

Newsletter April 2020

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Saskatchewan Dairy Farmers' Donations to Food Banks of Saskatchewan

The Covid-19 pandemic has had an extreme impact on our communities and on our economy. Food Banks of Saskatchewan, representing the 32 food banks across our province, has estimated that due to Covid-19 and resulting job losses they will experience a 30-50% increase in demand for their services. SaskMilk, as a supporter of the Regina



and Saskatoon food banks every year through the Summer Milk Program, realized the need to contribute to the food security of our communities.

An emergency donation of \$25,000 was made to the Food Banks of Saskatchewan in March, with this money to be used for milk purchases at food banks across the province. Milk, as an incredibly nutritious food and one that is easy to prepare, is a highly sought after product in food banks. This donation has allowed food banks who may not otherwise supply milk to provide some to their clients.

In addition to the monetary donation, SaskMilk has made arrangements for dairy product donation. As you know, some disposal of raw milk has occurred in Saskatchewan (and across the country and around the world). Some of the milk that was slated for disposal – some 175,000 litres – was instead donated by SaskMilk and processed and packaged by Saputo into products destined for Food Banks. This partnership will result in at least over 38,000 pounds of products (a great deal of it cheese), and logistic planning is underway to get as much product as possible into the Regina, Saskatoon, and other Saskatchewan food banks as quickly as possible. These donations are made on behalf of you, the Saskatchewan dairy farmers. As disheartening as it has been seeing milk having to be disposed due to market disruptions, it is hoped that news of this and other contributions will be uplifting to hear.

Donations in Saskatchewan are in addition to donations across the country, where dairy farmers are answering the need of food banks and those experiencing food insecurity. Producteurs du lait due Quebec made an incredible donation of over 2 million litres of milk and a \$170,000 cash donation, BC Dairy made a donation of \$179,000 in both cash and milk for dairy products, Dairy Farmers of PEI made a cash donation of \$150,000, Dairy Farmers of New Brunswick donated \$340,000 in cash and dairy products, Dairy Farmers of Manitoba always donates over 26,000 litres every month and this month added another 60,000 litres – there are even more examples to come! In these times of hardship, the support for communities from dairy farmers across the country is incredible to see.

From DFC...

A message from DFC President Pierre Lampron

Dear friends,

I am so proud that the dairy farming community continues to be hard at work in these unprecedented times and seeing our industry is stepping up. I also want to acknowledge the hard work done by our elected and staff, both at DFC and in the provinces to ensure continuity of supply in their respective regions in the face of fluctuating demand in an evolving marketplace. Canadian dairy farmers are



known for being resilient and taking on huge challenges and we will get through this unpredictable time together.

We also salute the hard-working men and women throughout the supply chain, from the farm to the shelves of your grocery store, working in difficult conditions to meet Canadians' food needs. DFC has been active in liaising with the dairy processing industry and the retailers to identify the source of the "hurdles" that has led to the current disposing of milk at the farm. As well, we are working with the provinces to collaborate on on-farm protocols providing guidance on how to manage and prepare for milk pickup.

Whether it is between dairy farmer organizations or with our partners in the supply chain, everyone is working in the spirit of collaboration to ensure consumers have continuous access to Canadian dairy products, even as foodservice and restaurants retool themselves to move to pick-up and delivery only.

Communication is essential at a time like this, so we've been working to ensure farmers and consumers have the most up-to-date information – visit www.dairyfarmers.ca for the latest. We also encourage you to check with various organizations and government agencies like the Public Health Agency of Canada, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, the Canadian Agricultural Human Resource Council, as well as DFC or your provincial organization. As dairy farmers, we play an essential role in providing quality, and safe dairy products to consumers. In times of need, Canadians can count on us!

Pierre Lampron President of Dairy Farmers of Canada

DFC reassuring consumers about Canadian milk

Across the country, Canadian dairy farmers continue to provide consumers with a safe, steady supply of high-quality milk. This mission remains unchanged under the COVID-19 pandemic, and to reassure consumers, DFC has launched a new digital campaign about the ongoing safety and quality of dairy products. Targeting millennials and gen-Zs, DFC utilizes consumer-friendly messaging and graphics to remind consumers of the stringent standards in Canadian dairy production and letting them know we're still here producing quality milk for Canadians. Most notably, the campaign will link to a complete 'frequently asked questions' website which will act as a resource for any and all consumer questions, covering a range of topics related to COVID-19.



