

In this Issue:

SaskMilk in the Community	2
From DFC	3
Did You Know?	4
Code of Practice	5
Quota Exchange	7
Production	10
Research Update	12
SCC/IBC	15
Classifieds	16
Directors.....	16

Government Announces Compensation

On the morning of August 16th, 2019, the compensation package for CETA and CPTPP was announced by the federal government. We are pleased that the recommendations of the Mitigation Working Group, struck to determine a viable path forward for the industry in light of new trade deals, were taken in to account in the creation of this compensation.

Included in the compensation:

- Over 8 years, a total of 1.75 billion to Canadian dairy producers to support both new and previous investments to aid in dealing with increased import levels resulting from CETA and CPTPP.
- In the first year, \$345 million in direct payments to producers with the expectation that these payments are distributed by the end of 2019.
- Dairy Farmers of Canada’s expectation is that beyond the first year, the payments will be apportioned equally each year.
- The 1.75 billion over 8 years is in addition to the \$250 million allocated for the already in place Dairy Farm Investment Program.
- The total amount of 1.75 billion in compensation for dairy farmers is through the required Treasury Board of Canada process and therefore is “locked in” for future years.

This announcement does not include CUSMA. It is expected that when/if this deal is ratified, the compensation negotiations regarding the losses in CUSMA will resume.

If you have any questions regarding this compensation announcement, please contact Joy Smith at (306) 721-9482.

*SaskMilk Upcoming Promotional Events**

*(*we are participating in or have sponsored)*

August 2 – 5	Rib Fest – Saskatoon
August 6 – 11	Saskatoon Exhibition – Saskatoon
August 19 – 23	Youth Cooking Camps at The Local Kitchen - Saskatoon
August 22	Diabetes Canada - New North Central Community – Regina
August 28	Saskatoon Teachers Association Convention
August 30 – 31	Shake the Lake Music Festival - Regina
September 4 - 8	YX Eats – Saskatoon
September 13	FCC Food Influencer RD Tour, Partnership with DFC - Saskatoon
September 14	Cultural Connections ‘India Night’ – Regina
September 18-20	Student Leadership Conference 2019 - Watrous
September 23	Prairie Summit Race - Buffalo Pound
September 29	Rayner Dairy Barn - Breakfast at the Barn - Saskatoon

SaskMilk in the Community



Clockwise from top right: DairyAnna at the Queen City Ex; Children from the Soul’s Harbour Rescue Mission Green Earth Daycare – one of the recipients of SaskMilk’s Summer Milk Donations!

From DFC

DFC Recognized Internationally for its Sustainability Practices



Dairy Farmers of Canada (DFC) has received an international recognition from Unilever for its commitments towards sustainable milk production practices. As a result, Unilever has concluded that 100% of milk produced in Canada is sustainably sourced in accordance with their Sustainable Agriculture Code.

Unilever is one of the world's leading consumer goods companies and produces and sells around 400 brands in more

than 190 countries to billions of consumers. In 2010, Unilever launched the Sustainable Agriculture Code, which has become a major tool in sustainable sourcing programs. The Code, revised in 2017, includes a collection of good practices, such as water and waste management, which aim to codify important aspects of sustainability in farming and apply them to the supply chain.

DFC has achieved equivalency to Unilever's Sustainable Agriculture Code after comparing their code's standard to the way milk is produced in Canada. Considerations were given to provincial environmental regulations and labour laws, the national supply management system, as well as the commitments made and being carried out through proAction®, DFC's robust quality assurance program.

"Unilever's recognition is an acknowledgment of Canadian dairy farmers' commitment to responsible stewardship of our animals and the environment, and to high-quality, safe, and nutritious food for consumers," said Pierre Lampron, DFC President. "Collectively, we wouldn't have been able to obtain this international recognition without the hard work of farmers to implement a robust, credible and ambitious program like proAction," he concluded.

The Unilever Sustainable Agriculture Code, applicable to agricultural suppliers, farmers and contractors, not only requires implementation and adherence to sustainable practices, but also sets out the expectation that continuous performance improvements be achieved over time. This means monitoring compliance with the code and implementing proactive actions to improve results. For example, Unilever suppliers are encouraged to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other related energy-use emissions.

