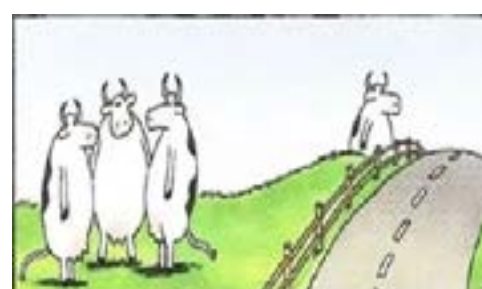




In this Issue:

Saskatchewan!

Rayner Dairy Report	2	The Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture's new webpage for livestock emergencies helps producers and first responders prepare for and respond to a livestock emergency.
Producer Spotlight: Haverland Dairy	7	
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RAYNER DAIRY REPORT

Managerial Skill Persistence in Alberta Dairy Farms

Rebecca Zanello and Dr. Eric Micheels

A common idea in basketball is the idea of having 'hot hands', where individuals believe that after a player has made a series of successful shots they have an increased probability of making their next shot (regardless of their historical shooting average). This same trend can be seen in finance, where investors often make decisions on whether to buy or sell mutual funds based on the performance of the fund manager. Evidence suggests the phenomenon of 'hot hands' is rightfully referred to as a fallacy; instead, the expectation of the success future performance should be the average performance over a period. It follows that immediate past performance may not predict future success, instead historical average performance may be a better predictor. In that sense, there is value in examining whether or not managers who outperform their peers in a given year will continue to do so – or whether above average performance in a given year was driven by chance.

To examine this, we used data from Alberta Agriculture and Irrigation's AgriProfit\$ Dairy Cost study, which includes financial records of 192 farms spread over 23 years. These data were analyzed to take a deeper look at whether managerial skill matters, and if success persists year over year. To do so, we measured the difference between an individual farms yearly return to cost and the provincial benchmark (the average return to cost for all farms in that AgriProfit\$ study year). After controlling for variation in returns and costs attributed to farm characteristics (herd size, building and equipment values, and pasture acres) we are left with the remaining unexplained difference between the performance of an individual farm and the provincial average. It is assumed that this difference relates to managerial skill, and thus we generate managerial scores based on a farms' individual difference from the provincial average.

Although we know managerial skill is one component of the difference, it could be argued that there are other unobservable factors as well (e.g. luck). This is why we have chosen to test for persistence in the managerial scores – one farm might have a high score in one year due to chance but having a consistently high managerial score year over year is more likely to reflect pure differences in managerial ability.

Figure 1 represents the percentage of farms who had a managerial score that was in the top quartile of the distribution in the first year and the top quartile of the distribution in the second year. The farms who clear both hurdles were classified as top performers. On average, 72.3% of farms who ranked in the top quartile in one year were also able to sustain higher performance in the following year.



Figure 1. Percentage of Repeated Top Performance for Year Pairs

There is also the ability to look at farms who were in the bottom quartile of the distribution year over year. Using this classification, we can contrast the attributes of farms who were able to find continued success and those who did not. As shown in Figure 2, the average performance scores for farms who were able to achieve top performance year over year were roughly 25 points higher than those who did not achieve repeated success.

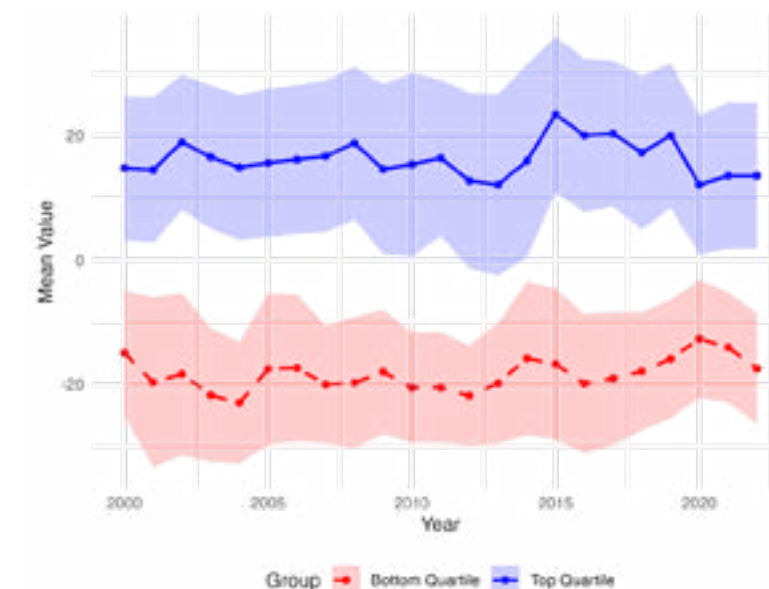


Figure 2. Average yearly managerial performance scores (mean \pm 1 SD)

Our analysis revealed that productivity was a key factor in differentiating farms that were persistently high performers and those that were low performers. One way to account for productivity and scale is to measure milk sales per employee. Low performing farms often had lower amounts of milk sales per employee equivalent (\$) than their higher performing counterparts. Interestingly, both groups have followed similar trends throughout the last 20 years, with average milk sales per employee rising roughly \$93,000 between 2000 and 2023 for the low performing group compared to roughly \$178,000 increase over the 23-year period for the top performers.

