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Spring Producer Meetings 2024

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Current efforts in the WMP are focused on moving toward harmonization of areas including transportation and research, as well as working toward staffing efficiencies in other operational areas.

Within the WMP, Dairy Innovation West (DIW) is making good progress. This new, state-of-the-art milk concentration plant will have the capability to produce reverse osmosis milk ingredients and ultra-filtered skim milk and cream. Construction activity began in December 2023 and the official opening of the facility is on track and scheduled for Spring 2025.

Within Saskatchewan, the SaskMilk Board remains steadfast in supporting producers and is doing what they can to see producers through the current economic challenges and pave a path forward to support dairy farmers now and into the future.

The Board thanks producers for taking the time to attend producer meetings. Producer meeting slides, documents, and Q&A will be posted to the portal by the end of April.



The SGI Canada Best of the West presented by SaskMilk returned in 2024 from April 4-7 in Saskatoon. Canada's western provinces have always produced elite curlers, and SaskMilk was pleased to support this year's rising stars from Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia.





Congratulations to the Saskatoon Christian School Royals for winning the gold medal in their category, 2A Regionals.

The SHSAA Basketball Playoffs took place this March, 2024.

DFC Update

Updates and information on HPAI for Canadian dairy farmers

The incidence of the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in the U.S. is a reminder about the importance of biosecurity measures on farms. As we are following the progression of the disease, it's a good opportunity to remind ourselves of those requirements detailed in the proAction® Biosecurity module. **At time of this newsletter's release, there have been no confirmed cases of HPAI in Canada.** Dairy Farmers of Canada is continuing to monitor and work with the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) and other experts on specific recommendations for heightened vigilance and biosecurity on Canadian farms.

HPAI is primarily spread by wild birds to animals. It can be spread on farms by people carrying matter from infected birds - such as dust, dander, and bird droppings - on their clothing, gloves, soles of their shoes, vehicle tires, animal trailers and other equipment, in addition to contaminated water. If you find a dead bird on your property, do not handle it. Contact the Canadian Wildlife Health Cooperative immediately. Clinical signs of HPAI include:

- Decreased herd level milk production;
- Acute sudden drop in production with some severely impacted
- cows experiencing thicker, concentrated, colostrum-like milk;
- A decrease in feed consumption with a simultaneous drop in rumen motility;
- Abnormal tacky or loose feces, and some fever;
- Producers with impacted herds have reported older cows in midlactation may be more likely to be severely impacted than younger cows and fresh cows or heifers.

It is important to remember that pasteurization kills harmful bacteria and viruses without affecting nutritional properties. Farmers can protect cattle by heat-treating milk given to calves or any animals on farm and continuing to follow biosecurity measures. If you notice your animals are presenting symptoms, isolate them and contact your herd veterinarian immediately. Updates can be found on the CFIA's website as the situation evolves.



RAYNER DAIRY REPORT

Off-feed events: A major risk factor for subacute ruminal acidosis (SARA)

By Dr. Greg Penner (PhD) and Claire Bertens

Striving for consistent feed delivery and adequate feed availability are key to optimize dry matter intake and milk and milk component yields. Similar situations are necessary to promote the weaning transition and adequate growth for calves. But there are situations that disrupt feed intake, even with good management. For example, as cows approach calving, feed intake decreases (by approximately 30%) with most of the reduction occurring during the last week prior to calving. Cows exposed to metabolic disorders such as ketosis and milk fever drastically reduce their feed intake. Likewise, cattle with infectious diseases including mastitis, metritis, or those with a displaced abomasum reduce their feed intake. As highlighted in last month's column, heat stress also causes a reduction (40-60%) in feed intake. It is obvious that the reduction in feed intake will negatively affect performance outcomes, but are there other impacts that might be overlooked?

You may be asking, what is meant by short-term or transient exposure and how low is low feed intake? In most studies, feed intake restrictions are imposed for as short as 5 days. A 5-day exposure fits well with the duration of insult that occurs with transition disorders, infectious disease, and heat stress as pointed out above. The severity of low-feed intake imposed in research studies is also designed to reflect the above-mentioned disorders and ranges between 40 and 80% reductions in feed intake. Not surprisingly, the impact from short-term reductions in feed intake is proportional to the severity of the reduction for feed intake.

In response to transient exposure to low-feed intake, the gut responds. The gut adaptations include a reduction in the absorptive surface area in the rumen and intestinal regions and reduced capacity to absorb nutrients. The lower capability to absorb nutrients decreases buffering potential for the rumen, increasing the risk for rumen acidosis. The gut may also become 'leaky' within 1-2 days of low feed intake, increasing risk for bacteria to cross the gut barrier into blood inducing inflammation. Inflammation diverts nutrients away from productive functions to support the requirements of the immune system. Research at the University of Saskatchewan has also shown that the weights of the gastrointestinal tract, liver, spleen, and kidneys decrease with short-term low feed intake

events. A reduction in the weight of the organs may alter the ability of cattle to process nutrients, clear waste, and maintain an adequate immune response.

