

SaskMilk

September 2024



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2024 SaskMilk Board of Directors Election

The 2024 SaskMilk Board of Directors Election packages have been mailed to producers. Each package contains candidate profiles, instructions on how to access your ballot online and submit your vote, and your online ACCESS CODE. The access code is required to login to the election website.

The link to the election is available in your election package and on the SaskMilk Portal.

Upcoming Producer Meetings

On August 23, 2024, the SaskMilk Board reviewed the Continuous Quota Policy and are interested in hearing from fellow producers regarding the quota policy including: the quota exchange, private quota transfers, as well as producer experience in accessing quota.

At Fall Producer Meetings (dates below), the Board will have time set aside on the agenda to discuss this topic. Please plan to attend these meetings so that the Board can hear from you. The full Quota Policy can be viewed on the SaskMilk Portal.

SAVE THE DATE!

**2024 Sask Dairy Conference
&
15th Annual General Meeting**

November 19 & 20, 2024

**Saskatoon Inn and Conference
Centre, Saskatoon**

**October 16th – Balgonie
October 17th – Swift Current
October 18th – Warman**



RAYNER DAIRY REPORT

Dealing with dry silage

Greg Penner

The growing season started with optimism and then we had a long hot and dry spell in July leading to rapid development for much of the small cereal silage crop. Based on samples submitted to Cumberland Valley Analytical Services (378 samples) from July 15 to September 1 of 2024, the silage crop in western Canada appears to be on the drier side with an average dry matter concentration of 41% (59% moisture). In many cases, dry silage often corresponds to high starch with low starch digestibility, and low ash-corrected neutral detergent fibre (aNDFom) concentrations; however, starch (14.1%) and aNDFom values (46.6%) appear to be in the normal range. While we cannot be certain those are all new crop year silage, the DM value is slightly higher this year than last year supporting the speculation that many producers might be dealing with drier than normal silage.

Challenges with high DM silage

Silage with a high DM is more challenging to pack than when the moisture concentration is adequate. Packing is designed to remove oxygen from the silage promoting anaerobic fermentation and storage conditions. Residual oxygen in the silage increases risk for mold and silage shrink. Shrink can be significant as in the presence of oxygen, microbes can degrade sugar to produce carbon dioxide and water. The carbon dioxide is gassed off resulting in a direct loss of dry matter. In contrast, when oxygen is not present, the microbes ferment sugar to organic acids (lactic acid, acetic acid, etc). These organic acids are contained within the silage rather than released as a gas helping to preserve silage by reducing pH. As such, dry silage often has greater pH values. The high pH values and presence of oxygen may also allow for growth of mold forming organisms such as clostridia. Mold can contribute to shrink if parts of the silage need to be removed. Cattle fed moldy silage have lower dry matter intake and greater feed refusals. Low packing density can also lead to lower stability during feed-out. A high silage density helps to restrict air penetration into the silage face. Exposure to air leads to the same issues discussed above: greater shrink loss with secondary respiration and increased risk for mold.

Strategies to deal with dry silage

1. *Correct DM content if possible*

For producers that recognize the moisture concentration of the silage is lower than optimal (65 to 70% moisture), the obvious choice is to add additional moisture. There are a number of strategies to add moisture including addition of water, or even more preferably, the addition of products that also have sugar (whey permeate). While obvious, moisture addition is challenging and requires capacity to add substantial quantities of water or high-moisture products.

2. *Chop silage finer to help promote packing*

Theoretical chop length of silage has a major impact on packing. Barley silage is often chopped with theoretical chop lengths of 12 to 18 mm. As many know, drier forage is more difficult to chop, but reducing the theoretical chop length <10 mm can help improve packing density when the forage is drier than optimal. Adequacy of chopping can be assessed using particle size measurement devices such as the Penn State Particle Size Separator or the Z-box.