"We are delighted that our work with Dairy Farmers of Canada to strengthen action on biodiversity and good environmental practices across the sector means that the dairy produced across more than 10,000 farms meets the standards set in our Sustainable Agriculture Code. This is helping us to make sure that the ice cream we produce in Canada is being made with sustainable dairy", said Giulia Stellari, Sustainable Sourcing Director at Unilever.

For more information on Unilever's approach to sustainable sourcing, please visit www.unilever.com/sustainable-living. For more information on the sustainable production practices being adopted by Canadian dairy farmers through proAction, please visit www.dairyfarmers.ca/proaction



Did You Know?

Quota Management Sheets

The Quota Management Sheets have been updated to provide user-friendly viewing on mobile devices. All information included in the sheet has remained the same.

If you have any feedback or suggestions regarding the sheets and their setup, please email Amanda Hawkins from Shamrock Business Solutions at amanda@shamrocksk.ca

DAIRY FARM WORKERS

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- **Workers providing permanent long term commitment to you**



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Code of Practice

3.7 Health Conditions around Calving

The 'transition phase' begins three weeks prior to calving and ends three weeks after calving (54). The optimum management of the close-up dry cow is essential to ensure that the cow can achieve her potential in the next lactation. The main objective of the close-up period is to maintain and maximize Dry Matter Intake (DMI).

The transition phase is critical because cows must cope with a number of stressors including:

- social regrouping
- physical, hormonal, and physiological changes associated with calving and the onset of lactation
- a sudden increase in nutritional requirements.

These stressors likely contribute to the occurrence of several transitional diseases including retained placentas, metritis, ketosis, fatty liver, displaced abomasums, and milk fever. Further research is needed regarding how to prevent transition phase diseases through housing, nutrition and management (55).

Delivery without complication is the norm in cattle; however, cows that have difficulties (dystocia) should be assisted by a competent person maintaining high standards of hygiene and using proper equipment. Calving difficulties are associated with a higher incidence of stillbirths and health problems in surviving calves (53).

A separate calving area allows for easier observation and management of cow and calf. However, producers with larger dairy farms are successfully managing group calving pens.

REQUIREMENTS

The calving area must be kept clean prior to, and after, delivery of the calf to minimize the risk of disease or bacterial challenges to the calf's immune system.

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES

- a. monitor cows close to calving at regular intervals (e.g., every four hours)
- b. move close-up animals into the calving area prior to calving
- c. give appropriate assistance where an animal is found having difficulty giving birth
- d. dip calf navels in disinfectant as soon as possible after birth, and repeat daily until the umbilical cord is dry
- e. ensure proper use of calf pulling equipment
- f. provide food, water, and shelter from adverse weather for cows that are unable to stand as a consequence of difficult births or milk fever. Such cows should be placed on bedding or on soft ground.



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!

<i>For...</i>	<i>Call...</i>	<i>At...</i>
<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 August 2019 Quota Exchange was **\$34,500.00**.

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

AUGUST 2019 QUOTA EXCHANGE RESULTS

Market Clearing Price per kilogram of butterfat	\$ 34,500.00
Daily Kilograms offered to Purchase	36.88
Kilograms offered to Sell	30.01
Kilograms sold	11.88
Number of Producers	
- offered to purchase	2
- purchased quota	1
- offered to sell	7
- sold quota	4

AUGUST 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	0	0	0.00	0.00	-36.88	36.88	25.00	2	1
\$33,000.00	1	1	3.00	3.00	-8.88	11.88	0.00	1	0
\$34,000.00	2	3	2.20	2.20	-6.68	11.88	0.00	1	0
\$34,500.00	1	4	10.00	15.20	3.32	11.88	0.00	1	0
\$34,525.00	0	4	0.00	15.20	3.32	11.88	11.88	1	1
\$35,000.00	2	6	4.81	20.01	20.01	0.00	0.00	0	0
\$36,000.00	1	7	10.00	30.01	30.01	0.00	0.00	0	0

* 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
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	26	26	18,341
March	25	25	12,480
April	27	23	21,937
May	19	19	13,404
June	22	21	15,814
July	24	24	13,461

