

UPDATE

January 15, 2013

PLEASE GO TO <u>www.saskmilk.ca</u> TO DOWNLOAD THE PROCEEDINGS FOR THE "2ND Annual Dairy Info Day".

PLEASE NOTE THE OFFICE WILL BE CLOSED ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 2013 UNTIL 1:00 P.M. TO ALLOW FOR STAFF DEVELOPMENT.

QUOTA EXCHANGE

The market-clearing price established for the January 2013 Quota Exchange was \$29,500.00.

The next Quota Exchange will be held on February 15, 2013. All offers to sell and bids to purchase quota through the Quota Exchange must be received at the SaskMilk office by midnight, February 6, 2013. 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.

JANUARY 2013 QUOTA EXCHANGE RESULTS SUMMARY

Market Clearing Price per kilogram of butterfat	\$ 29,500.00
Daily Kilograms offered to Purchase	¢ 29,500.00 15.00
Kilograms offered to Sell	54.54
Kilograms sold	15.00
Number of Producers	
- offered to purchase	1
- purchased quota	1
- offered to sell	6
- sold quota	3

JANUARY 2013 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 Buyers	No. of buyers
\$26,550.00	1	1	0.65	0.65	-14.35	15.00	0.00	1	0
\$29,500.00	2	3	20.89	21.54	6.54	15.00	0.00	1	0
\$30,000.00	2	5	13.00	34.54	19.54	15.00	15.00	1	1
\$30,500.00	1	6	20.00	54.54	54.54	0.00	0.00	0	0

* Please contact Bev Solie at 306-949-6999 for inquiries dealing with quota management sheets, the Quota Exchange, for transfer credits, or with any other quota transactions.

TRANSFER CREDIT SUMMARY REPORT

MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS TRANSFER IN	# OF PRODUCERS TRANSFER OUT	TOTAL KGS BUTTERFAT		
December	23	22	22,169		
January, 2012	18	16	22,543		
February	18	16	13,595		
March	16	16	8,585		
April	30	18	27,232		
May	13	12	12,700		
June	11	12	9,467		
July	7	7	6,610		
August	8	9	7,748		
September	17	15	16,499		
October	22	16	17,681		
November	25	22	21,887		
December	27	23	29,882		

OVER QUOTA (OVER 10 DAYS) REPORT BY MONTH

MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS	KGS BUTTERFAT
December	4	1,032
January, 2012	10	2,606
February	11	4,724
March	11	3,154
April	27	9,368
May	22	3,358
June	9	1,120
July	5	441
August	4	403
September	7	367
October	8	1,035
November	13	2,403
December	15	2,847

SUMMARY REPORT OF CREDITS December, 2012 – 168 PRODUCERS

		POSITIVE CREDITS ACCUMULATED (KGS OF
DAYS	# OF PRODUCERS	BUTTERFAT)
+ 5	15	5,455
0 to + 5	25	8,401
TOTAL	40	13,855
DAYS	# OF PRODUCERS	NEGATIVE CREDITS ACCUMULATED (KGS OF BUTTERFAT)
-15	13	-15,584
-10 to -15	32	-63,433
-5 to -10	46	-61,064
0 to -5	37	-18,146
TOTAL	128	-158,227

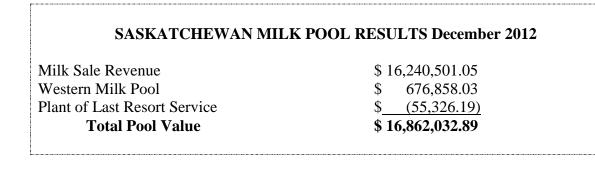
LOST OPPORTUNITY REPORT

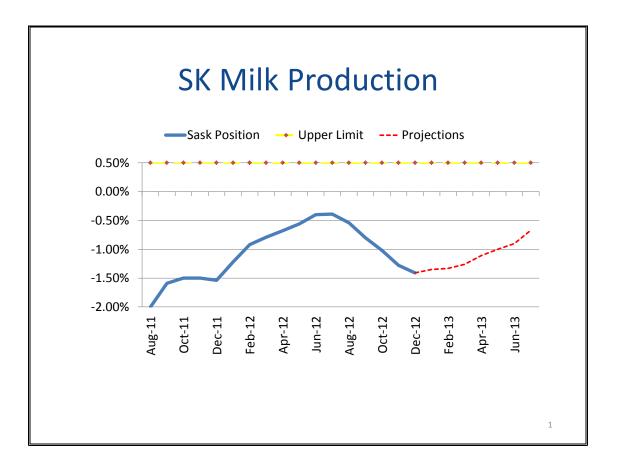
		LOST OPPORTUNITY (KGS
MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS	OF BUTTERFAT)
December	10	2,240
January, 2012	6	1,106
February	4	1,487
March	8	3,854
April	13	9,776
May	10	5,501
June	11	6,523
July	16	9,952
August	22	13,704
September	24	15,137
October	20	12,061
November	13	7,449
December	13	6,389

WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMPONENT TESTS & PRICES December, 2012

Components	Average Test	Price per kilogram Class 1 to 5
Butterfat	3.9839	12.077678
Protein	3.4258	9.077721
Other Solids	5.6842	1.367763

Based on the average component tests for the province, the average price received was **\$86.989** per hectolitre. The average butterfat price received per kilogram was **\$21.76**.