3. *Inoculant use may become more important*

Inoculant application can be considered as a best management practice to promote rapid and effective fermentation of the silage. With dry silage, eliminating oxygen is more challenging leading to greater risk of fermentation responses that are not ideal as noted above with greater risk for mold. Use of silage inoculants can help initiate fermentation that is more likely to yield high levels of lactic acid and acetic acid production helping to preserve silage and maintain stability during feed-out.

4. *Silage cover and weighting*

Oxygen exposure is detrimental for silage. Covering the silage with an oxygen barrier film along with silage plastic can help reduce risk for oxygen penetration into the silage. Ensuring that the sides of piles are sealed and that there is sufficient weighting on the plastic cover are key. Insufficient weighting of the silage covers may allow air penetration over the whole silage pile or pit increasing risk for mold and shrink due to secondary respiration.

5. *Feed-out management*

Face management can greatly impact responses for drier silage and there are the most opportunities for enhancement of practices during the feed-out phase. It should be noted that all of these practices are important regardless of the silage DM concentration; however, the impact may be even greater with dry silage. For example, with dry silage there is greater risk for oxygen penetration into the face of the silage pile. With good quality silage, the pile or pit should be sized to allow for a 12-cm depth of the face to be removed daily. Ideally, with dry silage, a target of at least 20 to 30 cm depth should be used daily to reduce the impact of oxygen exposure during feed-out. Greater rates of face removal help minimize the risk for mold development and secondary respiration. However, greater rates of face removal are difficult to achieve unless silage pile size is managed at the time of ensiling.

Increasing the frequency of silage cover removal coupled with reducing the amount of silage cover that is removed at an individual time is recommended. This will help reduce oxygen exposure for the exposed surface of the silage. Studies have shown that air can penetrate up to 1 m beyond the plastic and face, and this potential for air penetration is expected to be greater with dry less densely packed silage.

Face management is also perhaps more important with drier silages than silage with an adequate moisture. Ensuring a smooth face using a defacer or silage rake helps minimize the surface area of the silage face that is exposed to oxygen. Feeders should also ensure that there are no residual piles of silage that has been removed from the face for feeding as they are at high risk for mold development.

Feeders also need to be more aware of mold pockets in the silage. Mold pockets can contain mycotoxins and generally, cattle refuse more feed and consume less feed when mold is present in the silage. Although removal of moldy areas of silage increases silage shrink, production losses arising from moldy silage can be very impactful.

How do you apply this information? Drier than ideal silage can be managed, and a refresher on best management practices can help ensure feeders are alerted to strategies that they can implement daily. It is important to recognize that steps to manage dry silage can occur prior to ensiling (planning of the silage pile dimensions), at ensiling (addition of water, inoculation, chop length, silage covering), and at feed-out (strategies to limit oxygen exposure through ideal face management). While not discussed in this article, dry silage often has differing nutritional characteristics and strategies to utilize this silage should be discussed with your nutritionist.

More information can be obtained by email at greg.penner@usask.ca

SAVE THE DATE ANNUAL DAIRY POLICY CONFERENCE

When: February 3-6, 2025
Where: Fairmont Château Laurier, Ottawa, Ontario

Registration and agenda to come



HPAI: Biosecurity Recommendations for Dairy Farmers

The progression of the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) requires heightened biosecurity measures at the farm to prevent its introduction. The recommendations also help prepare to respond to contain the disease if needed.

Biosecurity Is Key

In Canada, the on-farm quality assurance program proAction[®] incorporates guidance on biosecurity, that can help mitigate risk of H5N1 virus introduction or other pathogens.



Click on the logo for more information.



The Canadian Food Inspection Agency provides current information on HPAI in livestock, including what producers can do and the most appropriate measures for guarding against H5N1. [Click here](#)

Prevention

Avoid unnecessary animal movement.