PRIVATE TRANSFERS PROCESSED

MONTH	DAILY KILOGRAMS
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
July	158.51

OVER QUOTA (OVER 5 DAYS) REPORT BY MONTH

MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS	KGS BUTTERFAT
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
July	7	1,148

SUMMARY REPORT OF CREDITS JULY, 2019 – 163 PRODUCERS

DAYS	# OF PRODUCERS	POSITIVE CREDITS ACCUMULATED (KGS OF BUTTERFAT)
+ 5	7	3,167
0 to + 5	45	19,281
TOTAL	52	22,448
DAYS	# OF PRODUCERS	NEGATIVE CREDITS ACCUMULATED (KGS OF BUTTERFAT)
-15	6	-13,767
-10 to -15	13	-35,590
-5 to -10	40	-66,436
0 to -5	52	-33,222
TOTAL	111	-149,015

LOST OPPORTUNITY REPORT

MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS	LOST OPPORTUNITY (KGS OF BUTTERFAT)
July, 2019	6	2,220
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

WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMPONENT TESTS & PRICES JULY, 2019

Components	Average Test	Price per kilogram Class 1 to 5
Butterfat	4.0311	17.010531
Protein	3.1457	2.564530
Other Solids	5.8873	0.685137

The average butterfat price received per kilogram was \$20.01.

SASKATCHEWAN MILK POOL RESULTS JULY 2019

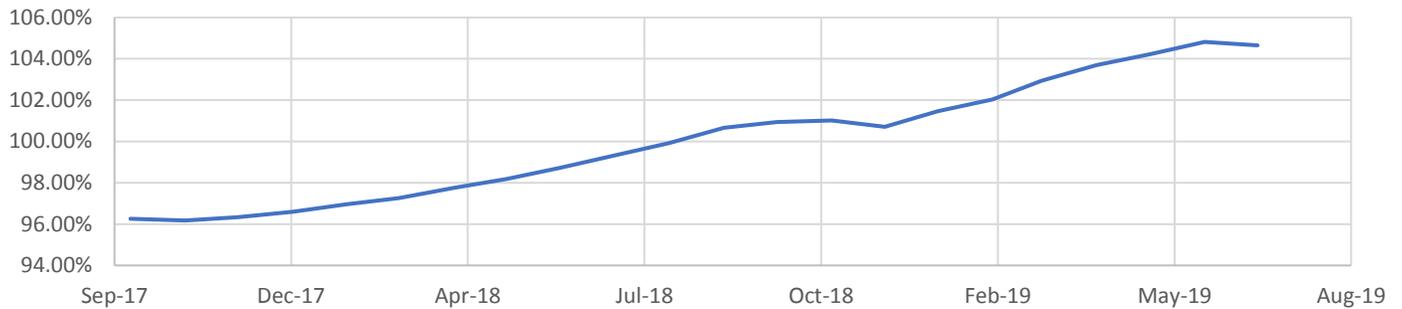
Milk Sale Revenue	\$ 19,451,978.37
Western Milk Pool	\$ 1,045,950.48
Total Pool Value	\$ 20,497,950.85

In July, Saskatchewan had a monthly CDC allocation of **1,014,466 kilograms** of butterfat. In the month of July, Saskatchewan production was **9,506** of butterfat **over** and cumulatively **over** by **199,798 kilograms** of butterfat. On a percentage basis, Saskatchewan is **1.69% 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
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	.93%	11,775,477
Jun-19	1,002,199	921,880	80,319	-235,031	146,894	190,292	1.62%	11,751,546
Jul-19	1,023,972	1,014,466	9,506	-236,214	147,634	199,798	1.69%	11,810,697

- (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

Research

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 second in a three-part series about research activities at the Rayner Centre.