In December, Saskatchewan had a monthly CDC allocation of **787,512 kilograms** of butterfat. In the month of December, Saskatchewan production was **-12,427** of butterfat under and cumulatively **under** by **-126,691 kilograms** of butterfat. On a percentage basis, Saskatchewan is **-1.41%** within our CDC allocation flexibility limits based on the Continuous Quota model. The -1.50% lower flexibility limit is in effect.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Monthly	Total	Monthly	Lower	Upper	Cumulative	Cumulative	Over Quota	Rolling
	Total	Monthly	Over or	Flexibility	Flexibility	Over or	Over or	or (Lost	12 Month
	Production	CDC Quota	(Under)	Limit	Limit	(Under)	(Under)	Production	Total
		Allocation	Production	(1.5%)	1.0%	Production	Production	Opportunity)	Quota
						with limits	with limits		
							in - %		
	Kgs bf	Kgs bf	Kgs bf	Kgs bf	Kgs bf	Kgs bf		Kgs bf	Kgs bf
			col. $1 - 2 = 3$	col. 9 * -1.5%	col. 9 *1.0%		col. 6/9		
Dec-11	786,189	790,598	(4,409)	(134,551)	44,850	(138,320)	-1.54%	(570)	8,970,053
Jan-12	800,269	771,312	28,987	(134,755)	44,918	(109,363)	-1.22%	0	8,983,638
Feb-12	752,035	725,489	26,546	(135,400)	45,133	(82,817)	-0.92%	0	9,026,671
Mar-12	781,420	769,585	11,835	(135,588)	45,196	(70,982)	-0.79%	0	9,039,176
Apr-12	744,524	735,251	9,273	(135,553)	45,184	(61,708)	-0.68%	0	9,036,834
May-12	765,359	754,299	11,060	(135,605)	45,202	(50,772)	-0.56%	0	9,040,303
June-12	737,921	723,028	14,893	(135,565)	45,188	(35,917)	-0.40%	0	9,037,685
July-12	723,166	721,246	1,920	(135,331)	45,110	(33,997)	-0.38%	0	9,022,051
Aug-12	721,786	735,300	(13,514)	(135,181)	45,060	(47,511)	-0.53%	0	9,012,093
Sept-12	710,635	733,804	(23,169)	(135,045)	45,015	(72,158)	-0.80%	0	9,002,999
Oct-12	756,961	776,372	(19,411)	(135,079)	45,026	(91,611)	-1.02%	0	9,005,253
Nov-12	739,624	763,489	(23,866)	(135,022)	45,007	(115,477)	-1.28%	0	9,001,456
Dec-12	775,085	787,512	(12,427)	(134,977)	44,992	(126,691)	-1.41%	0	8,998,476

(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 -1.5% of Rolling 12 Month Total Quota (9)

(5) The Upper Flexibility Limit is 1.0% 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) Over Quota or (Lost production opportunity) outside of flexibility limits

(9) Total Monthly CDC Quota Allocation for the previous 12 months

HAULAGE NOTICE

SaskMilk recently reviewed Agri-foods International Cooperative financial statements for their Saskatchewan operation. Based on efficiencies gained by Agrifoods, the Provincial Pooled Haulage rate will be decreased by \$0.03/HL. There will continue to be monthly fluctuations in the rate due to fuel costs.

SCC LIMIT HAS CHANGED TO 400,000

Effective January 1, 2013, the SCC limit has changed to 400,000. Penalties and violations will be applied based on the new limit.

Due to shipping/courier problems over the holidays, half of the producers did not receive quality results for the month of December. For this reason a Provincial Somatic Cell Count weighted average has not been calculated and a graph with a breakdown of the %of producers in each SCC level is not available.

If you have any questions contact: Deb Haupstein at 306-721-9486.



BSE Surveillance: Questions and Answers

BSE has not been found in any Canadian cattle born after 2004. For the cattle industry to keep our export markets, we need to show that the risk of BSE in Canada remains extremely low. Canada must meet a minimum annual BSE surveillance target of 30,000 tests to show that cases of BSE are decreasing. Eventually, the goal is to show the absence of BSE in Canada.