- Report cow movement to DairyTrace every day or every second day for rapid traceback and containment.
- Keep closed herd if possible.
- Minimize entry of new animals into your herd.
- If bringing in a new cow - or one returning from outside event:
 1. Isolate for 30 days.
 2. Milk them last before disinfecting the milking system.
 3. Watch for possible symptoms.
 4. Contact your vet to test animal before moving out and again upon return.



Click on the logo for more information.



Restrict number of people in the barn

- Limit barn visitors, ideally to essential services only.
- Keep a visitor log.
- Change boots when entering barns.
- Restrict unnecessary vehicles that move between farms to minimize risk of accidental spread via fomites (contaminated surfaces).
- Prevent birds from accessing water and feed supply; keep in enclosed areas, under roof or covered

Surveillance

Suspect H5N1 in a cow?

Call your vet if cattle have symptoms including a sudden drop in milk, thicker consistency of milk, decrease in feed consumption and drop in rumen motility, dry manure or constipation.

- Isolate immediately.
- Call the veterinarian to evaluate the situation and decide if any testing is warranted.
- Milk separately in the isolated area/Milk last before disinfecting.

- Watch for odd behavior in small animals around the farm.
- Report any sick or dead bird/wildlife on your farm to the Canadian Wildlife Health Cooperative.



Click on the logo for more info.

Containment

- Follow guidance from your provincial authorities as they work to mitigate risks and contain the disease.

Protect yourself

- Wear protective equipment (PPE) such as gloves, mask, water-resistant coveralls/apron when handling sick cows.
- Wash clothes, clean and disinfect boots/coveralls/aprons after.
- Take care when handling raw milk for pasteurization to avoid spilling.
- Practice good hand washing hygiene after handling sick cattle or raw milk.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose and mouth until after washing hands.



Useful resources:

- CHA Information on [HPAI in livestock](#)
- Your local office of [Canadian Wildlife Health Cooperative \(CWHC\)](#)
- Biosecurity resources: [Preventing an Outbreak: Being Vigilant about Animal Introductions](#)
- Contact your provincial Chief Veterinary Office.



Animal Health Canada
Santé Animale Canada

2023 Code of Practice Refresh

2.4 Ventilation, Temperature, and Relative Humidity

Ventilation

Good ventilation, whether natural or mechanical, brings in fresh air and effectively removes dust, airborne pathogens, gases, and excess heat and humidity (6). Dust and ammonia irritate animals' eyes and respiratory tracts and can make cattle more susceptible to respiratory infections. However, definitive thresholds for cattle have not been established, including for ammonia (6).

The risk of pneumonia and other calf diseases can be dramatically reduced through good ventilation (without drafts) and the provision of adequate air space (i.e., at least 6 m³ [212 ft³] per calf up to 6 weeks of age and 10 m³ [353 ft³] per calf up to 12 weeks of age) (22). One of the biggest pneumonia risks for young calves is sharing airspace with older cattle (23).

Temperature and Relative Humidity

Mature dairy cattle are generally able to tolerate low temperatures better than high temperatures (6). When the ambient temperature is above the thermoneutral zone, heat stress occurs because heat load (accumulated both metabolically and from the environment) is higher than the animal's ability to dissipate heat (6). The specific ambient conditions (temperature, humidity) that lead to heat stress vary based on the cow's previous temperature acclimation as well as level of milk production, breed, and other factors (6). High-producing cows are most susceptible to heat stress due to the increased energy demands of milk production (6).

The thermoneutral zone for young calves (up to 3 weeks of age) is 15–25°C (6). Particular attention should be paid to temperatures inside calf hutches, which can far exceed ambient temperatures on hot days (6).

REQUIREMENTS

Facilities, including hutches, must provide cattle with fresh air; prevent the build-up of harmful gases, dust, and moisture; and minimize the risk of heat and cold stress.