Ongoing or Recently Completed Research Projects

- **Pelleted concentrate adaptation strategies for transition cows milked in automated milking systems.** There is debate on how much pellet and the rate at which increases in pellet intake should occur for cows milked with AMS. This study will test whether feeding a low vs. high amount of pellet affects production responses and whether a slow or rapid adaptation to the high amount alters production. At calving, cows are assigned to either the low (3 kg/d) or high (8 kg/d) pellet allocations with adaptation to the high pellet treatments occurring over 1 or 2 weeks. This study will provide novel information on pellet feeding strategies for cows in AMS and help to define recommendations that can be used by dairy producers. The P.I. on this project is Dr. Greg Penner (306-966-4219; greg.penner@usask.ca)
- **Survey of nutritional practices for farms with automated milking systems.** This study is funded by the Dairy Farmers of Canada and the Canadian Agricultural Partnership. Dr. Trevor DeVries at the University of Guelph is the P.I., with Drs. Penner and Mutsvangwa leading data collection in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. A summer student will be traveling to a targeted 40 dairy farms in Saskatchewan and Manitoba to collect information on nutritional practices including composition of the PMR, composition and amount of pellet fed in the AMS, milk yield and composition (using DHI records), and general management. This project will provide the first-known information to characterize how Canadian dairy farmers are managing cattle in AMS and will also provide information on the nature of the PMR being fed.
- **Evaluation of whole-crop faba bean silage in dairy cows.** In Canada, the production of faba bean has increased. Faba bean has a greater crude protein content (~22%) than barley silage (~12%), which is the most commonly-used forage source in dairy cow diets in western Canada. Because of the greater crude protein content, whole crop faba bean can become an additional option to produce high quality silage; however, its use as a forage source is very limited and there is little information regarding how faba bean silage can be included in dairy cow diets. A study is being conducted to determine the effects of dietary inclusion of faba bean silage as a replacement for barley silage and corn silage on milk production in dairy cows. Dietary treatments being tested are (as % of the forage component of the diet): 1) 50% faba bean silage, 25% barley silage, and 25% corn silage; 2) 75% faba bean silage, 12.5% barley silage, and 12.5% corn silage; and 3) 100% faba bean silage. Results on milk production will be available shortly. The P.I. on this project is Dr. Peiqiang Yu (306-966-4132; peiqliang.yu@usask.ca).
- **Effects of a non-antibiotic immunomodulator on the peripheral leukocyte function and uterine inflammation in postpartum dairy cows.** Postpartum endometritis (uterine mucosal inflammation) in postpartum cows negatively influences the economics of the dairy industry. These cows often end up being treated with antibiotics, which has its own drawbacks of milk wastage due to withdrawal periods for the antibiotic used and, more importantly, public health concerns due to potential development of antibiotic resistance in consumers. We are trying to develop strategies that can stimulate the uterine immune defence mechanisms and are independent of antibiotic use. Recombinant form of granulocyte colony stimulating factor (GCSF) is one such option as it stimulates the innate immune system and is approved for use in dairy cows in order to prevent mastitis and has no milk withdrawal when administered subcutaneously. In this current project, we are evaluating the effects of GCSF on the peripheral immune functions as well as uterine inflammatory state in postpartum dairy cows. Based on our observations, GCSF significantly increased the number and phagocytic activity of blood neutrophils in treated cows compared to saline-treated ones. Currently, we are assessing the impact of GCSF on the uterine inflammatory response and evaluating the potential use of GCSF as an immunomodulatory strategy to prevent or treat endometritis in the postpartum cows. The P.I. on this project is Dr. Dinesh Dadarwal (306-966-7095; dinesh.dadarwal@usask.ca).

Research

Milligan Biofuels: Back Online

Vern Racz, MSc. PAg

Milligan Biofuels are back up and running producing Bio products out of distressed canola seed. The plant was purchased in late 2018 by a Foam Lake area (local) farmer with the intent on retaining this valuable resource to the betterment of both the crop and livestock industries. The canola seed processing plant is now crushing distressed canola seed producing Milligan Bio-meal, Bio-oil, fuel conditioner, dust suppressant and penetrating oil. More products are contemplated such as glycerol for feeding and biodiesel if markets permit.

The products of most interest to Dairy Producers are; Milligan Bio-Meal (a quality protein and energy meal) and Bio-oil (a feeding oil of canola origin). Dr. Bernard Laarveld and my-self at the University of Saskatchewan have researched these products as to behavior and value in high producing lactation diets. Later research involved glycerol as a feed and hopefully that may come in the future.

