performance of dairy cows fed rolled oats, flaked oats, and pelleted oats in comparison with conventional rolled barley grain.** New varieties of oats with two types (feed type vs milling type) are being produced by the Crop Development Centre (University of Saskatchewan) with the aim of improving nutritional value and crop yield. These new oat varieties can also be used as animal feed. This study evaluated the effects of feeding rolled, flaked or pelleted oats in comparison to rolled barley on milk production in dairy cows. Results showed that feed intake was similar in cows fed processed oats and rolled barley; however, milk yield was greater in cows fed rolled oats (49.2 kg/d) when compared to those fed flaked oats (46.6 kg/d), pelleted oats (47.3 kg/d) or rolled barley (46.5 kg/d). The P.I. on this project is Dr. Peiqiang Yu (306-966-4132; peiqiang.yu@usask.ca).

▪ **Newly-developed blended pellet products (based on carinata meal or canola meal in combination with lignosulfonate and pulse screenings) for high-producing dairy cows.** Carinata meal is a byproduct feed that is now available from biofuel production. It is an excellent source of protein, with approximately 48% crude protein and can potentially replace canola meal in dairy diets. Also, pea screenings are a good source of protein and starch. The treatment of pea screenings with lignosulfonate can reduce rumen protein degradation. The study evaluated the effects of feeding newly-developed blended pelleted products based on carinata meal or canola meal in combination with pea screenings treated with/without lignosulfonate on production in dairy cows. Results showed that there were no differences among treatments in milk yield (mean = 47.4 kg/d). The P.I. on this project is Dr. Peiqiang Yu (306-966-4132; peiqiang.yu@usask.ca).

▪ **Effects of feeding graded levels of cold-pressed camelina meal as a replacement for canola meal on production and fatty acid profiles in dairy cows fed barley silage-based diets.** Two studies were conducted to evaluate the effects of feeding camelina meal as a partial or complete replacement for canola meal on production in dairy cows. Diets tested were canola meal (20% of the diet) as the major source of protein or 5%, 7.5% or 10% (Study 1), and 10, 15, and 20% (Study 2) camelina meal as a partial replacement of canola meal. When camelina meal replaced canola meal up to 10% of the diet, feed intake and milk production were not affected; however, when camelina meal replaced canola meal up to 20% of the diet, both feed intake and milk production decreased. In both studies, milk fat contents of desirable omega-3 fatty acids was increased, but milk fat content decreased when camelina meal replaced canola meal. These results show that camelina meal can be included in dairy cow diets up to 10% without any detrimental effects on production; however, inclusion levels greater than 10% might not be economically viable for producers due to negative effects on production. The P.I. on this project is Dr. Tim Mutsvangwa (306-966-1695; tim.mutsvan@usask.ca).

Nutritional management for farms with robotic milking systems
Julianne Lavoie

About the author

Julianne Lavoie is a student in her 4th year of Animal Bioscience in the college of Agriculture at the U of S. The survey information collected will be used as part of her thesis project where she will be looking at the quantity of pellets programmed and delivered in the milking robot relative to the energy content of the partial mixed ration and the effects of milk yield and milking frequency.

What are Robotic Milking Systems?

Robotic milking systems were introduced to Canada in the early 1990's. Since their introduction, they have continued to increase in popularity, as they offer many benefits including reducing the labour requirement and the opportunity for a more flexible lifestyle. According to 2018 statistics from the Canadian Dairy Information Center, there are over 762 robotic dairy farms in Canada enrolled in milk recording programs, 14 of which are found in Saskatchewan (with a total of 34 robotic farms). The robotic systems are composed of a single box unit equipped with a robotic arm. The robots can perform normal milking tasks, such as cleaning, attaching, milking, and disinfecting. Most robots can complete additional tasks such as recording individual cow data, detecting sick cows, heat detection, and detecting udder health issues. Robotic milking relies on the ability to motivate cows to attend the robots voluntarily. Providing highly palatable concentrates during milking has been the major approach to motivate cows. However, providing concentrate in the robot changes the feeding method where producers provide a partial mixed ration, rather than a total mixed ration in the feed bunk. Understanding how feeding management affects milking frequency, milk and milk component yield, and voluntary attendance to the robot are important to ensure continued productivity and efficiency of dairy farms in Canada.

What will we be doing?