List of Requirements Comparison between 2023 and 2009



2023 Code Requirements	Comparison to 2009 Code
2. Facilities and Housing	
2.4 Ventilation, Temperature, and Relative Humidity	
Facilities, including hutches, must provide cattle with fresh air; prevent the build-up of harmful gases, dust, and moisture; and minimize the risk of heat and cold stress.	New

Perfect Potato Salad

INGREDIENTS

- 5 potatoes peeled and cut into bite-size chunks, about 2 lb (1 kg)
- 1 cup (250 mL) plain yogurt
- 1/2 cup (125 mL) mayonnaise
- 1 tbsp (15 mL) prepared horseradish
- 1/2 tsp (2 mL) salt
- Freshly ground pepper
- 4 radishes thinly sliced
- 2 stalks celery diced
- 2 large green onions thinly sliced
- 1/4 cup (60 mL) chopped fresh parsley
- 1/4 cup (60 mL) chopped dill

PREPARATION

- Place potatoes in a pot and just cover with water. Partially cover and bring to a boil. Reduce heat and simmer partially covered just until potatoes are tender, about 5 min. Don't overcook. Drain well.
- Meanwhile in a large bowl, stir yogurt with mayonnaise, horseradish, salt and pepper. Stir in radishes, celery, green onions, parsley and dill until mixed. Add warm potatoes and stir to combine. Refrigerate at least 1 hour before serving. Taste and add more salt or horseradish to taste.



Saskmilk Board Activities September/October

September 18-19	P10 Poling & CMSMC
September 23	Farm & Food Care Saskatchewan Ten Year Celebration
September 23	Western College of Veterinary Medicine (WCVM) Awards Banquet
October 3-4	SaskMilk Board Meeting
October 10-11	DFC Board Meeting
October 16-18	SaskMilk Producer Meetings
October 30	SaskMilk Board Meeting

Beta-lactam Drug	Detection Level† (ppb*)	US Safe Level or Tol-erance / 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

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 Ser- vices 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 September 2024 Quota Exchange was \$39,410.00.

The next Quota Exchange will be held on **October 15 2024**. All offers to sell and bids to purchase quota through the Quota Exchange must be submitted by midnight, **October 6, 2024**. SaskMilk recommends that offers and bids be submitted well in advance of the deadline date to ensure adequate time for corections, 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.

SEPTEMBER 2024 QUOTA EXCHANGE RESULTS

Market Clearing Price per Kilogram of Butterfat	\$39,410.00
Daily Kilograms Offered to Purchase	90.00
Kilograms Offered to Sell	59.18
Kilograms Sold	50.00
Number of Producers	
- offered to purchase	9
- purchased quota	5
- offered to sell	9
- sold quota	7

SEPTEMBER 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
\$34,000.00	1	1	2.10	2.10	-87.90	90.00	0.00	9	0
\$35,392.50	1	2	0.68	2.78	-87.22	90.00	0.00	9	0
\$36,000.00	0	2	0.00	2.78	-87.22	90.00	10.00	9	1
\$36,100.00	0	2	0.00	2.78	-77.22	80.00	10.00	8	1
\$36,200.00	0	2	0.00	2.78	-67.22	70.00	10.00	7	1
\$38,000.00	2	4	40.53	43.31	-16.69	60.00	0.00	6	0
\$38,700.00	1	5	1.17	44.48	-15.52	60.00	0.00	6	0
\$39,000.00	2	7	6.30	50.78	-9.22	60.00	0.00	6	0
\$39,325.00	0	7	0.00	50.78	-9.22	60.00	10.00	6	1
\$39,410.00	0	7	0.00	50.78	0.78	50.00	10.00	5	1
\$39,460.00	0	7	0.00	50.78	10.78	40.00	10.00	4	1
\$39,710.00	0	7	0.00	50.78	20.78	30.00	10.00	3	1
\$39,960.00	0	7	0.00	50.78	30.78	20.00	10.00	2	1
\$40,000.00	2	9	8.40	59.18	49.18	10.00	0.00	1	0
\$40,131.00	0	9	0.00	59.18	49.18	10.00	10.00	1	1