Milligan Bio-Meal is a high-quality protein source of canola origin containing 36 to 38% protein and 12 to 14 % oil on a dry matter basis. Mineral contents and other aspects are similar to canola meal, however research indicates this is not and I repeat not canola meal but “turbo charged” meal resulting from it’s unique processing method. Research has shown that in comparison to regular canola meal and diets with the same level of free canola oil added to the same level as the Bio-meal diet, it has much added feeding value. The regulated extrusion and expeller process has created bypass protein (42 to 45%) so that less ammonia is produced by rumen micro-organisms and more of the amino acids such as lysine are absorbed intact and available for milk production. The processing has also affected the behavior of the oil as the same amount of canola oil in the Milligan Bio-Meal had no effect on fibre digestibility, whereas the free oil addition had affected fibre digestibility and would lower expected energy and with dairy; milk fat %. It should be noted that with the increased efficiency of feed use, less ammonia and less methane production from fat use in diets make for less environmental impact substantially adding value in the eyes of many.

This research has been published and presented at past Dairy info days

http://www.saskmilk.ca/media/1659/use_of_glycerol_high_oil_canola_meal_and_ddgs_for_lactating_and_transiti_on_cows_bernard_laarveld.pdf and is available from Milligan Biofuels (2018) at (306) 272 - 6284 or email: commodities@milliganbiofuels.com

The sales approach will target western Canadian feed markets for both meal and oil with direct sales, contact and pick up at the plant.

MILLIGAN BIOFUELS (2018)
Processing Canola that Doesn't Make the Grade
A DIVISION OF EAGLEPOINT VENTURES LTD

BIO•MEAL
NATURAL. COLD PRESSED. FLOWABLE

- * 38% NATURAL PROTEIN
- * 12-14% FAT CONTENT
- * 82-84% TDN
- * BETTER DIGESTABILITY

CFIA INSPECTED

BIO•OIL
COLD PRESSED NATURAL ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY

- * NATURAL HIGH ENERGY
- * ESSENTIAL FATTY ACIDS
- * METHANE REDUCTION
- * BETTER DIGESTABILITY

CFIA INSPECTED

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Research

Faba Bean as Alternative Feed for Dairy Cattle

Victor Guevara, MSc.

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Why Faba bean?

Whole crop cereals are commonly used as a forage source for dairy and beef cattle in western Canada. Most beef production and dairy cattle operations rely on barley silage and barley grain as main ingredients. However, it seems there are increasing amounts of mycotoxin issues for cereal grain and cereal silage. Nowadays, the production of faba bean is higher than previous years. Breeding programs at the University of Saskatchewan started with the large-seeded tannin types (colored flowers) for the food market, followed with the small-seeded, zero-tannin types (white-flowered) for the cool and wet regions of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Zero-tannin types can be used in flexible farming systems that include livestock. Tannins are secondary compounds distributed in the plants, especially legumes. Forages with low to moderate levels of condensed tannins (1-4 %DM) contribute to higher performance (higher growth rates and higher milk yield). Levels of tannins exceeding 5 %DM in the diet significantly reduce voluntary feed intake, negatively affecting growth and milk production. Besides being an efficient soil nitrogen fixator, faba bean is a major food and feed legume because of the high nutritional value of its seeds. They are rich in protein (25-33 %DM) and starch (40-48 %DM), therefore a valuable source of protein and energy for ruminants. The energy value of faba beans is as good as cereal grains such as barley. On the other hand, whole plant faba bean silage is comparable to grass-legume silage but it is higher in protein (20 vs. 16 %DM) and lower in crude fibre (25 vs. 29 %DM) than grass-legume silage. Due to the availability of faba bean forage in Canada, it has potential to be used as alternative feed. However, there is little information about the new available varieties of faba bean as feed, especially as forage, for ruminants.

What are we doing?