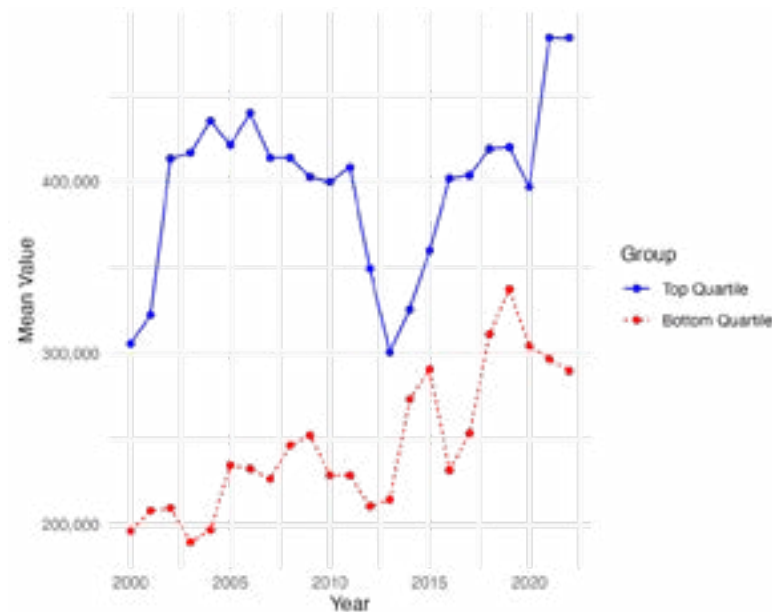


Figure 3. Average yearly milk sales per employee equivalent (\$/employee equivalent)

Farms who performed well year over year also tended to have lower total veterinary costs per cow with an overall average of \$135/cow compared to \$164/cow for the farms who did not achieve repeated success. It is assumed that the lower costs equate to improved preventative measures that reduce incidence of health issues, rather than the alternative suggestion of just reducing expenditures.

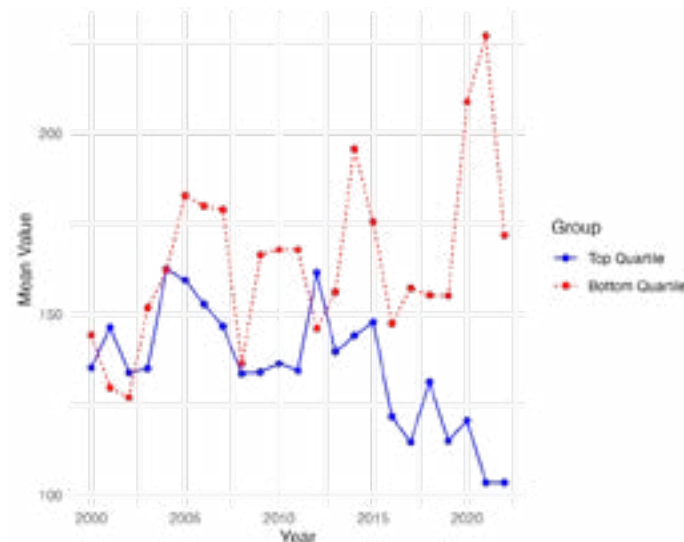


Figure 4. Average yearly veterinary costs per cow (\$/cow)

As feed costs are a major expense for dairy farms, efficient feed production is also a key variable that separates top performers from others. Producers who ended up in the top 25% year over year tended to grow more of their own feed. On average, these farms produced 77% of their total feed (on a tonnage basis) on farm compared to only 42% for farms who did not achieve repeated high performance.

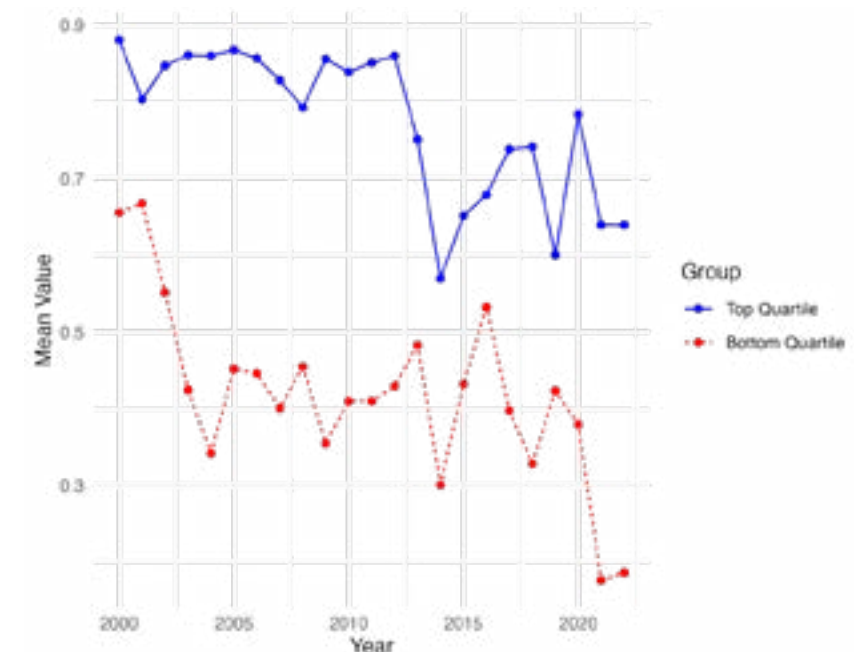


Figure 5. Average ratio of feed grown at home compared to purchase feed

Both groups of producers had similar levels of debt per cow. On average, the top performing group held \$4,084.91 of debt per cow, in contrast with \$4,308.19 of debt for farms in the bottom 25% in our analysis. In addition, the debt levels for both groups have fluctuated in the last 20 years but remained between roughly \$2,500 and \$5,000 per cow consistently.