In a recent study at the Rayner Dairy Research and Teaching Facility, we evaluated impacts arising from transient exposure to low feed intake. Lactating cows were used to measure voluntary intake of the TMR and then provided the TMR for voluntary intake or were restricted to 40% of their measured intake for 5 d. This reduction in feed was designed to match naturally occurring situations where cows reduce feed intake. Within 5 d, cows lost 60 kg of BW and milk yield was reduced by more than 10 kg/d. Importantly, as cows returned to voluntary feed intake SARA was induced even though total dry matter intake was still lower for the feed restricted cows (21 kg/d) than the control cows (26 kg/d). In fact, cows spent 590 minutes/day with ruminal pH below 5.8 compared to 251 minutes/d for the control cows during the first week that feed availability was no longer restricted. A ruminal pH threshold of 5.8 is used to indicate SARA as below this pH value fibre digestibility can be reduced, cattle often reduce intake, and inflammation can be induced. The greater risk for low pH when provided free access to feed, but after feed restriction, supports past studies at the University of Saskatchewan showing that cattle are at risk for SARA.

How do you apply this information? There are numerous situations that cause cattle to reduce their feed intake as shown in the figure below. We now know that these cattle are at risk for SARA as they start to build their feed intake back to normal levels. Strategies that help reduce risk for SARA while rebuilding feed intake may help cattle recover faster. At the University of Saskatchewan, we showed that short-term provision of forage as cattle rebuild feed intake can help prevent risk for SARA. A recent study at the University of Alberta tested providing free choice grass hay to lactating cows immediately after calving, another timepoint where cattle rebuild dry matter intake after a period of low feed intake. While they could not measure ruminal pH in that study, providing the grass hay reduced indicators of inflammation without reducing milk yield thereby supporting our previous results. Provision of hay may be a strategy to help cows recover from other challenges such as heat stress and infectious diseases.

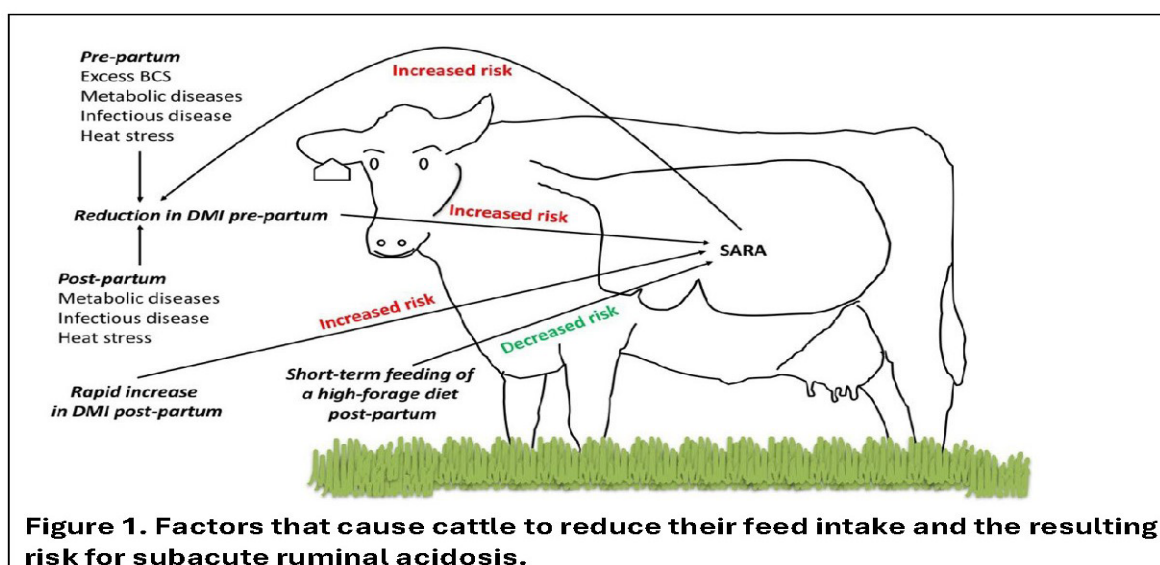


Figure 1. Factors that cause cattle to reduce their feed intake and the resulting risk for subacute ruminal acidosis.

More information on the research and topic can be obtained by emailing greg.penner@usask.ca.

This research was supported by SaskMilk and the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council.

2023 Code of Practice Refresh

2.2 Housing Systems

2.2.1 Calves (Pre-Weaning)

Whether housing calves individually, in pairs, or in groups, several management strategies are key to keeping calves healthy and thriving, especially hygiene, clean bedding, air quality, colostrum management, and attentive daily observation to detect the earliest signs of illness.