TRANSFER CREDIT SUMMARY REPORT

MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS TRANSFER IN	# OF PRODUCERS TRANSFER OUT	TOTAL KGS OF BUTTERFAT
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
April 2024	13	13	11,572.00
May 2024	17	17	10,764.00
June 2024	15	15	10,573.00
July 2024	19	19	12,689.00
August 2024	19	19	11,750.00

PRIVATE TRANSFERS PROCESSED

MONTH	DAILY KILOGRAMS
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
April 2024	0.00
May 2024	0.00
June 2024	91.97
July 2024	0.00
August 2024	75.71

OVER QUOTA (OVER 5 DAYS) REPORT BY MONTH

MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS	KGS BUTTERFAT
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
April 2024	16	1,336
May 2024	14	1,171
June 2024	13	1,329
July 2024	5	379
August 2024	1	14

SUMMARY REPORT OF CREDITS AUGUST 2024 - 145 PRODUCERS

DAYS	# OF PRODUCERS	POSITIVE CREDITS ACCUMULATED (KGS OF BFAT)
+ 5	3	2,909
0 to + 5	68	39,124
TOTAL	71	42,033
DAYS	# OF PRODUCERS	NEGATIVE CREDITS ACCUMULATED (KGS OF BFAT)
0 to -5	34	20,078
-5 to -10	26	53,676
-10 to -15	12	64,031
-15	2	1,144
TOTAL	74	138,929

LOST OPPORTUNITY REPORT

MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS	LOST OPPORTUNITY (KGS OF BUTTERFAT)
August, 2023	2	254
September, 2023	2	337
October, 2023	2	202
November 2023	2	279
December 2023	0	0
January 2024	0	0
February 2024	0	0
March, 2024	1	375
April 2024	1	318
May 2024	1	389
June 2024	2	548
July 2024	1	1,212
August 2024	2	1,226

WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMPONENT TESTS & PRICES AUGUST 2024

COMPONENTS	AVERAGE TEST	PRICE PER KILOGRAM CLASS 1 TO 5
Butterfat	4.2638	19.063026
Protein	3.2262	2.963923
Other Solids	5.8957	0.810963

The average butterfat price received per kilogram was **\$22.43**

Milk Sale Revenue \$24,515,245.45
WMP Revenue/<Expense> <\$273,950.25>
Total Revenue \$24,241,295.20

Quality Bonus:
WMP Quality Bonus 0.002057
SaskMilk Quality Bonus 0.006548
Total Quality Bonus Rate for August 2024
0.008604 per litre



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:

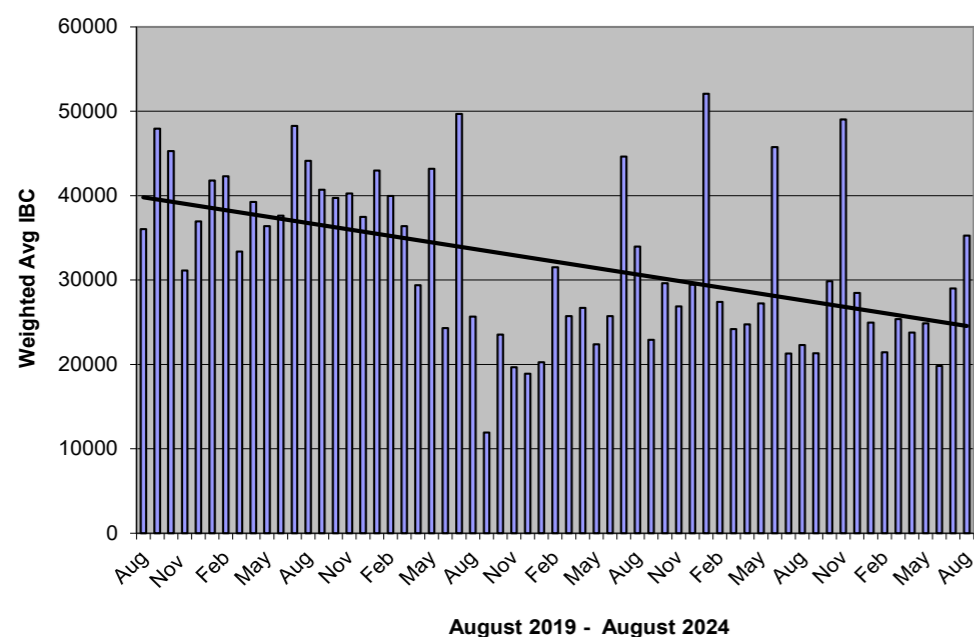
<https://farmstressline.ca/>

	(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%	(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
Aug-23	1,026,110	1,095,526	(69,416)	-245,823	153,640	1,300,919	10.58%	12,291,170
Sep-23	1,019,102	1,206,036	(186,934)	-247,984	154,990	1,113,985	8.98%	12,399,196
Oct-23	1,074,061	1,085,888	(11,827)	-247,883	154,927	1,102,158	8.89%	12,394,172
Nov-23	1,051,030	1,113,766	(62,736)	-248,305	155,190	1,039,422	8.51%	12,415,228
Dec-23	1,084,199	1,026,856	57,343	-248,718	155,449	1,113,434	8.95%	12,435,902
Jan-24	1,081,769	984,061	97,708	-248,094	155,059	1,211,142	9.76%	12,404,706
Feb-24	1,012,539	998,713	13,826	-250,487	156,555	1,224,968	9.78%	12,524,364
Mar-24	1,032,842	1,119,876	(87,034)	-251,106	156,941	1,137,934	9.06%	12,555,295
Apr-24	1,022,410	1,041,523	(19,113)	-252,151	157,594	1,118,822	8.09%	12,607,550
May-24	1,057,676	1,062,316	(4,640)	-253,989	158,743	1,015,772	8.00%	12,699,454
Jun-24	1,020,005	1,023,800	(3,795)	-255,018	159,386	1,011,977	8.07%	12,750,883
Jul-24	1,054,317	1,034,623	19,694	-255,860	159,912	1,048,972	8.20%	12,792,984
Aug-24	1,080,908	1,051,667	29,241	-254,983	159,364	1,078,213	8.46%	12,749,125

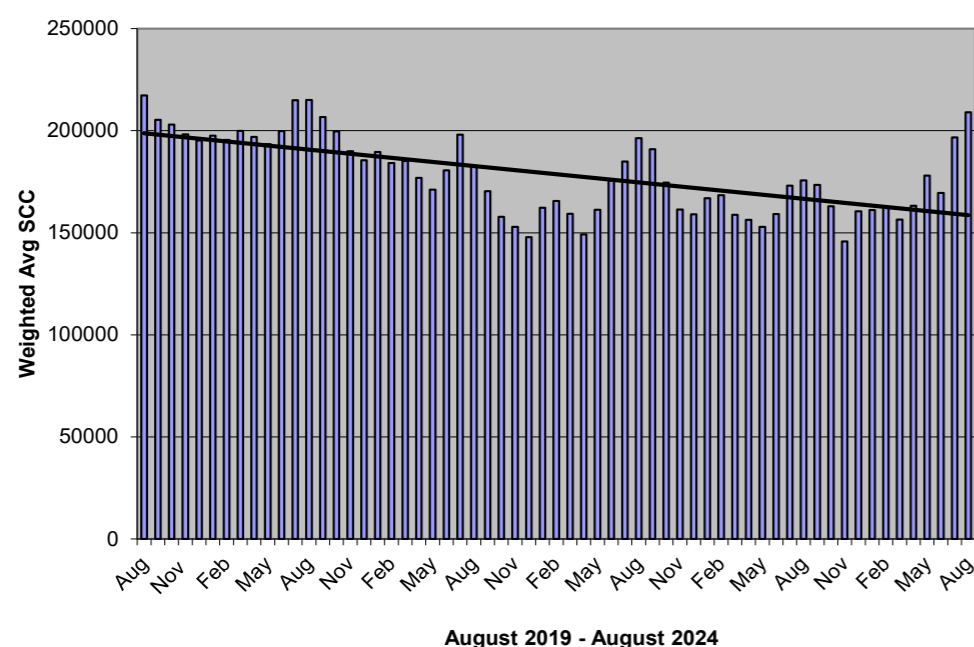
In **August**, Saskatchewan had a monthly CDC allocation of **1,051,667 kgs** of butterfat. Saskatchewan production was **29,241 kgs** of butterfat over and cumulatively over by **1,078,213 kgs** of butterfat. On a percentage basis, Saskatchewan is **8.46%** above our CDC allocation flexibility limits based on the Continuous Quota model. The -2.00% lower flexibility limit is in effect.