Dairy as an Essential Service

Food is listed as one of Canada's ten critical infrastructure groups by Public Safety Canada. As dairy plays a central role in feeding Canadians, DFC had called on the government to make it clear that dairy is an essential component of food critical infrastructure. In so doing, the government would help alleviate any employee uncertainty in our value chain as to the importance of continuing to go to work and facilitate the movement of critical infrastructure workers and supplies between jurisdictions.



In early April, Public Safety Canada released information entitled "Guidance on Essential Services and Functions in Canada during the COVID-19 Pandemic," developed in consultation with provincial and territorial partners. DFC also provided input to both AAFC and Public Safety Canada which helped to inform this document.

The stated purpose of the guide is to help provinces, territories and municipalities protect their communities while maintaining the reliable operation of critical infrastructure services and functions to ensure the health, safety, and economic well-being of the population.

Aligning with this guidance, provinces have and continue to identify essential sectors to facilitate the movement of critical infrastructure workers and supplies between jurisdictions. The majority of functions and services within the dairy value chain are reflected in the list under the 'Food' pillar. DFC has asked the federal government to also consider how best to equip any essential workers to travel within or across provincial boundaries, taking into account provincial authorities.

To view the full list, visit: https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/ntnl-scrt/crtcl-nfrstrctr/esf-sfe-en.aspx
The guidance will continue to evolve and should not be considered a federal directive or standard at this time. Individual provinces maintain and enforce their own lists of essential services; however, in the event the federal government declares a national state of emergency, which would effectively centralize and consolidate powers, this document could supersede any provincial list.

Who Should I Call?

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

For	Call	At
 Sponsorship Requests Donation Requests Dairyanna's Costume and Events School Milk Program Nutrition Resource Ordering 	Anita Medl	306-721-9483
 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
 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
 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 Haupstein	306-721-9486
 Monthly milk prices paid to producers Provincial & National production updates 	Doug Miller	306-721-9485
➤ Adding, editing information on Producer Transfer Credit List	Jenn Buehler	306-721-9492
 Media or news stories or 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
 Social media enquiries (Twitter, Instagram, Facebook) Website enquiries Newsletter advertising 	Julie Ell	306-721-9493

QUOTA EXCHANGE

The market-clearing price established for the April 2020 Quota Exchange was \$40,050.00.

The next Quota Exchange will be held on **May 15, 2020**. All offers to sell and bids to purchase quota through the Quota Exchange must be received at the SaskMilk office by midnight, **May 6, 2020**. 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.

APRIL 2020 QUOTA EXCHANGE RESULTS

Market Clearing Price per kilogram of butterfat	\$ 40,050.00
Daily Kilograms offered to Purchase	101.54
Kilograms offered to Sell	92.20
Kilograms sold	15.48
Number of Producers	
- offered to purchase	11
- purchased quota	2
- offered to sell	10
- sold quota	5

APRIL 2020 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
\$35,000.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	-101.54	101.54	10.00	11	1
\$35,500.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	-91.54	91.54	24.84	10	2
\$36,000.00	1	1	0.29	0.29	-66.41	66.70	0.00	8	0
\$37,000.00	0	1	0.00	0.29	-66.41	66.70	30.00	8	1
\$38,000.00	1	2	0.50	0.79	-35.91	36.70	9.00	7	2
\$38,500.00	1	3	1.69	2.48	-25.22	27.70	0.00	5	0
\$39,000.00	0	3	0.00	2.48	-25.22	27.70	4.00	5	1
\$40,000.00	2	5	13.00	15.48	-8.22	23.70	8.00	4	2
\$40,050.00	0	5	0.00	15.48	-0.22	15.70	5.70	2	1
\$40,100.00	1	6	10.00	25.48	15.48	10.00	0.00	1	0
\$40,200.00	1	7	10.00	35.48	25.48	10.00	0.00	1	0
\$40,300.00	1	8	10.00	45.48	35.48	10.00	0.00	1	0
\$40,400.00	1	9	10.00	55.48	45.48	10.00	0.00	1	0
\$40,500.00	1	10	36.72	92.20	82.20	10.00	0.00	1	0
\$42,000.00	0	10	0.00	92.20	82.20	10.00	10.00	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
March, 2019	25	25	12,480
April	27	23	21,937
May	19	19	13,404
June	22	21	15,814
July	24	24	13,461
August	27	27	18,297
September	29	29	20,166
October	24	24	15,246
November	32	32	23,235
December	26	26	15,625
January, 2020	27	27	18,191
February	26	26	14,525
March	17	17	7,531