The stress that calves experience (e.g., from isolation, during weaning) impacts their disease susceptibility, growth, and welfare by decreasing feed intake and by negatively impacting their immune system. Research shows that raising calves in pairs or small groups can reduce stress and improve calf growth, welfare, and learning ability (10). Calves housed with a companion or in a group spend more time feeding, are less fearful, and cope better with novelty (11). Early paired/grouped calves vocalize less during weaning, have healthier eating patterns after weaning, and resume feeding much sooner when moved into larger groups after weaning (12, 13). The behavioural, cognitive, and performance advantages of social housing occur when calves are paired/grouped early (14, 15, 16) (ideally by 2–3 weeks of age). Calves' strong motivation for social contact (17, 18) is best met by providing full physical contact.

Research results on the impact of social housing on calf health are mixed. While some farms manage large groups successfully, the most consistent finding is a higher occurrence of respiratory disease in larger groups (>8–10 calves) compared to small groups or if air quality is poor (17). No clear trends in calf health (disease incidence, number of treatments, mortality) have been reported in studies comparing individual and group housing methods that have the same milk feeding system and allowance (11). Higher mortality has been found in large groups (>10 calves) compared to individual housing, but no differences have been found between small groups (<7–10 calves) and individual housing (17).

Transitioning to group housing methods necessitates careful planning and implementation to ensure good outcomes. Good management includes evaluating the health status and compatibility of individual calves before they are paired/grouped. Management factors that reduce disease risk in group housing systems include all-in/all-out management, reducing group size (<8–10 calves/pen), and increasing space allowance. Research shows that feeding and weaning strategies can reduce the occurrence of cross sucking (refer to *Section 3.3 – Nutrition and Feeding Management for Calves*).

Hutches are a good housing option when they provide access to outdoor areas and improved air quality (critical for calf health), and permit social interactions by virtue of their design, size, or the way in which they are arranged.

Tethering of calves is not permitted in some Canadian Codes of Practice and has been phased out in other countries. This Code of Practice only allows calves to be tethered to hutches if calves have additional benefits of an outdoor area and therefore fresh air and increased space allowance. However, farmers are strongly encouraged to use hutches that allow calves to have untethered freedom of movement and social interactions to align with the long-term social sustainability of the industry, research on consumer/public viewpoints, and the future direction for dairy cattle housing more generally.

REQUIREMENTS (continued on next page)

For all calf housing systems:

Housing must allow calves to easily stand up, lie down, turn completely around, stand fully upright (without touching the top of the enclosure), adopt sternal and lateral resting postures, groom themselves, and have visual contact with other cattle.

The bedded area for group-housed calves must be large enough to allow all calves to rest comfortably at the same time.

Where tethering of calves is permitted, the tether must include a collar.

For indoor calf housing:

Calves must not be tethered as part of normal indoor housing.

Producers raising calves individually must develop a plan to transition to pair/group housing methods, in consultation with a veterinarian or other qualified advisor.

Effective April 1, 2031, calves that are healthy, thriving, and compatible must be housed in pairs or groups by 4 weeks of age.¹

¹ Movement into pairs/groups may need to be delayed for individual calves that are not healthy and thriving. Once moved into pairs/groups, individual calves may need to be singly housed temporarily if they have a health condition that would improve with separation. Movement into pairs/groups may also need to be delayed to ensure there are sufficient number of calves that are compatible as to their age, size, and drinking speed.

REQUIREMENTS (continued)***Hutches and other outdoor housing:***

Calves housed outdoors, including in hutches, must have physical contact with another calf unless they need to be separated for health reasons or they need to be protected from inclement weather.

Calves may be tethered only if housed in hutches that provide access to an area outside the hutch.

RECOMMENDED PRACTICES

- select hutches that optimize social interactions (e.g., 2 hutches together with a shared outdoor space, hutches designed for pairs/small groups)
- use observations of calf appearance, behaviour, growth, disease, and mortality to evaluate the success of any calf housing system
- group calves of similar size and age together to minimize disease risk and competition at feeding d. once groups are formed, keep them as stable as possible (introducing a younger calf to an older group, or vice versa, can increase disease risk and competition)
- where feasible, manage groups in an all-in/all-out method to minimize disease transmission and permit effective cleaning and disinfection.



2023 Code of Practice for the Care and Handling of Dairy Cattle

List of Requirements

Comparison between 2023 and 2009

2023 Code Requirements	Comparison to 2009 Code
2. Facilities and Housing	
2.2 Housing Systems	
2.2.1 Calves (Pre-Weaning)	
<p><u>For all calf housing systems:</u> Housing must allow calves to easily stand up, lie down, turn completely around, stand fully upright (without touching the top of the enclosure), adopt sternal and lateral resting postures, groom themselves, and have visual contact with other cattle.</p> <p>The bedded area for group-housed calves must be large enough to allow all calves to rest comfortably at the same time.</p> <p>Where tethering of calves is permitted, the tether must include a collar.</p> <p><u>For indoor calf housing:</u></p>	<p>Revised (Addition of grooming, not touching the top, turn COMPLETELY around, resting postures)</p> <p>Same</p> <p>New</p>
2023 Code Requirements	Comparison to 2009 Code
Calves must not be tethered as part of normal indoor housing.	New
Producers raising calves individually must develop a plan to transition to pair/group housing methods, in consultation with a veterinarian or other qualified advisor.	New
Effective April 1, 2031, calves that are healthy, thriving, and compatible must be housed in pairs or groups by 4 weeks of age. ¹	New
<u>Hutches and other outdoor housing:</u>	
Calves housed outdoors, including in hutches, must have physical contact with another calf unless they need to be separated for health reasons or they need to be protected from inclement weather.	New
Calves may be tethered only if housed in hutches that provide access to an area outside the hutch.	New