The University of Saskatchewan, in collaboration with the Universities of Guelph and Calgary will be conducting a Canadian wide survey regarding the different housing, management, and feeding practices implemented on Canadian robotic dairy farms. Our goal is to determine the strategies implemented by producers that work best from production, efficiency, and cow health perspectives. The information will be used to create benchmarks comparing farming practices and their implications in the dairy industry. We will also collect information regarding the management practices that allowing us to compare farms from province to province to understand variations in management practices among regions in Canada.

Why are we doing this study?

The use of milking robots is continually increasing, and the technology continues to be improved upon. Therefore, it is important to keep track of what producers are doing and how it affects cow production, efficiency and cow health. Sharing this information, may help improve practices implemented on new farms and existing farms. There are still many areas of management with robotic farms that are unknown. There is considerable debate and limited information regarding the nature of the concentrates provided in the robot and the composition of the PMR and how these impact production outcomes. A common notion with robotic milking is that providing greater quantities of concentrate in the robot will increase milking frequency and milk yield. However, newer research has shown that it is possible to feed less concentrate in the robot without negatively affecting milking frequency and milk yield.

What will we be doing during the farm visits?

The farm visits will take about two hours and will be conducted during the summer of 2019 and 2020. They will include a survey as well as feed sample collection, data collection from the milking robot, and barn measurements.

Who can participate?

In Saskatchewan, we are prioritizing farms that use robotic milking technology and participate in DHI. If you are interested in participating (including those not enrolled in DHI) please fill out a recruitment survey at https://uoguelph.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_3OWpyCxtoq2vybr.

RAYNER RESEARCH (continued)

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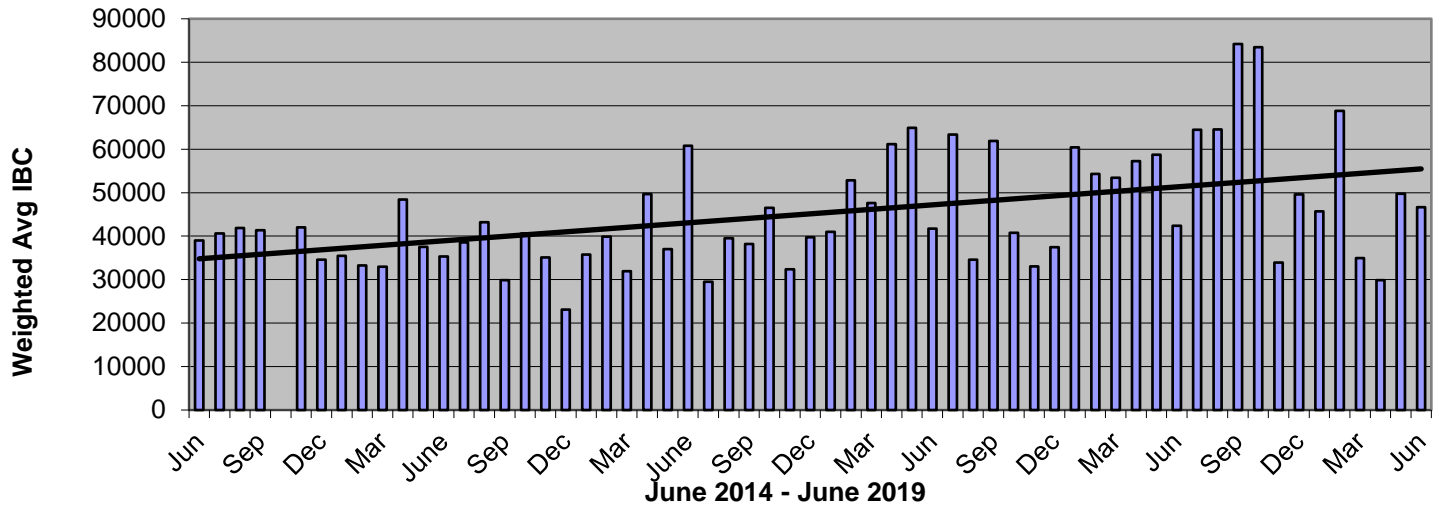
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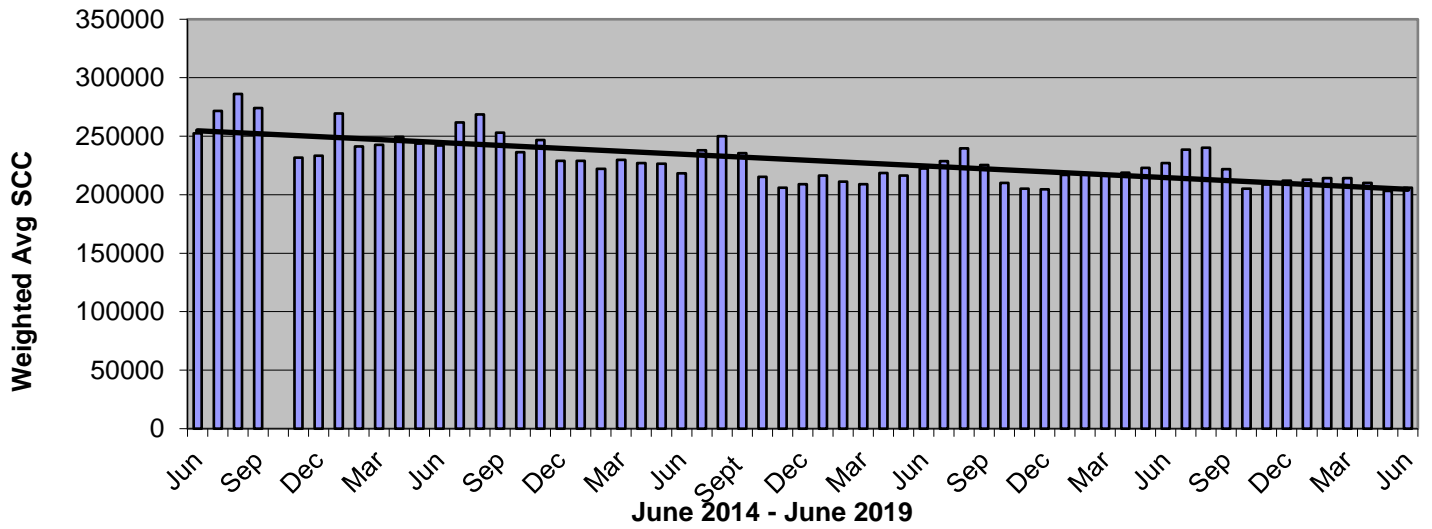
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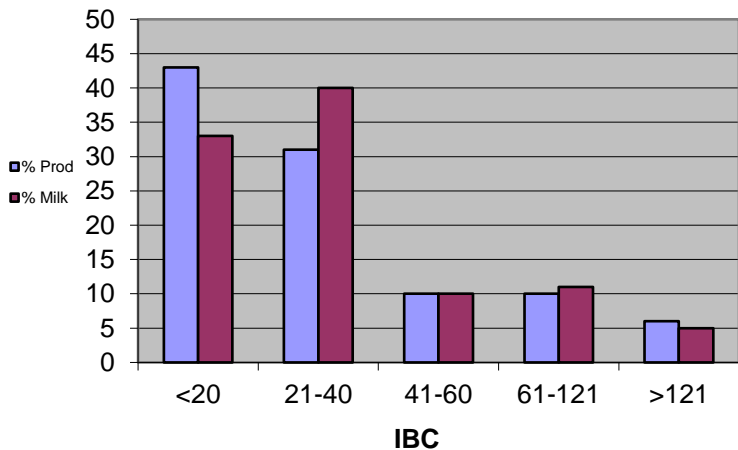
Monthly Weighted Average IBC