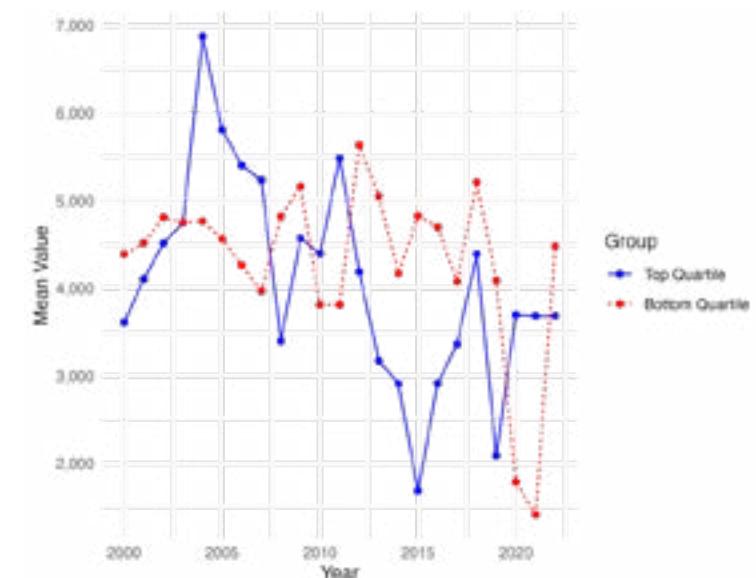


Figure 6. Average yearly debt per cow (\$/cow)

Lastly, Figure 7 shows the Equity to Asset (EA) ratio of farms in the top and bottom groups. The top performing group tends to have a more stable EA ratio (around 0.985), whereas the low performing farms had rising EA ratios over the last 20 years. However, these differences are minor, as the overall EA ratio of farms who participated in the Dairy Cost study are high.

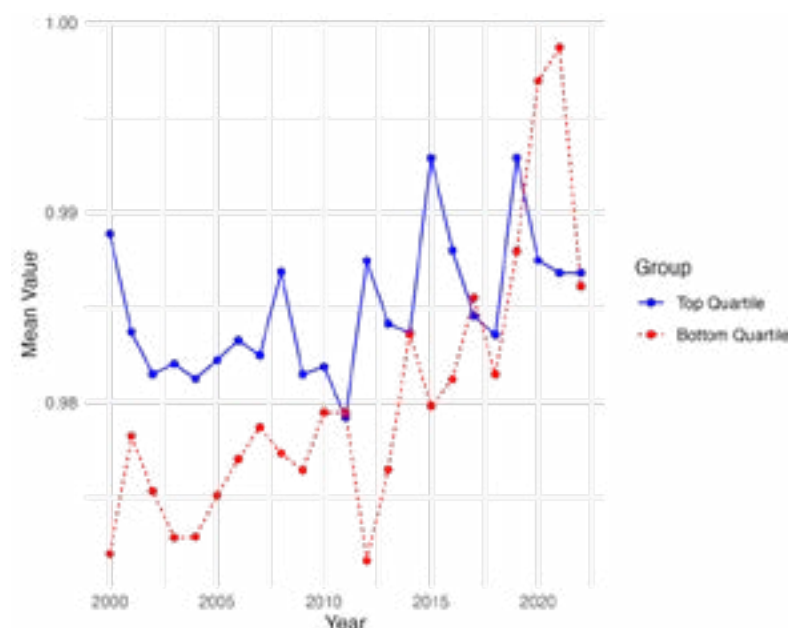


Figure 7. Average yearly equity to asset ratio

How do you apply this information? Overall, these preliminary results suggest that dairy producers wishing to find repeated success may want to think about optimizing their labor utilization, herd health, and feed costs (particularly the ability to produce their own feed). Our next steps will be to conduct preliminary analysis on these findings, taking into consideration herd size. We hypothesize that the ability to adopt technology and exploit economies of scale may influence farm performance. Further research into managerial returns in the dairy sector and the robustness of these findings will be continued by the authors, with a complete research article coming in late 2025.

More information on the research can be obtained by email at

rebecca.zanello@usask.ca



Hands-On Education: Learning Where Milk Comes From

With today's growing disconnect between consumers and agriculture, dairy farmer Derek Westeringh saw an opportunity — and a responsibility — to help bridge that gap. Each year, he welcomes around 400 students, teachers, and parents to his farm for hands-on tours focused on how milk gets from the cow to the carton.



The tours are designed to be both interactive and educational. Before stepping into the barns, Westeringh sets the tone: "We're entering the cows' home," he tells the group. "We need to respect them by staying calm and quiet." It's an early lesson in animal welfare and safety — and one that sticks with visitors.

The first stop is the milking parlour, where groups learn how cows are milked and where the milk goes before it leaves the farm. From there, the group visits the main barn to meet the cows, with planned educational stops and plenty of time for questions — not just from students, but from curious adults as well. It's important that they know that cows are handled with love, respect and care.



Outside, Westeringh explains what dairy cows eat and why their diet of silage is more than just grass. “They’re like athletes,” he says. “They need a balanced, nutritious diet to stay healthy and produce high-quality milk.” In every bite, cows receive their full nutritional needs that fuel their bodies.

Then it’s on to the calf barn — often the highlight. Calves greet the kids with eager eyes and sandpaper tongues, and if the timing is right, they get to help with bottle-feeding. It’s a memorable, hands-on experience that brings the learning to life. The visit ends with a treat — chocolate milk or ice cream sandwiches for everyone — and a trip back to school with new knowledge in tow. The students leave knowing that the cows they just saw make some of their favourite foods, turning them into customers for life.