SaskMilk Board Activities

April/May

April 16 & 17	PLQ AGM
April 29 & 30	SaskMilk Board Meeting
May 8 & 9	DFC Board Meeting
May 15	CMSMC
May 16	WMP Board Meeting

In the Community

Check out these Upcoming SaskMilk Events!

April/May

April 20	RUSH – Saskatoon
April 20	CNIB - Guide Dogs with Purpose Gala – Regina
April 20	Rider Foundation Comedy Night - Regina
April 20 – 21	Lloydminster 4-H Judging and Grooming - Lloydminster
April 20 – 23	SGI The Best in the West – Saskatoon
April 25	Small Hands Big Dreams – Regina Early Learning Centre
April 28	Gopher Attack – Regina
April	Lloydminster Ag Education - Lloydminster
May 5	Steps for Life
May 6	Silver Spoons - Saskatoon
May 11	SHSAA Badminton Provincial Championship – Nipawin
May 26	Cystic Fibrosis Walk for a Cure - Regina
May 30	Soroptimist International - Saskatoon

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^			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

Test stations are located at the following locations:

Business hours ONLY: Monday-Friday 8:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m	AFTER HOURS TESTING		
Saputo Contact: 122 Wakooma Street, Saskatoon	Warman Veterinary Services Contact: 86 Great Plains Rd, SK S4L 1C9 Phone: (306) 347-9995	Star City Colony Contact: Reuben Tschetter: (306) 921-9381	Osler Dairy Contact: Tim Ens: (306) 281-7547

Charm tests strips and Charm testers are available for purchase through SaskMilk 306-949-6999. Snap tests and supplies are available for purchase through Agrifoods 306-664-0264.

Quota Exchange

The market-clearing price established for the April 2024 Quota Exchange was \$40,025.00.

The next Quota Exchange will be held on **May 15, 2024**. All offers to sell and bids to purchase quota through the Quota Exchange must be submitted by midnight, **May 6, 2024**. 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 2024 QUOTA EXCHANGE RESULTS

Market Clearing Price per Kilogram of Butterfat	\$40,025.00
Daily Kilograms Offered to Purchase	119.65
Kilograms Offered to Sell	138.13
Kilograms Sold	35.94
Number of Producers	
- offered to purchase	16
- purchased quota	6
- offered to sell	14
- sold quota	7

April 2024 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	-119.65	119.65	10.00	16	1
\$35,100.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	-109.65	109.65	10.00	15	1
\$35,200.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	-99.65	99.65	10.00	14	1
\$38,000.00	1	1	0.53	0.53	-89.65	89.65	5.71	13	1
\$38,850.00	1	2	18.34	18.87	-65.07	83.94	0.00	12	0
\$39,000.00	0	2	0.00	18.87	-65.07	83.94	6.00	12	1
\$39,550.00	1	3	3.00	21.87	-56.07	77.94	0.00	11	0
\$39,600.00	0	3	0.00	21.87	-56.07	77.94	5.00	11	1
\$39,750.00	1	4	4.00	25.87	-47.07	72.94	0.00	10	0
\$40,000.00	3	7	19.26	45.13	-27.81	72.94	37.00	10	4
\$40,025.00	0	7	0.00	45.13	9.19	35.94	10.00	6	1
\$40,100.00	1	8	3.00	48.13	22.19	25.94	10.00	5	1
\$41,000.00	1	9	10.00	58.13	42.19	15.94	1.00	4	1
\$41,025.00	0	9	0.00	58.13	43.19	14.94	6.94	3	1
\$41,250.00	0	9	0.00	58.13	50.13	8.00	3.00	2	1
\$41,500.00	1	10	15.00	73.13	68.13	5.00	0.00	1	0
\$42,000.00	1	11	10.00	83.13	78.13	5.00	0.00	1	0
\$44,000.00	2	13	20.00	103.13	98.13	5.00	0.00	1	0
\$48,000.00	1	14	35.00	138.13	133.13	5.00	0.00	1	0
\$50,000.00	0	14	0.00	138.13	133.13	5.00	5.00	1	1

TRANSFER CREDIT SUMMARY REPORT

MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS TRANSFER IN	# OF PRODUCERS TRANSFER OUT	TOTAL KGS OF BUTTERFAT
March 2023	19	19	13,040
April 2023	17	17	15,431
May 2023	18	18	15,363
June 2023	14	14	9,088
July 2023	25	25	24,665
August 2023	19	19	11,896
September 2023	17	17	13,030
October 2023	19	19	11,593.00
November 2023	14	14	12,364.00
December 2023	15	15	8,349.00
January 2024	10	10	3,703.00
February 2024	11	11	7,580.00
March 2024	12	12	8,760.00