A research group of the University of Saskatchewan under the supervision of Dr. Peiqiang Yu is studying the faba bean seed, faba bean hay, and faba bean silage of different varieties available in western Canada. This project aims to carry out a comprehensive nutritional evaluation of whole crop faba bean silage. The effect of faba variety (tannin level; snowdrop as low tannin and SSNS-1 as high tannin varieties), growth stage (flower stage at 77 days old, mid pod stage at 88 days old and full pod stage at 97 days old) and frost damage were determined. Additionally, dairy production performance and metabolic trials with different levels of inclusion of whole crop faba bean silage (snowbird variety) replacing barley silage were carried out at the Rayner Dairy Research and Teaching Facility in order to develop an efficient feeding strategy to benefit both pulse growers and dairy producers in Saskatchewan.

The Findings

Results indicated that the yield of dry matter of whole crop faba bean at late pod stage is 12 tonnes per hectare, while the yield of dry matter of barley is around 4 tonnes per hectare. Additionally, the crude protein content of barley silage is 12 %DM, which is lower than the one in whole crop faba bean silage (22 %DM). The net energy of lactation of whole crop faba bean silage at full pod stage is 1.46 Mcal/kg, while the one of barley silage is 1.30 Mcal/kg. Also, the predicted production performance of barley silage is around 1.06 kg of milk/kg DM silage, which is lower than the value found in whole crop faba bean silage at mid pod (1.20 kg of milk/kg DM silage) and full pod (1.37 kg of milk/kg DM silage) stages. Currently, all the samples and data from the animal feeding and metabolic trials are being analyzed and results will be available soon. If favorable results are obtained, faba bean can become a high nutritive alternative feed for dairy cows in western Canada. Along with its potential to provide high yields, it can be used as a rotating crop due to its ecological nitrogen fixation properties.

About the Author

Victor Guevara is a PhD student at the Animal and Poultry Science Department of the University of Saskatchewan. He finished his master's degree under the supervision of Dr. Peiqiang Yu as well in 2017. Their research mainly focuses on Feed Science, Feed Technology and Ruminant Nutrition with emphasis in Dairy Cattle.

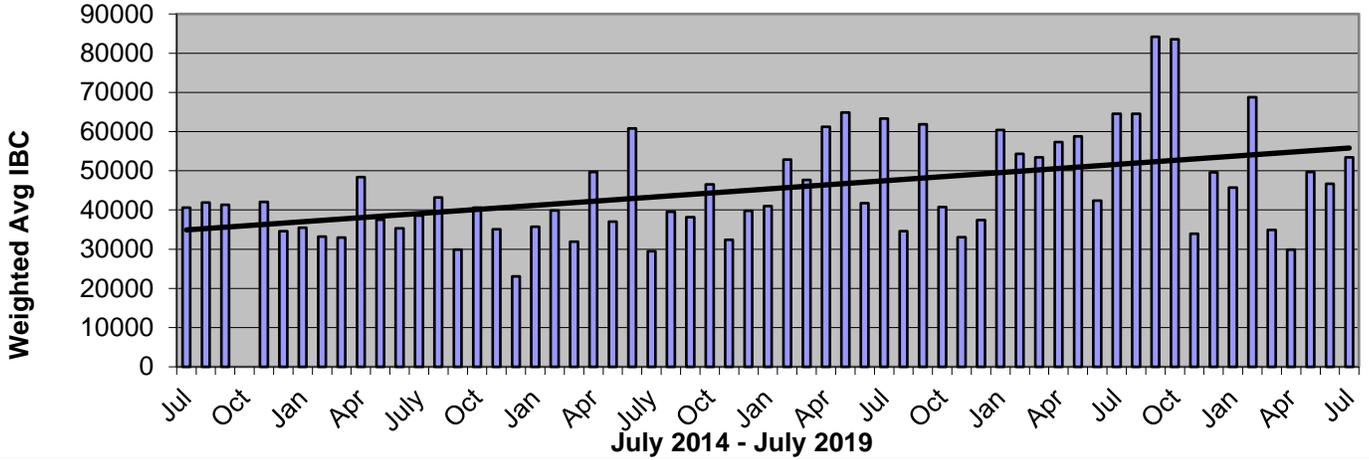
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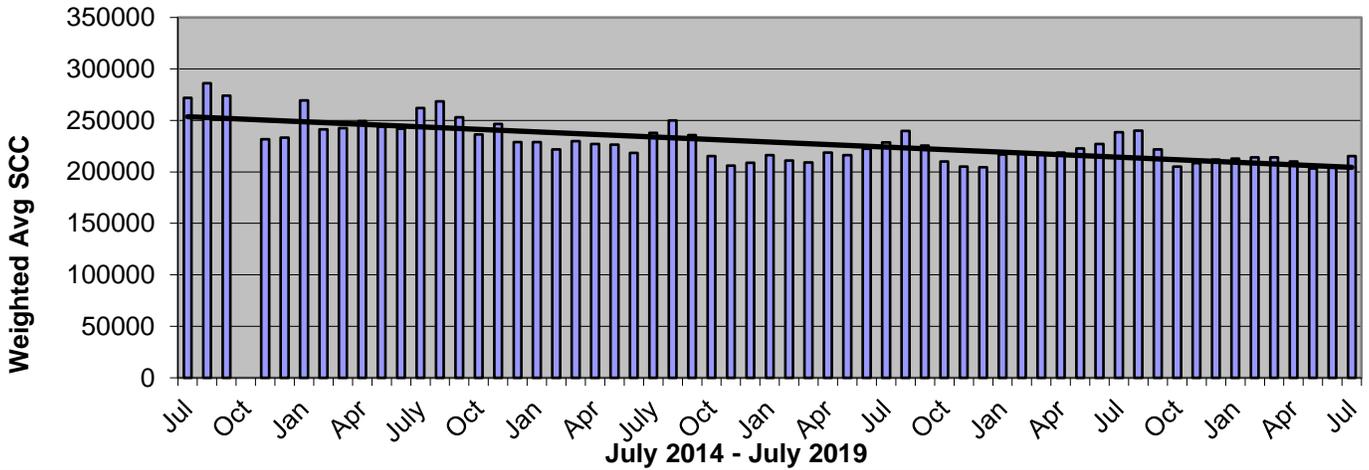
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Provincial Weighted Average