For Westeringh, it’s all about sparking curiosity and showing where food really comes from. “Animal welfare and education are at the heart of what we do,” he says. “We want people to see that dairy farming is built on both.”

- Anne Linndemann



Understanding Burnout

Burnout is a serious issue that can affect anyone, but it’s particularly prevalent in high-stress professions like farming. The demands of the agricultural industry are relentless, and the pressure to maintain productivity can take a significant toll on mental and physical health. According to a study by The University of Guelph, 45% of Canadian farmers reported high levels of stress, and 35% met the criteria for depression.

1. What is Burnout?

Burnout is a state of chronic physical and emotional exhaustion caused by prolonged stress. It often results from a combination of factors, including long working hours, high demands, and a lack of control over one’s work environment. In the farming community, these stressors are compounded by unpredictable weather conditions, market fluctuations, and the isolation that often comes with rural life.

2. Symptoms of Burnout

Recognizing the symptoms of burnout is crucial for managing it effectively. Here are some common signs to look out for:

- Chronic Fatigue: Feeling exhausted all the time, even after a good night’s sleep.
- Irritability: Getting easily frustrated or angry.
- Loss of Motivation: Struggling to find enthusiasm for tasks you once enjoyed.
- Sleep Issues: Difficulty falling or staying asleep.
- Physical Symptoms: Unexplained headaches, stomach issues, or muscle pain.
- Cognitive Problems: Difficulty concentrating or making decisions.
- Emotional Withdrawal: Feeling detached or isolated from others.

3. What We Can Do to Manage Burnout

Managing burnout requires a proactive approach. Here are some strategies that can help:

Take Regular Breaks: Schedule short breaks throughout your day to rest and recharge.

Set Boundaries: Learn to say no to additional tasks when you’re overwhelmed.

Practice Self-Care: Engage in activities that relax and rejuvenate you, such as reading, walking, or hobbies.

Seek Professional Help: Don’t hesitate to talk to a mental health professional if you’re struggling. You can check out our Find Support page for resources

4. How to Support Those Experiencing Burnout

Supporting someone who is experiencing burnout involves empathy and understanding. Here are some ways to offer support:

- Listen Actively: Be present and listen without judgment when they share their feelings.
- Encourage Breaks: Suggest taking regular breaks and engaging in self-care activities.
- Offer Help: Assist with tasks that might be overwhelming for them.
- Promote Professional Help: Encourage them to seek support from a mental health professional.

Identifying burnout early can significantly improve outcomes. We don't need to let things get bad before we do something. Early intervention can prevent burnout from becoming severe and reduce the long-term impact on mental and physical health.



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/>

What is causing scours in your calves?

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- Scours is a serious disease of calves
- Rotavirus, coronavirus, E. coli, coccidiosis and Clostridium perfringens play a role, but we don't have recent information on which specific strains are affecting calves in Western Canada.

YOU'RE INVITED!

WHAT DO WE NEED?

Fecal samples from:

- Scouring calves collected before any treatment
- Healthy calves from non-scouring, untreated calves.

A manual will be provided

IF YOU WISH TO PARTICIPATE, IT IS FREE!

	We will provide you a sampling box that will contain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample forms • Sampling containers • Shipping material and information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect the faeces in the cups • While taking the sample, you can fill the history and description for the calf on the sample form • Don't forget to add your contact details so we can give you the results
	Add the shipping details and ship the samples.
	We will identify the pathogen (bacteria, virus, parasites) that is causing the disease and will pass the information to you

Contact us!

Frank van der Meer

Aayush Poudel

✉ frank.vandermeer@ucalgary.ca

✉ aayush.poudel@ucalgary.ca

☎ (403) 992 4678

☎ (403) 436 0816

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.

Test stations are located at the following locations:

Location	Address	Hours	Contact
Saputo	122 Wakooma Street, Saskatoon, SK	Monday to Friday 8:00 am - 4:00 pm	N/A
Warman Veterinary Services	86 Great Plains Rd, 100A Crystal Springs Dr, Warman SK	After Hours	Ph: 306-347-9995
Star City Colony		After Hours	Ruben Tschetter Ph: 306-921-9381
Osler Dairy		After Hours	Tim Ens Ph: 306-281-7547

Quota Exchange

The market-clearing price established for the July 2025 Quota Exchange was

\$38,000.00

The next Quota Exchange will be held on **August 15, 2025**. All offers to sell and bids to purchase quota through the Quota Exchange must be submitted by midnight, **August 6, 2025**. SaskMilk recommends that offers and bids be submitted well in advance of the deadline date to ensure adequate time for corrections, if necessary.

When making bids on the Quota Exchange, the price on offers to sell quota is the minimum price that the producer is prepared to accept for that quota. Only if the market-clearing price is equal to or greater than the producer's minimum price will that producer qualify for participation in the Exchange.

Conversely, the price on offers to purchase quota is the maximum price that the producer is prepared to pay for that quota. Only if the market-clearing price is equal to or less than the producer's maximum price will that producer qualify for participation in the Exchange.

The clearing price is set at the price where the smallest difference exists between the accumulated volume offered for sale and the accumulated volume bid to purchase. The results of the Quota Exchange are outlined in the following table.