PRIVATE TRANSFERS PROCESSED

MONTH	DAILY KILOGRAMS
March, 2019	50.00
April	21.20
May	0.00
June	35.00
July	158.51
August	55.00
September	5.10
October	32.00
November	34.80
December	122.55
January, 2020	60.00
February	0.00
March	0.00

OVER QUOTA (OVER 5 DAYS)

REPORT BY MONTH

MONTH	# OF	KGS
	PRODUCERS	BUTTERFAT
March, 2019	11	2,701
April	14	2,473
May	10	2,556
June	14	2,559
July	7	1,148
August	4	898
September	4	484
October	4	750
November	3	291
December	6	1,257
January, 2020	8	1,275
February	7	1,360
March	11	1,008

OVER QUOTA (Spring Restriction)

REPORT BY MONTH

MONTH	# OF	KGS
	PRODUCERS	BUTTERFAT
March	25	3,304
Quota + 2 days		

*The Spring Restriction Policy restricts production to a maximum of the production unit's monthly quota plus an established limit. Any production above that is deemed overproduction.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CREDITS MARCH 2020 – 163 PRODUCERS

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		POSITIVE CREDITS
		ACCUMULATED (KGS OF
DAYS	# OF PRODUCERS	BUTTERFAT)
+ 5	11	5,339
0 to + 5	43	22,749
TOTAL	54	28,088
		NEGATIVE CREDITS
		ACCUMULATED (KGS OF
DAYS	# OF PRODUCERS	BUTTERFAT)
-15	1	455
-10 to -15	24	52,318
-5 to -10	25	28,799
0 to -5	59	38,304
TOTAL	109	119,876

LOST OPPORTUNITY REPORT

MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS	LOST OPPORTUNITY (KGS OF BUTTERFAT)
March, 2020	1	648
February, 2020	3	1,183
January, 2020	3	1,374
December, 2019	5	1,026
November, 2019	5	1,253
October, 2019	5	1,398
September, 2019	6	450
August, 2019	5	1,883
July, 2019	6	2,220
June, 2019	3	1,719
May, 2019	2	1,345
April, 2019	0	0
March, 2019	1	57

WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMPONENT TESTS & PRICES MARCH 2020

Components	Average Test	Price per kilogram Class		
		1 to 5		
Butterfat	4.2290	16.996354		
Protein	3.2905	2.569916		
Other Solids	5.9032	0.716249		

The average butterfat price received per kilogram was \$20.00.