Currently, Canada has a "controlled risk" BSE status. This means that even though BSE has been found in Canada in the past, proper surveillance, feed bans, reporting and education programs are in place. These activities must continue in order to maintain, or eventually improve, our status.

What is my role?

For Canada to have a strong BSE surveillance program, producers need to be on board. As a cattle producer, your participation in BSE surveillance is crucial to maintain Canada's international market access.

I think I have an eligible animal, what should I do?

Step 1: Ensure that the animal is over 30 months old and dead, down, chronically ill (diseased) or unfit for transport.

Step 2: Contact your local veterinarian or Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) district office. If you are not sure who this is, call 1-877-727-5273 to find out. *Note:* CFIA does not charge, but sample collection is limited to regular working hours. Private veterinarians may charge for sampling but are reimbursed \$100 by the National BSE program.

Step 3: Whoever you choose to take the sample will request information on the animal's history and basic farm information. They will also arrange a time to collect a sample at your farm.

Step 4: Upon arrival at your farm, a history of any illness, animal identification and age will be requested.

Step 5: You will be asked to sign a contract stating that you agree to control the carcass until test results are received. In return, for every eligible sample, you will receive \$75.

Step 6: The veterinary clinic or CFIA inspector will remove the animal's head and collect the brain through the opening in the back of the skull. *Note:* Veterinarians on farm for a chronic illness or a post mortem can sample and submit from these animals too.

Step 7: The sample is sent to a lab for testing.

Step 8: Within two weeks, you should be contacted with the test results.

Step 9: *If results are negative,* no further action is required and the animal carcass no longer has to be controlled. *If results are positive,* the carcass will be collected by CFIA for further sampling and destruction. A detailed history of the animal will be collected to identify where it was born and what feed it was exposed to in its first year of life. Other animals born within a year of the positive animal, as well as those fed the same feed supplement in the first year of life, will be investigated.

What happens to my herd if a BSE positive animal is found?

Your entire herd **will not** be depopulated. The positive carcass will be collected and destroyed. Other animals from the herd born a year before and after the positive animal and fed the same feed supplement in the first year of life will be traced, quarantined and destroyed with compensation at market value.

Is there a cost to have an animal tested?

The cost depends on who you choose to collect the sample for testing. CFIA does not charge, but sample collection is limited to regular working hours. Private veterinarians are reimbursed \$100 by the National BSE program, but may charge extra for mileage and/or calls after hours. Costs associated with controlling the carcass until test results are received are also your responsibility.

Why is testing important?

BSE testing numbers have a direct impact on international market access. Currently, Canadian producers have international market access because we have demonstrated a low and declining level of BSE through participation in BSE testing. This participation has now declined. Protect your most important investment, your cattle herd, by testing your eligible animals for BSE.

Voluntary Livestock Traceability Rebate ****Funding Deadline January 31, 2013*****

The Saskatchewan Voluntary Livestock Traceability Rebate will provide rebates of up to 70 per cent of eligible costs for the purchase and/or lease of Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) handheld and panel readers. Funding is also available for training, RFID software, panel RFID installation, facility modifications relating to the use of RFID readers and ultra-rugged computers with a rating of IP67.

Cattle, bison, sheep, goat, hog and cervid producers, feedlots, backgrounders, veterinary clinics, meat processors, assembly yards, privately managed community pastures, fairs and exhibitions are eligible for a 70 per cent rebate, to a maximum rebate of \$50,000 per facility for all eligible items combined. Of this amount, a maximum of \$5,000 can be used for the purchase or lease of new handheld RFID readers.

Saskatchewan's overall traceability initiative also includes awareness and education through information and workshops; development of pilot projects at auction marts and/or feedlots; and financial support for the Canadian Cattle Identification Agency to establish a presence in Saskatchewan to assist producers and to create awareness of traceability initiatives in the province.

For more information on the Saskatchewan Voluntary Livestock Traceability Program, please call 1-877-874-5365 or go to the website at: http://www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/Traceability

For information on Saskatchewan Agriculture's overall traceability initiative, contact Paul Marciniak (306) 933-6888.

INHIBITOR TEST STATIONS

SaskMilk has established a number of inhibitor test stations around the province. Producers needing to check their bulk tanks for inhibitors can take a sample to the test station closest to their location.

Charm test strips are available to test for:

Beta-Lactams- the Charm 3 SL3 Beta Lactam test strip tests for amoxicillin, ampicillin, ceftiofur, cephapirin, cloxacillin, and penicillin G

Tetracyclines- the Charm Tetracycline test strip tests for chlortetracycline, oxytetracycline and tetracycline.