JULY 2025 QUOTA EXCHANGE RESULTS

Market Clearing Price per Kilogram of Butterfat	\$38,000.00
Daily Kilograms Offered to Purchase	33.41
Kilograms Offered to Sell	100.38
Kilograms Sold	33.41
Number of Producers	
- offered to purchase	4
- purchased quota	4
- offered to sell	9
- sold quota	6

JULY 2025 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
\$35,100.00	1	1	0.51	0.51	-32.90	33.41	0.00	4	0
\$38,000.00	5	6	39.47	39.98	6.57	33.41	0.00	4	0
\$38,500.00	1	7	20.57	60.55	27.14	33.41	0.00	4	0
\$38,755.00	0	7	0.00	60.55	27.14	33.41	10.00	4	1
\$39,333.00	0	7	0.00	60.55	37.14	23.41	10.00	3	1
\$39,555.00	0	7	0.00	60.55	47.14	13.41	10.00	2	1
\$40,000.00	2	9	39.83	100.38	96.97	3.41	3.41	1	1

TRANSFER CREDIT SUMMARY REPORT

MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS TRANSFER IN	# OF PRODUCERS TRANSFER OUT	TOTAL KGS OF BUTTERFAT
June 2024	15	15	10,573.00
July 2024	19	19	12,689.00
August 2024	19	19	11,750.00
September 2024	20	20	10,329.00
October 2024	18	18	13,058.00
November 2024	27	27	32,337.00
December 2024	21	21	20,071.00
January 2025	11	11	4,380.00
February 2025	14	14	11,074.00
March 2025	10	10	6,693.00
April 2025	17	17	14,624.00
May 2025	17	17	14,523.00
June 2025	24	24	21,814.00

PRIVATE TRANSFERS PROCESSED		OVER QUOTA (OVER 5 DAYS) REPORT BY MONTH		
MONTH	DAILY KILOGRAMS	MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS	KGS BUTTERFAT
June 2024	91.97	June 2024	13	1,329
July 2024	0.00	July 2024	5	379
August 2024	75.71	August 2024	1	14
September 2024	0.00	September 2024	0	0
October 2024	6.87	October 2024	6	338
November 2024	0.00	November 2024	3	155
December 2024	0.00	December 2024	7	764
January 2025	0.00	January 2025	3	517
February 2025	0.00	February 2025	2	86
March 2025	5.00	March 2025	5	189
April 2025	0.90	April 2025	1	16
May 2025	0.00	May 2025	1	7
June 2025	0.00	June 2025	1	15

SUMMARY REPORT OF CREDITS JUNE 2025 - 143 PRODUCERS		
DAYS	# OF PRODUCERS	POSITIVE CREDITS ACCUMULATED (KGS OF BFAT)
+ 5	1	439.55
0 to + 5	42	21,548.55
TOTAL	43	21,988.10
DAYS	# OF PRODUCERS	NEGATIVE CREDITS ACCUMULATED (KGS OF BFAT)
0 to -5	48	29,919.52
-5 to -10	31	55,991.25
-10 to -15	20	84,613.27
-15	1	765.30
TOTAL	100	171,289.35

LOST OPPORTUNITY REPORT		
MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS	LOST OPPORTUNITY (KGS OF BUTTERFAT)
June 2024	2	548
July 2024	1	1,212
August 2024	2	1,226
September 2024	4	2,166
October 2024	3	1,030
November 2024	3	596
December 2024	1	467
January 2025	1	489
February 2025	1	388
March 2025	2	350
April 2025	3	521
May 2025	1	121
June 2025	1	209

WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMPONENT TESTS & PRICES JUENE 2025		
COMPONENTS	AVERAGE TEST	PRICE PER KILOGRAM CLASS 1 TO 5
Butterfat	4.3575	\$18.753979
Protein	3.3091	\$2.905417
Other Solids	5.9263	\$0.811141

The average butterfat price received per kilogram was \$22.38

Milk Sale Revenue \$24,686,257.01	Quality Bonus:
WMP Revenue/<Expense < \$146,162.25>	WMP Quality Bonus \$0.001767
Total Revenue \$24,540,094.76	SaskMilk Quality Bonus \$0.001639
	Total Quality Bonus Rate June 2025 \$0.003406 per litre

	(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
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	1,080,448	1,139,872	(59,424)	-256,747	160,467	989,548	7.90%	12,837,330
Sep-24	1,060,441	1,119,990	(59,549)	-255,026	159,391	954,132	7.48%	12,751,284
Oct-24	1,122,537	1,226,912	(104,375)	-257,846	161,154	849,757	6.59%	12,892,308
Nov-24	1,093,664	1,104,566	(10,902)	-257,662	161,039	838,854	6.51%	12,883,108
Dec-24	1,145,246	1,114,591	30,655	-259,417	162,136	869,509	6.70%	12,970,843
Jan-25	1,150,872	1,052,104	98,768	-260,778	162,986	968,277	7.55%	13,038,886
Feb-25	1,049,628	938,309	111,319	-259,570	162,231	1,096,164	8.45%	12,978,482
Mar-25	1,163,400	1,133,584	29,816	-259,844	162,402	1,125,980	8.67%	12,992,190
Apr-25	1,130,896	1,095,871	88,427	-259,863	162,414	1,214,407	9.35%	12,993,136
May-25	1,149,773	1,042,469	107,304	-260,534	162,834	1,161,188	8.90%	13,026,691

In **May**, Saskatchewan had a monthly CDC allocation of **1,042,469 kgs** of butterfat. Saskatchewan production was **107,304 kgs** of butterfat over and cumulatively over by **1,161,188 kgs** of butterfat. On a percentage basis, Saskatchewan is **8.90%** 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