SASKATCHEWAN MILK POOL RESULTS MARCH 2020

Milk Sale Revenue

\$ 21,205,651.93

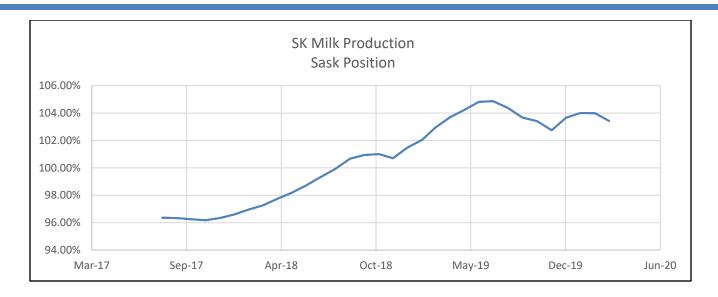
Total Pool Value

\$21,205,651.93

In March, Saskatchewan had a monthly CDC allocation of **995,848 kilograms** of butterfat. In the month of March, Saskatchewan production was **59,613 kgs** of butterfat **over** and cumulatively **over** by **550,624 kgs** of butterfat. On a percentage basis, Saskatchewan is **4.52% above** our CDC allocation flexibility limits based on the Continuous Quota model. The -2.00% lower flexibility limit is in effect.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Monthly	Total	Monthly	Lower	Upper	Cumulative	Cumulative	Rolling 12
	Total	Monthly	Over or	Flexibility	Flexibility	Over or	Over or	Month
	Production	CDC Quota	(Under)	Limit	Limit	(Under)	(Under)	Total
		Allocation	Production	-2.00%	1.25%	Production	Production	Quota
						with limits	with limits	
							(%)	
	Kgs bf	Kgs bf	Kgs bf	Kgs bf	Kgs bf	Kgs bf		Kgs bf
			col. $1 - 2 = 3$	col. 8 * -1.5%	col. 8 *1.0%		col. 6 / 8	
Mar-19	1,059,099	1,014,739	44,360	-233,467	145,917	83,169	0.71%	11,673,338
Apr-19	1,037,077	1,037,295	(22,442)	-235,467	146,980	60,727	0.42%	11,758,366
	1,014,655	975,850	60,206	-235,107	147,193	,	0.42%	
May-19		· · ·	· ·	,	·	109,973		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	989,207	34,765	-235,709	147,318	225,056	1.91%	11,785,438
Aug-19	1,038,800	1,078,644	(39,844)	-237,795	148,622	185,212	1.56%	11,889,763
Sep-19	1,022,245	1,065,838	(43,593)	-240,186	150,116	141,619	1.18%	12,009,314
Oct-19	1,082,691	1,143,505	(60,814)	-242,523	151,577	80,805	1.07%	12,126,134
Nov-19	1,047,766	1,085,754	(37,988)	-242,752	151,720	91,402	1.56%	12,137,583
Dec-19	1,088,248	1,063,255	24,993	-242,958	151,849	214,717	1.77%	12,147,887
Jan-20	1,095,413	920,697	174,716	-242,944	151,840	389,433	3.21%	12,147,191
Feb-20	1,001,524	899,946	101,578	-243,932	152,458	491,011	4.03%	12,196,610
Mar-20	1,055,461	995,848	59,613	-243,554	152,221	550,624	4.52%	12,177,719

- (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



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.
- $^{\infty}$ 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

Code of Practice

4.3 Disbudding and Dehorning

Disbudding and dehorning are done for the safety of cattle and their caregivers. Disbudding refers to removal of the horn bud prior to three weeks of age. Removal of the horn after this age is referred to as dehorning. Disbudding is recommended over dehorning because it is less invasive. All calves should be disbudded to avoid injuries and behavioral problems associated with horns in later life. It is also important that the job of disbudding be done correctly to avoid the re-growth of horn in the future.

Pain control reduces animal discomfort during disbudding and dehorning. Local anesthetics can reduce the pain caused by the procedure, but do not provide adequate post-operative pain relief. The most popular local anesthetic, lidocaine, is effective for two to three hours after administration. The use of analgesics in addition to a local anesthetic can minimize pain and stress in the hours that follow dehorning.

The use of a sedative can essentially eliminate calf response to the administration of the local anesthetic and the need for physical restraint during the administration of the local anesthetic and during disbudding/dehorning. Thus a combination of sedative, local anesthetic and an anti-inflammatory reduces the response to pain during and after disbudding/dehorning. The above drugs are only available with a valid VCPR.

REQUIREMENTS

Pain control must be used when dehorning or disbudding. Bleeding control must be used when dehorning.

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES

- a. disbud calves before three weeks of age
- b. adequately restrain the calf
- c. use a method that is appropriate for the size of horn and/or age of animal
- d. ensure only trained persons carry out disbudding/dehorning procedures
- e. use a combination of sedatives, local anesthetics and analgesics
- f. isolate calves following the use of caustic paste (to avoid accidental caustic burns to other animals)

SaskMilk Upcoming Promotional Events

Due to Covid-19, many events sponsored by SaskMilk have been postponed until Fall. Advertising on radio and television is continuing.