PRIVATE TRANSFERS PROCESSED

MONTH	DAILY KILOGRAMS
March 2023	0.00
April 2023	70.00
May 2023	5.00
June 2023	8.00
July 2023	0.00
August 2023	0.00
September 2023	0.00
October 2023	0.00
November 2023	0.00
December 2023	0.00
January 2024	0.00
February 2024	0.00
March 2024	3.00

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

MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS	KGS BUTTERFAT
March 2023	5	803
April 2023	4	422
May 2023	8	369
June 2023	1	36
July 2023	1	13
August 2023	1	18
September 2023	1	211
October 2023	5	773
November 2023	3	41
December 2023	6	475
January 2024	10	1,178
February 2024	9	1,850
March 2024	18	1,367

SUMMARY REPORT OF CREDITS MARCH 2024 - 147 PRODUCERS

DAYS	# OF PRODUCERS	POSITIVE CREDITS ACCUMULATED (KGS OF BFAT)
+ 5	18	12,858
0 to + 5	73	42,431
TOTAL	91	55,289
DAYS	# OF PRODUCERS	NEGATIVE CREDITS ACCUMULATED (KGS OF BFAT)
-15	1	605
-10 to -15	6	27,669
-5 to -10	17	34,232
0 to -5	32	15,175
TOTAL	56	77,681

LOST OPPORTUNITY REPORT

MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS	LOST OPPORTUNITY (KGS OF BUTTERFAT)
March, 2023	2	845
April, 2023	3	1,973
May, 2023	1	834
June, 2023	1	410
July, 2023	1	747
August, 2023	2	254
September, 2023	2	337
October, 2023	2	202
November 2023	2	279
December 2023	0	0
January 2024	0	0
January 2024	0	0
March, 2023	1	375

WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMPONENT TESTS & PRICES FEBRUARY 2024

COMPONENTS	AVERAGE TEST	PRICE PER KILOGRAM CLASS 1 TO 5
Butterfat	4.4122	17.943409
Protein	3.3732	2.761219
Other Solids	5.9082	0.788239

The average butterfat price received per kilogram was \$21.11

Milk Sale Revenue	\$22,214,954.36	Quality Bonus: WMP Quality Bonus 0.001791 SaskMilk Quality Bonus 0.001184 Total Quality Bonus Rate for March 2024 0.002974 per litre
WMP Revenue/<Expense>	<\$293,637.48>	
Total Revenue	\$22,508,591.84	



Farm Stress Line

SASKATCHEWAN

Made Possible by CN

Providing support when you need it the most, available 24 Hours, Days a week. CALL 1-800-667-4442

Farm Stress Line was initiated and funded by the Ministry of Agriculture in 1992. The Ministry of Agriculture contracted with MCS Inc. in 2012 to administer and provide crisis counselling to rural Saskatchewan. This change provides a 24hr 7 days a week response through a 1-800 toll free phone line with a proven expertise in crisis counselling.

Mobile Crisis Services, Inc. is a non-profit community-based organization that has been providing crisis intervention services to Regina and the province of Saskatchewan since 1974. The overall purpose of the agency is to provide integrated and comprehensive social and health crisis intervention services.

Mobile Crisis Services is governed by a volunteer Board of Directors. These volunteers contribute a significant amount of time to assist in the direction of programs and services for youth, individuals, families and seniors.

Services are provided on a 24-hour, seven day a week basis, in order to assure accessibility regardless of the time of day. The agency was formulated on the philosophy of "where services should be provided, they will be provided." The agency represents an innovative approach to crisis intervention and is an integral part of the health and social service delivery systems. Mobile Crisis Services is committed to community health and the development of supportive communities. For more information, visit:

<https://farmstressline.ca/>



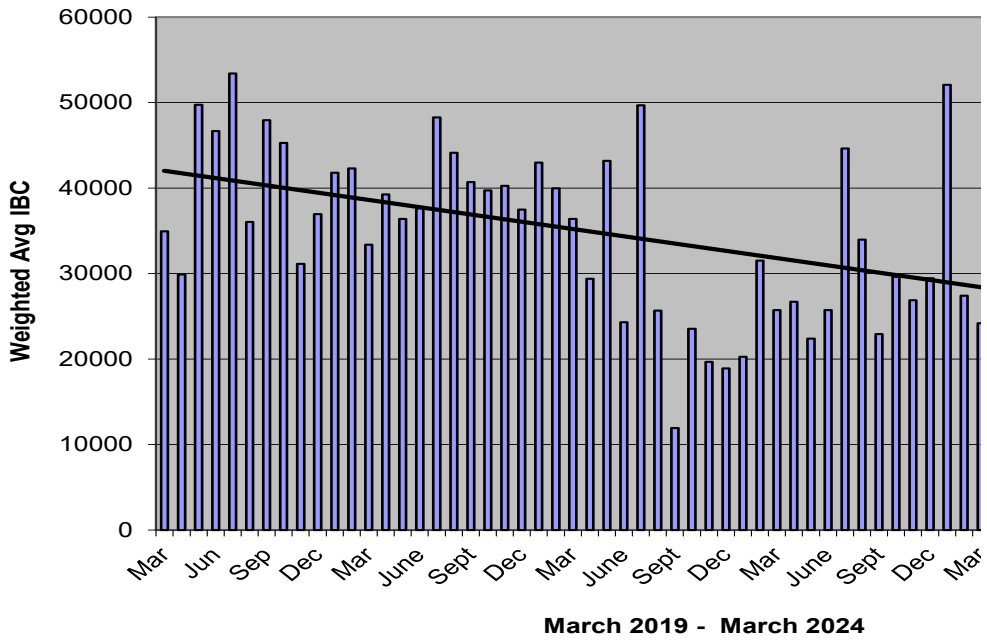
	(1) Monthly Total Production Kgs of bf	(2) Total Monthly CDC Quota Allocation Kgs bf	(3) Monthly Over or (Under) Production Kgs bf col. 1 - 2 = 3	(4) Lower Flexibility Limit -2.00% Kgs bf col. 8 * -1.5%
Mar-23	1,075,769	1,088,945	(13,176)	-246,282
Apr-23	1,021,148	989,268	31,880	-247,034
May-23	1,037,332	970,412	66,920	-245,783
Jun-23	976,571	972,371	4,200	-245,997
Jul-23	1,016,575	992,522	24,053	-245,602
Aug-23	1,026,110	1,095,526	(69,416)	-245,823
Sep-23	1,019,102	1,206,036	(186,934)	-247,984
Oct-23	1,074,061	1,085,888	(11,827)	-247,883
Nov-23	1,051,030	1,113,766	(62,736)	-248,305
Dec-23	1,084,199	1,026,856	57,343	-248,718
Jan-24	1,081,769	984,061	97,708	-248,094
Feb-24	1,012,539	998,713	13,826	-250,487
Mar-24	1,036,043	1,042,469	(6,426)	-249,558

In **March**, Saskatchewan had a monthly CDC allocation of **1,042,469 kgs** of butterfat. Saskatchewan production was **6,426 kgs** of butterfat under and cumulatively over by **1,218,542 kgs** of butterfat. On a percentage basis, Saskatchewan is **9.77%** above our CDC allocation flexibility limits based on the Continuous Quota model. The -2.00% lower flexibility limit is in effect.

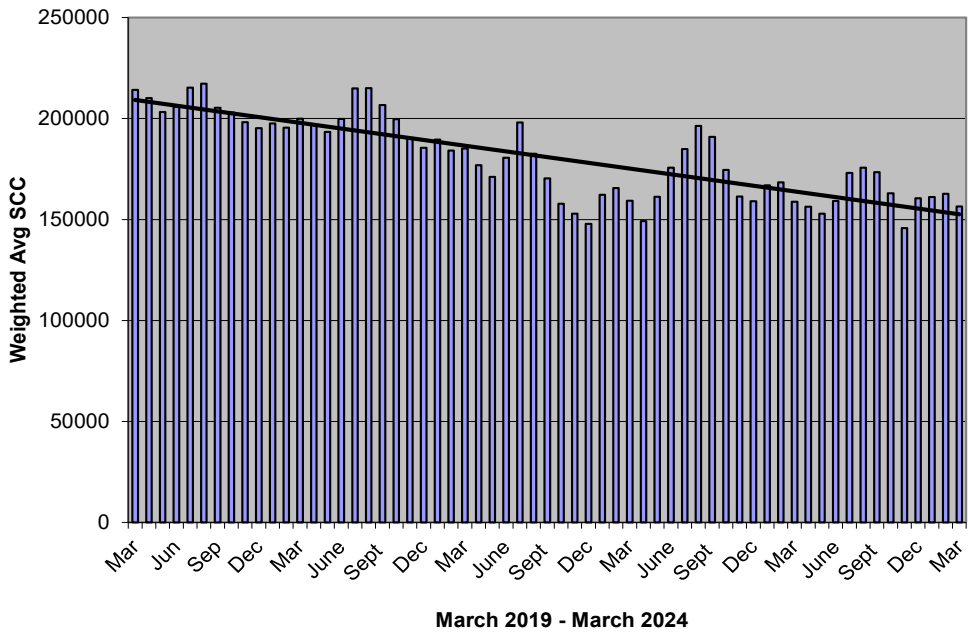
	(5) Upper Flexibility Limit 1.25% Kgs bf col. 8 *1.0%	(6) Cumulative Over or (Under) Production with limits Kgs bf	(7) Cumulative Over or (Under) Production with limits (%) col. 6 / 8	(8) Rolling 12 Month Total Quota Kgs bf
	153,926	1,222,487	9.93%	12,314,103
	154,396	1,254,367	10.16%	12,351,677
	153,615	1,321,287	10.75%	12,289,164
	153,748	1,346,282	10.95%	12,299,864
	153,501	1,370,335	11.16%	12,280,090
	153,640	1,300,919	10.58%	12,291,170
	154,990	1,113,985	8.98%	12,399,196
	154,927	1,102,158	8.89%	12,394,172
	155,190	1,039,422	8.51%	12,415,228
	155,449	1,113,434	8.95%	12,435,902
	155,059	1,211,142	9.76%	12,404,706
	156,555	1,224,968	9.78%	12,524,364
	155,974	1,218,542	9.77%	12,477,888