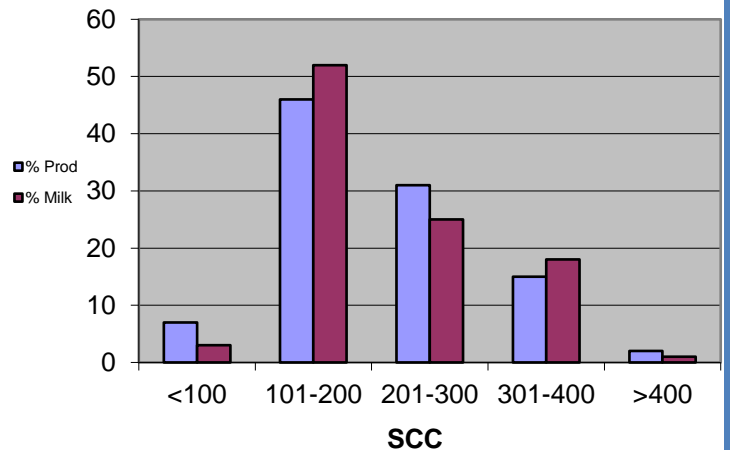
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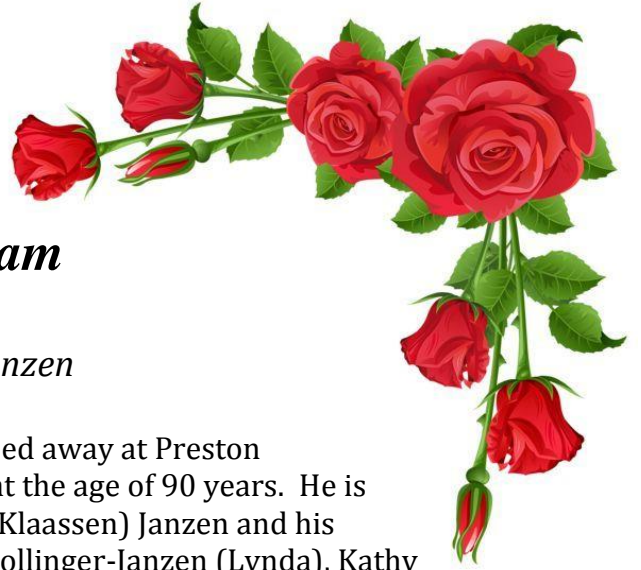