- (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

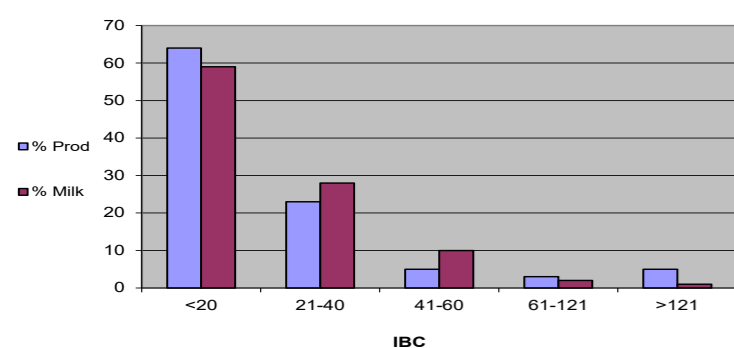
Monthly Weighted Average IBC



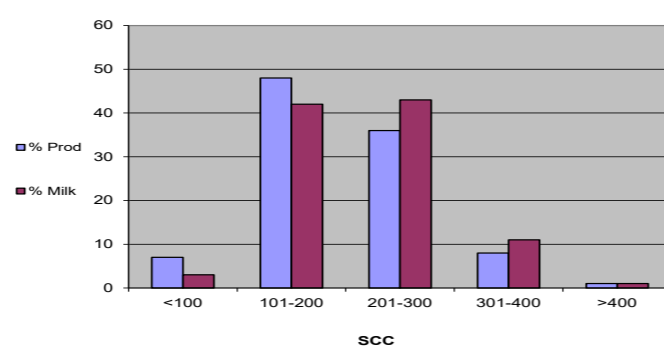
Monthly Weighted Average SCC



August 2024



August 2024



August 2024 Quality Bonus

10115806 SASKATCHEWAN LTD.*****	DALVOORDE DAIRIES LTD.*****	HUTTERIAN BRETH OF PENNANT INC.****	K & K THONER DAIRY LTD.*****	SAND LAKE HUTTERIAN BRETHREN*****
ADIT FARMS INC.*****	DAUM DAIRIES*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHREN CHURCH OF EAGLE CREEK INC.****	KEN & KAREN GIESBRECHT*****	SANDY RIDGE DAIRY LTD.*****
ARTLAND DAIRIES INC*****	DIAMOND HOLSTEINS LTD.*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHREN CHURCH OF LAJORD*****	KENSTAL FARMS INC.*****	SCHAEFFER, RONALD J*****
AURORA DAIRY INC.*****	DOWNIE LAKE CHURCH COLONY*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHREN CHURCH OF QUILL LAKE FARM INC.*****	KESSEL FAMILY *****	SCOTT COLONY*****
BALGONIE HOLSTEINS LTD.*****	EAGLEWOOD HOLDINGS LTD*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHREN CHURCH OF SOUTHLAND INC.*****	KIELSTRA HOLSTEINS INC.*****	SEPTEMBER SUN ACRES LTD.*****
BENBIE HOLSTEINS LIMITED*****	EARVIEW COLONY*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHREN CHURCH OF SPRING LAKE INC.*****	KNITTIG FARMS LTD.*****	SIERRA HUTTERIAN BRETHREN*****
BENCH HUTTERIAN BRETHREN LTD*****	EATONIA HUTTERIAN BRETHREN INC*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHREN CHURCH OF TWIN CREEK INC.*****	LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS LTD.*****	SIMMIE HUTTERIAN BRETHREN CHURCH*****
BEST-O-WEST-O DAIRY**	EL-NELL FARMS LTD*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHREN CHURCH PONTEIX*****	LEYENHORST, ALBERT & HEATHER*****	SPRINGBROOK FARMS LTD.****
BRAMVILLE JERSEYS*****	ENNS FARMS LTD*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHREN CYPRESS COLONY*****	LOVHOLM HOLSTEINS*****	STAR VALLEY FARM JOINT VENTURE*****
BROYHILL HOLSTEINS*****	FEHR'S RIVERFRONT FARM LTD.*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHREN GOLDEN VIEW INC*****	MAIN CENTRE DAIRY FARM*****	SUNNYSIDE DAIRY*****