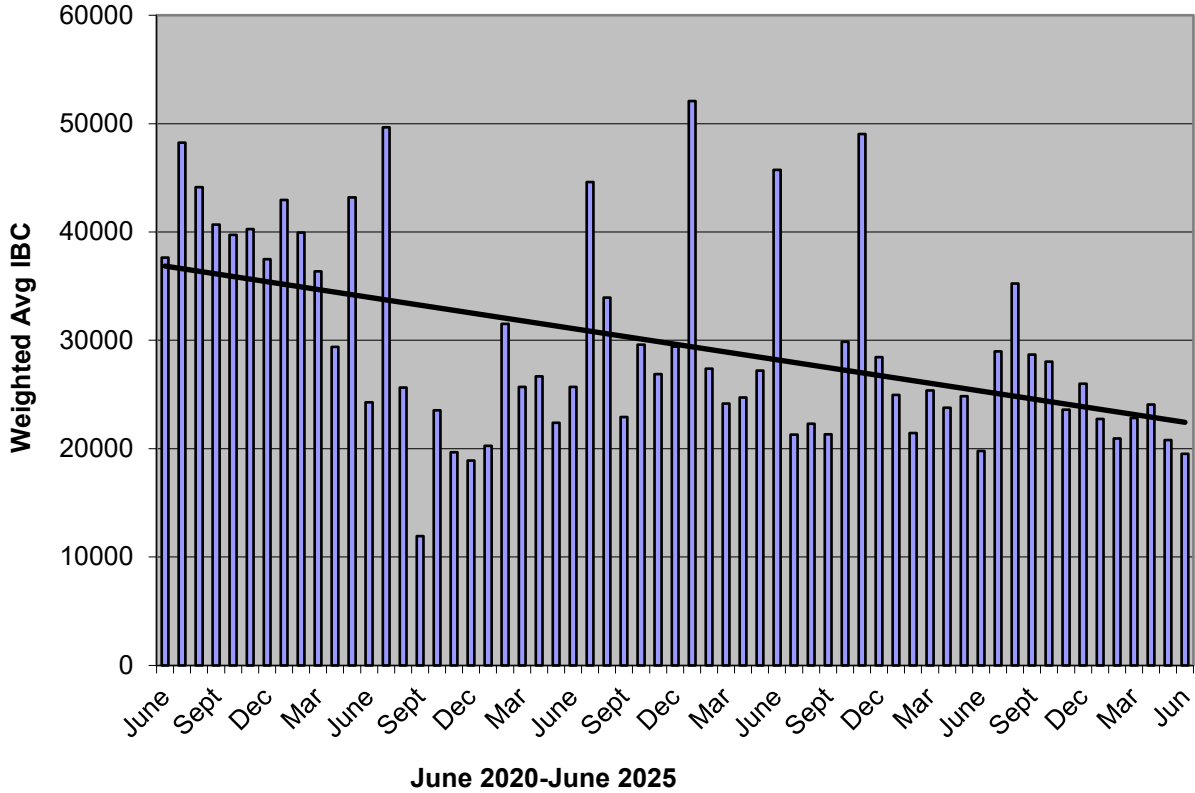
June 2025 Quality Bonus

101115806 SASKATCHEWAN DE TIPPE DAIRY**** LTD.*****		HUTTERIAN BRETHERN CHURCH OF LAJORD*****
ADIT FARMS INC.*****	DIAMOND HOLSTEINS LTD.*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHERN CHURCH OF QUILL LAKE INC.*****
ARTLAND DAIRIES INC*****	DOWNIE LAKE CHURCH COLONY*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHERN CHURCH OF SOUTHLAND INC.*****
AURORA DAIRY INC.*****	EAGLEWOOD HOLDINGS LTD*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHERN CHURCH OF SPRING LAKE INC.*****
BAILDON HUTT BRETHERN INC.*****	EARVIEW COLONY*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHERN CHURCH OF TWIN CREEK INC.*****
BALGONIE HOLSTEINS LTD.*****	EATONIA HUTTERIAN BRETHERN INC*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHERN CHURCH PONTEIX*****
BENBIE HOLSTEINS LIMITED*****	ELL'S DAIRY FARM 2010 INC.*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHERN CYPRESS COLONY*****
BERTOHN FARMS LTD.****	ENNS FARMS LTD*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHERN OF ABBEE*
BLU J FARMS*****	FEHR'S RIVERFRONT FARM LTD.*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHERN OF DINSMORE*****
BRAMVILLE JERSEYS*****	FORD, JOHN N**	HUTTERIAN BRETHERN OF ESTUARY CORP.*****
BROYHILL HOLSTEINS*****	FOTH VENTURES LTD*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHERN OF KYLE*****
BUTTE COLONY*****	FOX VALLEY FARMING CO. LTD*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHERN OF WEST BENCH*****
CARONCREST FARMS LTD*****	GLIDDEN HUTTERIAN BRETHERN*****	HYLBROS DAIRY LTD.**
CARTER WOODSIDE*****	Grassy Hill Colony*****	HYLJON HOLSTEINS LTD.***
CLEAR SPRING COLONY*****	HAVERLAND DAIRY LTD.*****	J & J BOOT DAIRY LTD. #2*****
CORNELIUS & TRACY WIEBE*****	HIGHDALE FARMS LTD.*****	JAYLEE FARMS INCORPORATED*****
COUNTRY NOVA FARMS LTD**	HOMESTEAD DAIRY*	JBK FARMS LTD.*****
CRAILA DAIRY LTD*****	HUTT BRET CHURCH OF SWIFT CURRENT INC*****	JIMLEE FARMS LTD.*****
DALVOORDE DAIRIES LTD.*****	HUTTERIAN BRET CHURCH OF BEECHY*****	K & K THONER DAIRY LTD.****
DARIAN FARMS LTD.*	HUTTERIAN BRET CHURCH SPRING CREEK*****	KEN & KAREN GIESBRECHT*****
DAUM DAIRIES*****	HUTTERIAN BRET CHURCH SPRINGWATER*****	KENBERT ACRES**