- Are you experiencing a shortage of labour in your farm?
- Are you struggling with your hiring structure?
- Are you having hard time finding a qualified candidate with a long-term commitment?

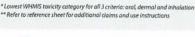
As a recruitment expert that specialize in Agriculture industry, we can help! Please contact Greentech Resources Ltd. at farm@greentechresources.ca or phone number at 306-550-4819 or visit our website at www.greentechresources.ca/farming/ for more information!

PROTECT YOURSELF, YOUR FAMILY, DELIVERY PERSONAL AND YOUR LIVESTOCK FROM COVID-19



- 2. Format Size: 8"x9" 160ct Wipes Product Code: 12224 Packaging Specifications: 12x160ct Wipes
- 3. Format Size: 7.5"x10" 10ct Soft Pack Wipes Product Code: 12223 Packaging Specifications: 20 Soft Packs per Inner Carton, 6 Inner Cartons per Case

For more information, visit: ViroxAnimalHealth.com



EcoLogo/UL Approved



Certifications

2770 Coventry Rd., Oakville, ON Canada L6H 6R1 1-800-387-7578 | viroxanimalhealth.com

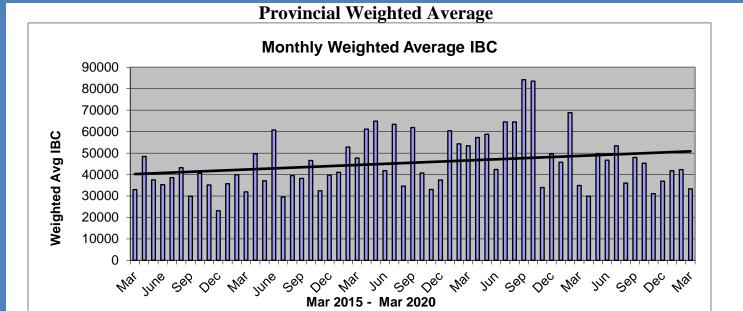
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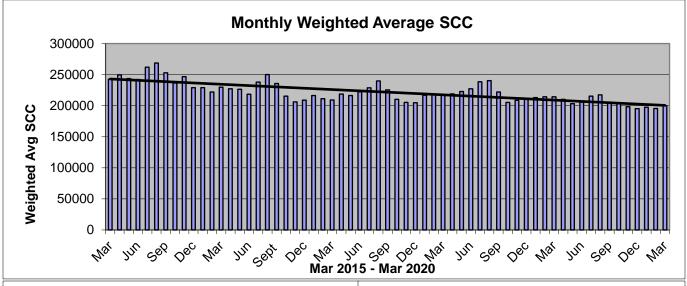


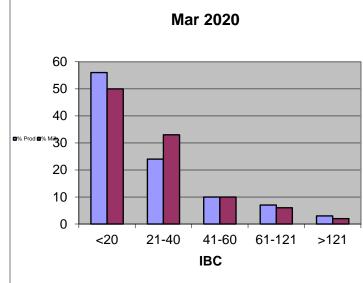
CONTACT YOUR LOCAL FEED SUPPLIER:

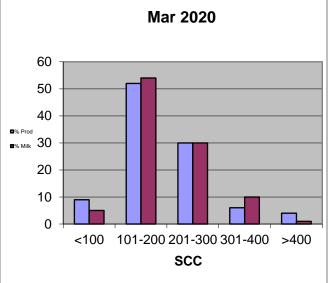
OR

MIKE KIRYK: (306) 370-8896 ROB KIRYK: (306) 371-6446









Health of Animals Regulations Part XII: Transportation of Animals Operational Compliance and Enforcement Approach

Context:

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) has a mandate to enforce Canada's Health of Animals legislation, including updates made to the transport of animals provisions in Part XII of the Health of Animals Regulations (HAR). While ensuring the well-being of animals during transport remains our highest priority, it is recognized that Feed, Water and Rest (FWR) maximum intervals outlined within the amended regulations, coming into force as of February 20, 2020, introduce a requirement for significant adjustments by some industry sectors such as a need for new infrastructure to be put in place or changes to marketing practices.