- (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

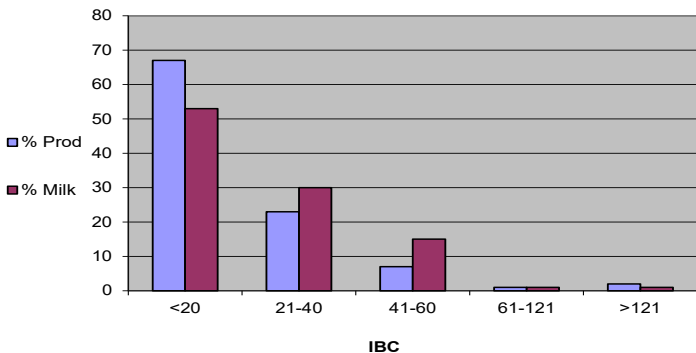
Monthly Weighted Average IBC



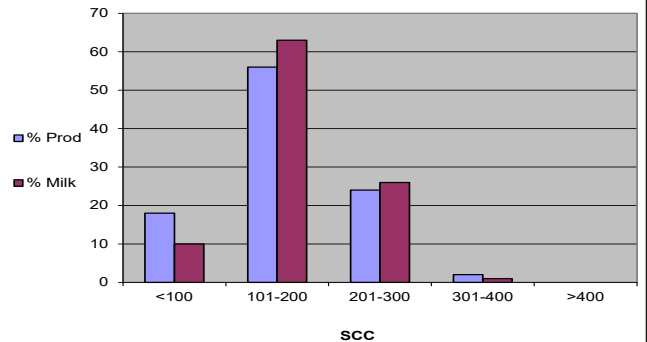
Monthly Weighted Average SCC



March 2024



March 2024



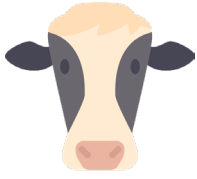
March 2024 Quality Bonus

To get the quality bonus producers must have:

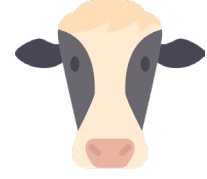
Monthly Average: IBC - <= 30,000/ ml SCC- <= 250,000/ml FPt- lower than -0.525°Hortvet No positive inhibitors