BRUINSDALE FARMS LTD.*****	FOTH VENTURES LTD*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHREN OF ABBEY*	MARFAY FARMS LIMITED*****	THE HUTTERIAN BRETHREN CHURCH OF RIVERVIEW LIMITED*****
BUTTE COLONY*****	FOX VALLEY FARMING CO. LTD*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHREN OF DINSMORE*****	MCGEE COLONY*****	TOM & WENDY MUFFORD*****
CARMICHAEL HUTTERIAN COLONY***** CARTER WOODSIDE*****	GLIDDEN HUTTERIAN BRETHREN*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHREN OF KYLE*****	PLUM BLOSSOM FARM LTD.(SASK)*****	VANGUARD HUTTERIAN BRETHREN*****
	GRASSY HILL COLONY*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHREN OF MILDEN INC.*****	PRAIRIE WEST DAIRIES INC.*****	VANZESSEN DAIRY INC.*****
CHRIS-ADIE HOLSTEINS LTD.*****	HAVERLAND DAIRY LTD.*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHREN OF WEST BENCH*****	Q VALLEY FARM LTD.*****	W.C.C. DAIRIES CORP.*****
CLEAR SPRING COLONY*****	HIGHDALE FARMS LTD.*****	HYLBROS DAIRY LTD.**	RICHARD VAN DONGEN & LORETTA BERKHOUT- VAN DONGEN*****	WALLYWAY FARMS LTD.*****
COUNTRY HILLS HUTTERIAN BRETHREN INC.*****	HODGEVILLE COLONY***	HYLJON HOLSTEINS LTD.*****	RIVER VALLEY HOLSTEINS LTD.*****	WESTWICK FARMS*****
CRAILA DAIRY LTD*****	HUTTERIAN BRETH CHURCH OF BEECHY*****	J & J BOOT DAIRY LTD. #2*****	RIVERSIDE DAIRY LTD.**	WHEATLAND HUTT BRET OF CABRI INC*****
DALKIM HOLSTEINS LTD.*****	HUTTERIAN BRETH CHURCH SPRING CREEK*****	JAYLEE FARMS INCORPORATED*****	ROSETOWN FARMING CO. LTD.*****	WILLOW PARK COLONY*****



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"> 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 Sponsorship Requests Dairy Conference 	Cailyn Jones	306-540-3639
<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 Nutrition Resource Ordering 	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

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.

Alfalfa Grass Bales for Sale

110 alfalfa grass bales for sale in Pilot Butte, averaging 1,365 lbs per bale.

There is also a possibility to get the load topped off to equal a full load.

If interested, please contact Glen at
306-533-5330.

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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