CFIA's enforcement approach will balance the need to ensure the well-being of animals during the entire transportation process while supporting the different industry sectors in complying with the regulations.

Compliance and Enforcement Approach:

As often in the case of new regulations, recognizing that the upcoming changes will require industry adaptation, the CFIA will implement a graduated enforcement approach specifically as it relates to the prescriptive times and FWR interval provisions set out in the Health of Animals Regulations Part XII: Transportation of Animals, Sections 141(1)(e), 143(1) and 152.2.

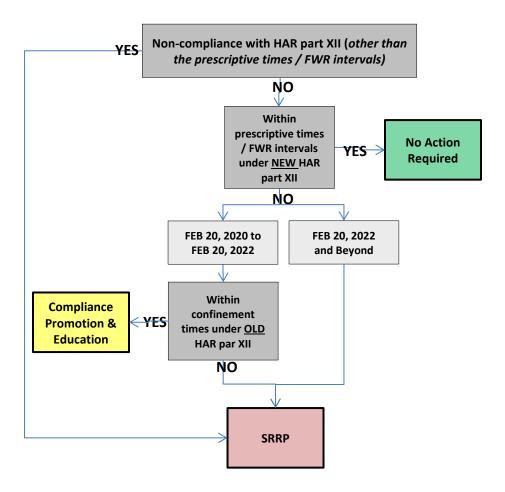
During the first two years, the CFIA will focus its enforcement efforts relating to prescriptive times and FWR interval provisions, on compliance promotion through education and awareness measures, which are part of the CFIA's compliance continuum. Please refer to the figure on page 2 for further information.

It is important to note that the regulations also contain outcome-based requirements to ensure that animals are not likely to suffer, be injured or die during transport. With respect to FWR requirements, animals are to be provided with feed, water and rest during transport in order to ensure they do not suffer from exhaustion, a nutritional deficit, dehydration or adverse environmental conditions. The CFIA has the discretion to appropriately enforce these outcome-based requirements to prevent and act on animal welfare situations.

In relation to other aspects of the regulations, the CFIA will continue to use the <u>Standard Regulatory Response Process (SRRP)</u> to determine appropriate compliance and enforcement actions in cases of identified non-compliance or offenses. Considerations include; the regulated parties' history of non-compliance, the level of harm and the intent of the non-compliance/offense. Enforcement actions are proportional to the animal welfare situation and the seriousness of the non-compliance and can include, but are not limited to, letters of non-compliance, meetings with the regulated party, the issuance of administrative monetary penalties (AMPs) up to prosecution.

continued on next page

The following figure provides an overview of the compliance and enforcement approach supporting the coming into force of the amended regulations.



Reference: Standard Regulatory Response Process (SRRP)

Compliance and Enforcement Management Oversight:

In cases where a non-compliance has been identified and is subject to the Standard Regulatory Response, processes are established for CFIA inspectors to engage their Area management, prior to issuance of the enforcement action to the regulated party. Active engagement across Operations Branch management and strong support from National expertise to the Areas will support national consistency.

Operational Contact:

Should industry identify concerns or questions regarding humane transportation compliance and enforcement activities please contact:

Richard Arsenault,

Executive Director, Inspection Support Directorate
Operations Branch, Canadian Food Inspection Agency

Telephone: (613) 773-6156

Email: richard.arsenault@canada.ca

Research

Does the amount of pellet, and rate of increase affect performance of fresh cows milked with an automatic milking system? Jennifer Haisan, Masahito Oba and Greg Penner

About the author:

Jennifer is a student at the University of Alberta and conducted this study as a part of her PhD. Jennifer came to the Rayner Dairy Facility to conduct the study as the facility can measure intake of cows housed on an automated milking system (AMS). This data will be presented at the Western Canadian Dairy Seminar during the Student Research Competition on March 12, 2020

Background:

Previous research conducted at the Rayner Dairy Facility by Dr. Greg Penner and his lab using the AMS, with guided cow traffic, has found that there may be no benefit to feeding increased amounts of concentrate through the AMS. These studies, conducted with mid to late lactation cows found that feeding low amounts of concentrate through the AMS (<4 kg/d) did not compromise milk production, milkings per day or dry matter intake (DMI). However, researchers at the University of Guelph compiled data from 9 AMS herds and found that there may be benefits to offering increased amounts of concentrate to early lactation cows to improve energy balance.