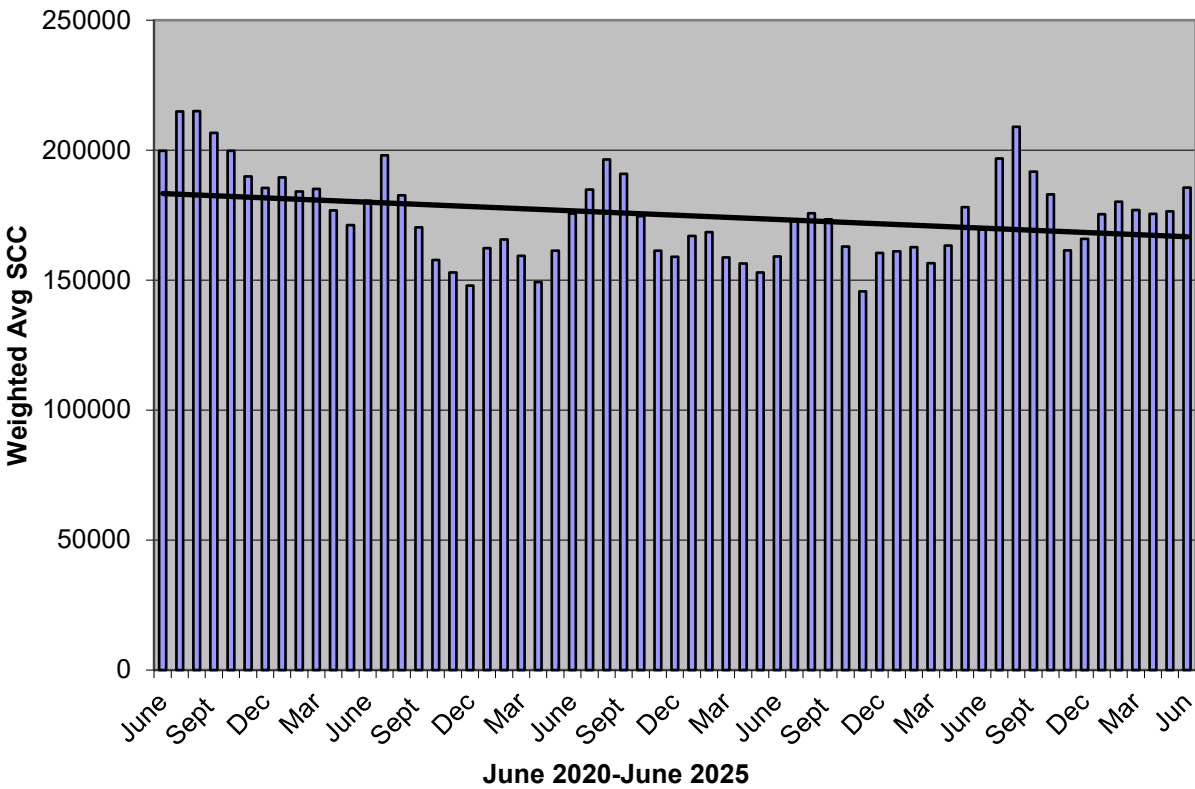
June 2025 Quality Bonus Con't...

KENSTAL FARMS INC.****	ROSETOWN FARMING CO. LTD.*****
KESSEL FAMILY FARM*****	SAND LAKE HUTTERIAN BRETHERN*****
KIELSTRA HOLSTEINS INC.*****	Sandy Ridge Dairy Ltd.*****
KNITTIG FARMS LTD.*****	SCOTT COLONY*****
LAKEVIEW COLONY*****	SEPTEMBER SUN ACRES LTD.***
LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS LTD.*****	SIERRA HUTTERIAN BRETHERN*****
LEYENHORST, ALBERT & HEATHER*****	SIMMIE HUTTERIAN BRETHERN CHURCH*****
LOEWEN DARCY & ROSALIE**	SMILEY HUTTERIAN BRETHERN*****
LOVHOLM HOLSTEINS*****	SPRINGBROOK FARMS LTD.****
MAIN CENTRE DAIRY FARM*****	STAR VALLEY FARM JOINT VENTURE*****
MARFAY FARMS LIMITED****	SUNNYSIDE DAIRY*****
MATADOR HUTTERIAN BRETHERN INC.**	The Hutterian Brethren Church of Riverview Limited*****
NIENHUIS FAMILY FARM INC.*****	TOM & WENDY MUFFORD*****
Osler Dairy Farms Ltd.****	VANGUARD HUTTERIAN BRETHERN*****
PLUM BLOSSOM FARM LTD. (SASK)*****	VANZESSEN DAIRY INC.*****
PRAIRIE WEST DAIRIES INC.*****	W.C.C. DAIRIES CORP.*****
Q VALLEY FARM LTD.*****	WESTERN DAIRY FARMS (2016) LTD. #1*****
R & F LIVESTOCK INC.*****	WESTWIKK FARMS*****
RICHARD VAN DONGEN & LORETTA BERKHOUT-VAN DONGEN*****	WILLOW PARK COLONY*****
RIVER VALLEY HOLSTEINS LTD.*****	
RIVERSIDE DAIRY LTD.*****	