*represent # of months the quality bonus has been received

101115806 SASKATCHEWAN LTD.*** ADIT FARMS INC.***	DARIAN FARMS LTD.**	HUTTERIAN BRETH CHURCH ARM RIVER***	KNITTIG FARMS LTD.**SCOTT COLONY***	
ARTLAND DAIRIES INC***	DIAMOND HOLSTEINS LTD.**	HUTTERIAN BRETH CHURCH SPRING CREEK***	LAKEVIEW COLONY***SEPTMBER SUN ACRES LTD.**	
AURORA DAIRY INC.***	DOWNIE LAKE CHURCH COLONY***	HUTTERIAN BRETHREN CHURCH OF LAJORD***	LEYENHORST, ALBERT & HEATHER***	SIMMIE HUTTERIAN BRETHREN CHURCH*** SMILEY HUTTERIAN BRETHREN***
BAILDON HUTT BRETHREN INC.***	EAGLEWOOD HOLDINGS LTD***	HUTTERIAN BRETHREN CHURCH OF QUILL LAKE INC.***	LOEWEN DARCY & ROSALIE**	SMILEY HUTTERIAN BRETHREN***
BALGONIE HOLSTEINS LTD.***	EARVIEW COLONY***	HUTTERIAN BRETHREN CHURCH OF SOUTHLAND INC.***	LOVHOLM HOLSTEINS***	SPRUCE LANE AG VENTURES CORP.*
BENBIE HOLSTEINS LIMITED***	EATONIA HUTTERIAN BRETHREN INC***	HUTTERIAN BRETHREN CHURCH OF SPRING LAKE INC.***	MAIN CENTRE DAIRY FARM***	STAR VALLEY FARM JOINT VENTURE***
BENCH HUTTERIAN BRETHREN LTD***	ELL'S DAIRY FARM 2010 INC.***	HUTTERIAN BRETHREN CHURCH OF TWIN CREEK INC.**	MARFAY FARMS LIMITED***	SUNNYSIDE DAIRY***
BERKHOUT, SIMON & ARJA***	EL-NELL FARMS LTD***	HUTTERIAN BRETHREN CHURCH PONTEIX***	MCAVOY FARMS LTD***	THE HUTTERIAN BRETHREN CHURCH OF RIVERVIEW LIMITED*** TOM & WENDY MUFFORD***
BLU J FARMS***	ENNS FARMS LTD***	HUTTERIAN BRETHREN CYPRESS COLONY***	MCGEE COLONY***	
BRAMVILLE JERSEYS***	FEHR'S RIVERFRONT FARM LTD.***	HUTTERIAN BRETHREN OF DINSMORE***	MIL-EN-ROY FARMS (1981) LTD**	UNIV OF SASK, Animal & Poultry Science***
BROYHILL HOLSTEINS**	FORD, JOHN N**	HUTTERIAN BRETHREN OF ESTUARY CORP.***	NEUVIEW DAIRIES INC.***	VANGUARD HUTTERIAN BRETHREN*** VANZESSEN DAIRY INC.***
BRUINSDALE FARMS LTD.***	FOTH VENTURES LTD***	HUTTERIAN BRETHREN OF KYLE***	NIENHUIS FAMILY FARM INC.***	
BUTTE COLONY***	FOX VALLEY FARMING CO. LTD***	HUTTERIAN BRETHREN OF WEST BENCH***	PLUM BLOSSOM FARM LTD.(SASK)***	W.C.C. DAIRIES CORP.***
CARMICHAEL HUTTERIAN COLONY*** CARONCREST FARMS LTD***	GLIDDEN HUTTERIAN BRETHREN***	HYLJON HOLSTEINS LTD.**	PRAIRIE WEST DAIRIES INC.***	SWALDECK HUTTERIAN BRETHREN** WALLYWAY FARMS LTD.***
CARTER WOODSIDE***	GREENDALE DAIRY***	JAYLEE FARMS INCORPORATED***	R & F LIVESTOCK INC.***	WESTERN DAIRY FARMS (2016) LTD. #1** WESTWICK FARMS***
CHRIS-ADIE HOLSTEINS LTD.***	HAVERLAND DAIRY LTD.***	JBK FARMS LTD.**	RICHARD VAN DONGEN***	
CLEAR SPRING COLONY***	HIDDEN HILL DAIRY LTD.***	JIMLEE FARMS LTD.***	RIVER VALLEY HOLSTEINS LTD.***	WHEATLAND HUTT BRET OF CABRI INC***
COUNTRY HILLS HUTTERIAN BRETHREN INC.** CRAILA DAIRY LTD***	HIGHDALE FARMS LTD.***	K & K THONER DAIRY LTD.***	ROBELLA HOLSTEINS***	WILLOW PARK COLO- NY***
DALKIM HOLSTEINS LTD.***	HILLSVALE COLONY***	KEN & KAREN GIESBRECHT***	ROSETOWN FARMING CO. LTD.***	
DALVOORDE DAIRIES LTD.***	HODGEVILLE COLONY*	KENSTAL FARMS INC.**	SANDY RIDGE DAIRY LTD.**	
	HUTT. BRETHREN CHURCH OF BOX ELDER**	KIELSTRA HOLSTEINS INC.***	SCHAEFFER, RONALD J***	



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 • School Milk Program • Nutrition Resource Ordering 	Anita Medl	306-721-9483
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quota Exchange and Private Quota Transfers • Leases • Transfer Credits • Security Applications • Projections for production • Name Changes • Designation of Signing Authority • Monthly production numbers for producers 	Bev Solie	306-721-9488
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Website enquiries • Newsletter advertising • Dairy Conference 	Cailyn Jones	306-540-3639
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School Milk Program • Marketing Activities • Social media enquiries (Twitter, Instagram, Facebook) • Promotional Items 	Chelsea Wilcoxon	306-527-0753
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Pro Action- Food Safety (CQM), Animal Care, Traceability, Biosecurity, Environment • Extension services 	Tina Leverton	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"> • On Farm- licensing, facilities, equipment, driveways, yards, animal care • Bulk truck drivers- licensing, complaints/issues • Bulk tank calibrations • Rayner Dairy Centre & Research • Environment and Regulatory 	Chris Pinno	306-721-9494
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SaskMilk Portal Assistance • Website enquiries • Newsletter advertising • Dairy Conference 	Jenn Buehler	306-721-9492
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Website enquiries • Newsletter advertising • Policy • Media or news stories or if you have been contacted by any media agency or reporter 	Julie Ell	306-519-3136

Classified Ad Service

SaskMilk offers a free classifieds service as part of its newsletter. Anyone wishing to place an ad is welcome to contact the SaskMilk office at (306) 949-6999 or info@saskmilk.ca. All 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.

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.

SaskMilk Board & Executive Director

Teresa Florizone

Executive Director

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Cell: (306) 527-7458

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2nd Vice-Chair

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flamanmj@gmail.com

Melvin Foth

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mel.foth56@gmail.com

Derek Westeringh

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