Therefore, the objective of this study was to determine if the amount of pellet offered through an AMS, and the rate of increase for the pellet allocation affects DMI, milking frequency, and milk and milk component yield of fresh cows.

What we did:

Fifty-nine cows were fed the same partial mixed ration (PMR; 19.3% starch, DM basis) and assigned to one of three pellet (39.6% starch, DM basis) allowances. Cows received (DM basis) either a **Low** (3 kg/d), or 1 of 2 **High** allocations (8 kg/d). Pellet allocations for High treatments increased at a moderate (**Mod**; increased from 3 to 8 kg over 15 days) or rapid (**Rap**; increased from 3 to 8 kg over 5 days) rate. All cows stayed in a maternity pen for the first day following calving and were then moved to a free-stall group and milked on the AMS with feed-first guided cow traffic. Amount of AMS pellet offered, PMR intake, milk yield and milking frequency were recorded daily. Milk samples were analyzed weekly for components.

What we found:

The study was conducted for the first 56 days in milk (DIM), however, only data from the first 28 DIM is available at this time.

The average amount of pellet offered to cows during the first 28 DIM were 2.84, 4.15 and 3.96 kg/d for Low, Mod and Rap. PMR intake did not differ between Low and High (15.3 kg/d), however, PMR intake tended to be greater for Mod than Rap (15.4 vs. 14.3 kg/d). Total DMI did not differ between treatments. There were no differences in milking frequency (3.1 milkings/d) or milk yield (40.7 kg/d); however, milk fat concentrations tended to be reduced when High was fed as compared to Low (3.41 vs. 4.09%), resulting in reduced fat yield when High was fed (1.45 vs. 1.66 kg/d).

Take home message:

Offering a High amount of pellet through the AMS did not affect DMI, milk yield or milking frequency; however, there may be negative impacts on milk fat concentrations and yield. Overall, this data suggests there is no benefit to offering increasing amounts of pellet to fresh cows.

Data for the entire 56 day period will be summarized in the coming months and presented in future SaskMilk publications.

The Farmer

They ran to the groceries, they filled up their carts, They emptied the Tops and Price Chopper and Walmart, They panicked and fought and then panicked some more, Then they rushed to their homes and they locked all the doors.

The food will be gone! The milk eggs and cheese! The yogurt! The apples! The green beans and peas! The stores have run out, now what will we do? They'll be starving and looting and nothing to do!

Then they paused, and they listened a moment or two. And they did hear a sound, rising over the fear, It started out far, then began to grow near.

But this sound wasn't sad, nor was it new, The farms were still doing what farms always do. The food was still coming, though they'd emptied the shelves, The farms kept it coming, though they struggled themselves,

Though the cities had forgotten from where their food came,
The farms made them food every day, just the same.
Through weather and critics and markets that fall,
The farms kept on farming in spite of it all.

They farmed without thank yous.

They farmed without praise.

They farmed on the hottest and coldest of days.

They'd bought all the food, yet the next day came more, And the people thought of something they hadn't before. Maybe food, they thought, doesn't come from a store. Maybe farmers, perhaps, mean a little bit more.

~Anna Richards

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 up to 40 kg quota. **Phone (306) 493-7631 or email** <u>darcyloewen@live.com</u>

New dairy looking for 60kgs, start up for fall 2020. Possible cows for above quota as well. **Phone (306) 250-9312**

Looking for a partnership or dairy to purchase. Contact Derek Oleksyn (306) 960-9097

Looking to buy quota.

Contact Peter Waldner (306) 773-6871

10 Wakaito milk meters for sale (30 kg meters) Contact Contact Ron Schaeffer (306) 762-2202 or Cathy Schaeffer (306) 529-3763

5 Holstein bred Heifers for sale 14 months old, start date for breeding Feb 25, 2020. Very good condition, very calm, calf hut raised.

Contact Henry D Hofer (306) 774-9814

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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