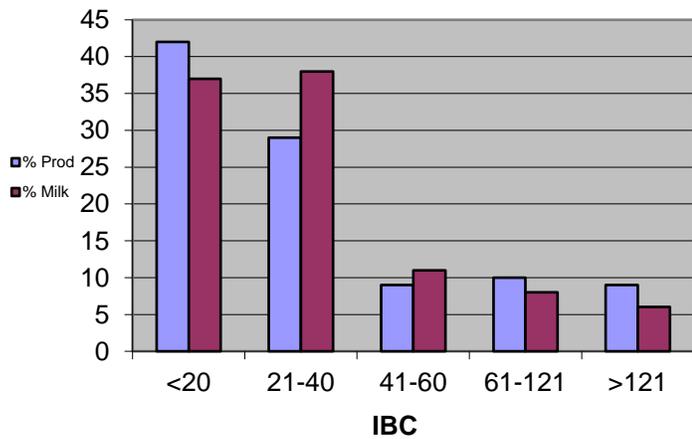
Monthly Weighted Average IBC



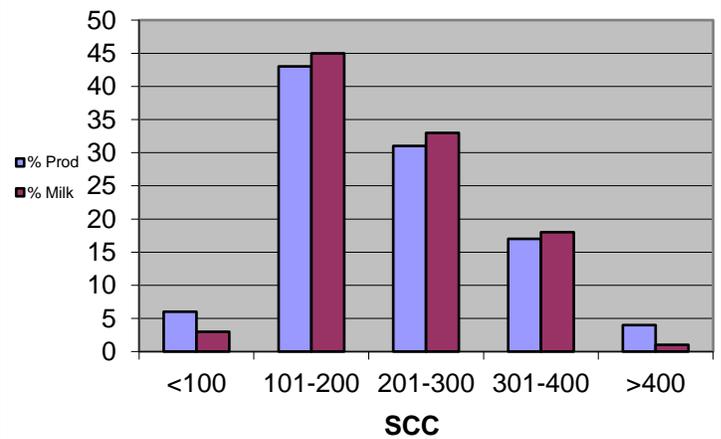
Monthly Weighted Average SCC



July 2019



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