June 2019



June 2019





In Memoriam

Wilhelm Henry Janzen

Bill (Wilhelm) Henry Janzen passed away at Preston Extencicare, Saskatoon on July 1, 2019 at the age of 90 years. He is survived by his wife of 68 years, Helen (Klaassen) Janzen and his children Janice Redekop (Randy), Rod Hollinger-Janzen (Lynda), Kathy (Brent Fraser), Laurel (Shannan Blabey), seven grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

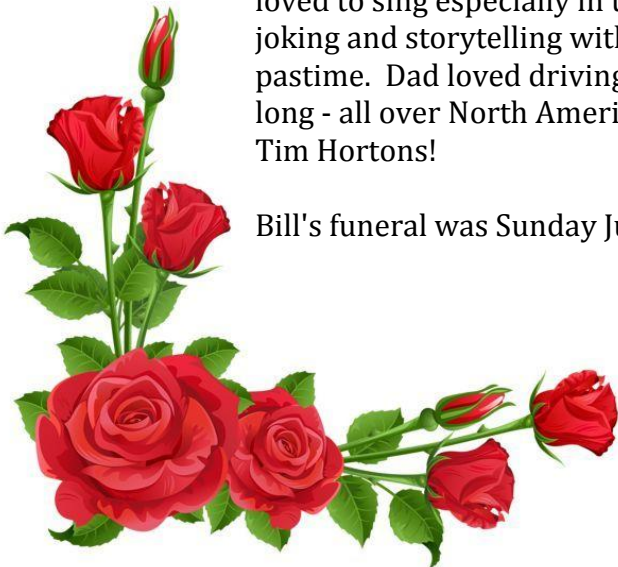
Dad was born on October 22, 1928 to Peter J and Maria Janzen, the youngest of ten siblings. He is survived by his sister, Helen.

He grew up on the Janzen homestead at Eigenheim, taking over the farm when his parents moved to Rosthern.

During his lifetime, Dad had several careers. He was a grain farmer and ran a dairy until he sold the cows to go trucking. In 1974 he got his dream job with Agriculture Canada as an ROP inspector for dairy herds which had him traveling throughout the prairie provinces. Then he became a security guard in and around Saskatoon until he retired in 2014 to look after his wife.

Dad had a wide variety of interests. Horses were an early passion. He loved to sing especially in the quartet with his neighbours. Laughing, joking and storytelling with family and friends was a favourite pastime. Dad loved driving so he took Mom on road trips - short and long - all over North America. But his favourite destination was always Tim Hortons!

Bill's funeral was Sunday July 7, 2019.



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

Wanted to purchase quota. **Please call Melvin Foth (306) 232-3462**

For sale: Westwaard 40 gallon pasteurizer; Delaval necklaces, numbers and transponders; 3 secco 72 inch exhaust fans. **Call (306) 281-8258**

For sale: Dairy Tech 10 Gallon pasteurizer, new tub with new elements/ thermostat and water switch valve. Comes with a spare controller. **Contact Adam Lindenbach (306) 501-2469**

For sale: 74 Y2K Comfort Stalls for sale. **Contact Phil at (306) 716-4597**

For sale: 2000 gallon Surge bulk tank, Mueller Sentry tank wash control, Mueller Sentry peristaltic chemical pumps. 2 Surge condensing units. **Call Darrell 306 662-3062 ext 126 or email dairy@cvpresssk.ca.**

For sale: 17 Bred Registered Holstein Heifers due July; 15 open Registered Holstein Heifers Open to offers. **Call Leonard Ford 306-7830977 or 306-620-7237**

Reminder!

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

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

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

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