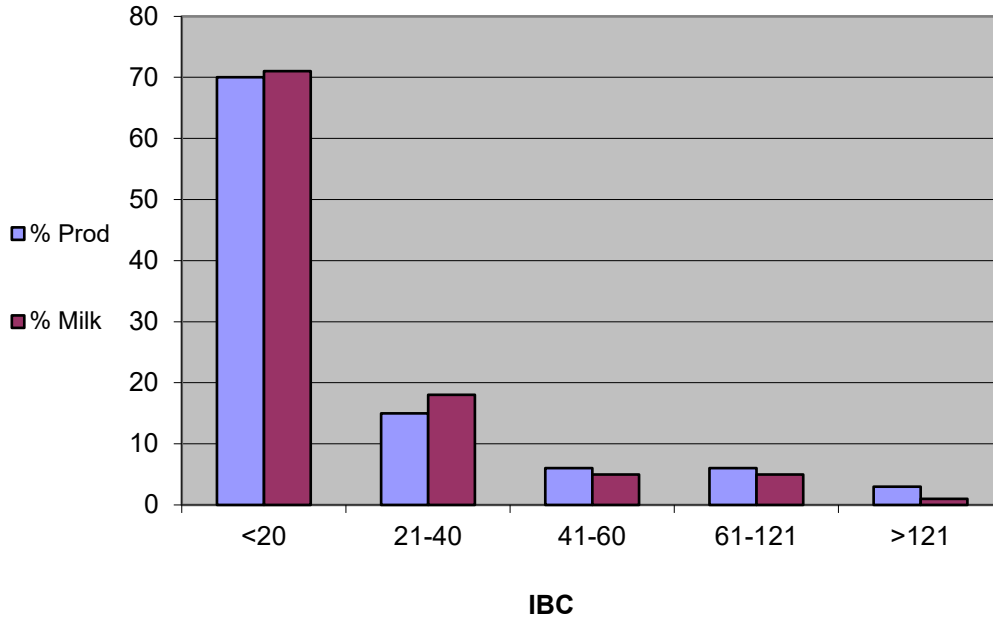
Monthly Weighted Average IBC



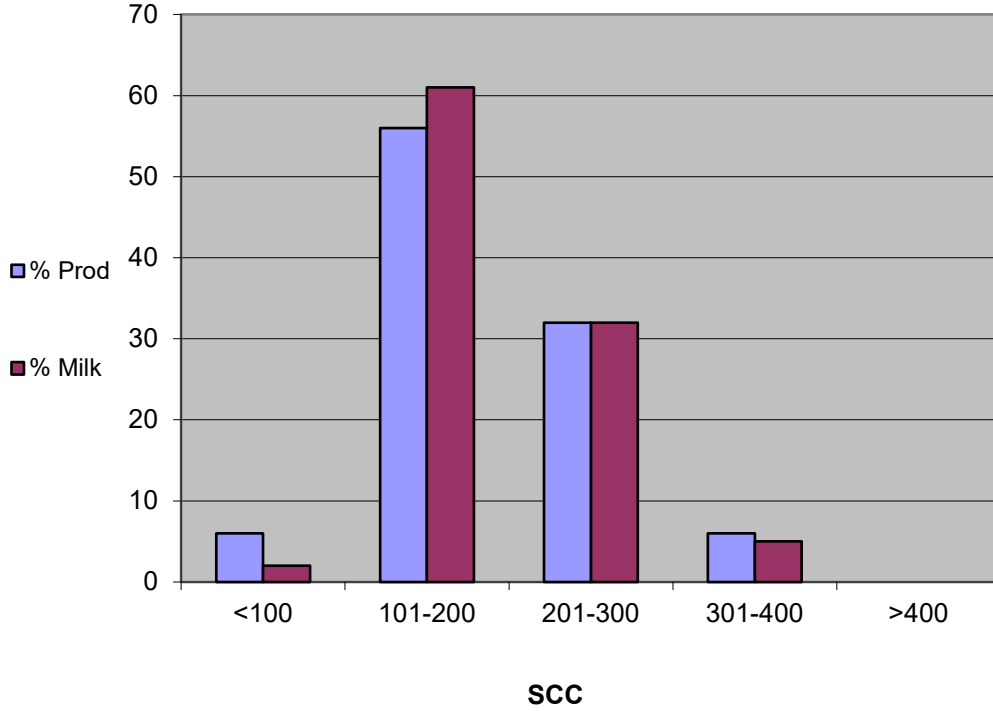
Monthly Weighted Average SCC



June 2025



June 2025





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"> Policy Media or news stories or if you have been contacted by any media agency or reporter 	Anne Lindemann	306-570-1151
<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"> Sponsorship Requests Donation Requests Dairyanna's Costume and Events School Milk Program Nutrition Resource Ordering Social media enquiries (Twitter, Instagram, Facebook) Promotional Items 	Breann Eberle	306-721-9483
<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"> 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"> Producer statements Banking info for direct deposit of milk pay Milk pick-up issues –variances in volumes, planning to quit shipping, etc. 	Lola Correia	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

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.

SaskMilk Board & General Manager

Teresa Florizone

General Manager

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Cell: (306) 527-7458

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Chair

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derekw@westbow.ca

Leonard Wipf

(306) 491-0432

leonard.countryclover@gmail.com

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.