Sulfas- the Charm Sulfa test strip tests for sulfacetamide, sulfachlorpyridazine, sulfadiazine, sulfadimethoxine, sulfadoxine, sulfaethoxypyridazine, sulfamerazine, sulfamethazine, sulfamethizole, sulfamethoxazole, sulfamethoxypyridazine, sulfapyridine, sulfaquinoxaline, sulfathiazole, and sulfisoxazole.

Test stations are located at the following locations:

- 1. Swift Current, SK Agrifoods truck bay 675 Cheadle Street West
 - Office 306-773-1991 or Rodger Ruf 306-741-3261
- 2. Harris, SK Cairnside Farm Wes Cairns 306-665-4807
- 3. Star City, SK Star City Colony Reuben Tschetter 306-921-9381
- 4. Grenfell, SK Jim Ross 306-697-2232
- 5. Yorkton, SK Ford Dairy Farms Inc. Bud and Margaret Ford 306-782-7240
- 6. Saskatoon, SK Agrifoods Truck Bay east of the Saputo plant receiving bay lead hand Jim or Clint 306-664-0202 after hours: 306-668-8135

Charm tests strips and Charm testers are now available for purchase through SaskMilk. Agrifoods is now carrying SNAP test kits for tetracylcines as well as beta lactams.

For further information you can contact: Deb Haupstein 306-721-9486



ATTENTION DAIRY PRODUCERS

Do you know that if you sell cattle you are a member of the Saskatchewan Cattlemen's Association?

Have you registered for Saskatchewan's Premier Beef Event? The Saskatchewan Beef Industry Conference 2013 is scheduled for the Saskatoon Inn on January $23^{rd} - 25^{th}$ and includes:

- Beef & Forage Symposium
- Trade Show
- Industry Meetings, including the SCA AGM at 3 p.m. on January 24th in the Canadian Room
- Business Networking and Entertainment

For more information or to register, visit <u>www.saskbeefconference.com</u> or contact the conference coordinator by phone at (306) 731-7610 or email: <u>shannon.mcarton@sasktel.net</u>.

Book a conference-rate room at the Saskatoon Inn (306)242-1440 or the Heritage Inn (306) 665-8121 on or before *Friday, December 21st*. Rooms are going quickly so call today!

Code of Practice

2.2.1 Unweaned Calves

The early nutrition of calves influences their productivity later in life. Colostrum feeding management has an important influence on the health and welfare of calves. The timing of first colostrum is particularly important since calves' ability to absorb colostrum is substantially reduced six to eight hours after birth. The ability of the calf to defend itself against infectious diseases is directly related to the amount (litres), quality (immunoglobulin level and hygiene), and timing of colostrum intake. The result of inadequate colostrum intake is a low concentration of circulating immunoglobulin (Ig) in the blood of the calf, a condition known as 'failure of passive transfer' (FPT).

Calves are motivated to consume large volumes of milk (in excess of eight litres per day for Holsteins). Calves especially benefit from higher milk intakes during the first four weeks of life when their ability to digest solid feed is limited. The optimal amount of milk will vary with a number of factors. For example, under cold conditions, energy requirements increase, as the calves need this energy to generate body heat.

Whole milk has a higher protein, fat, and digestible energy content, as well as a better balance of nutrients than some commercial milk replacers. Calves can become coldstressed when temperature drops below 10°C, requiring additional energy for maintenance and growth. Ad libitum nipple feeding of milk to dairy calves can allow for increased milk intake and weight gain with no detrimental effects on intake of solid food after weaning.

REQUIREMENTS

Calves must receive at least four litres of good quality colostrum within 12 hours of birth, with the first meal occurring as soon as possible, and no more than six hours after birth.

Calves must receive a volume and quality of milk or milk replacer to maintain health, growth and vigour. Increase milk intake during cold stress.

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES

a. provide supplemental colostrum feeding even when calves are allowed to suckle from the cow;

b. check the quality of colostrum with a colostrometer; c. measure immunoglobulin status in calves and feed colostrum to achieve a blood serum immunoglobulin concentration of 10mg/ml;

d. use good hygiene practices when collecting, storing, and feeding colostrum; e. provide whole milk, equivalent milk replacer, or pasteurized waste / discarded milk to calves ad libitum;

f. offer milk that is between 15-40°C; g. offer calves a minimum total daily intake of 20% of body weight in whole milk (or equivalent nutrient delivery via milk replacer) until 28 days of age (e.g., approximately 8 litres per day for Holstein calves);

h. provide milk via a teat or provide a dry teat after milk feeding to satisfy the calf's motivation to suck;

i. increase milk intake when the temperature drops below 10°C (increase all fluid diets by 25% in winter months);

j. wean calves by gradually reducing their milk over 5-14 days;

k. aim to reduce competition between calves in group feeding systems.

QUOTA LISTING SERVICE

SaskMilk offers a free quota listing service as part of its Newsletter. Anyone wishing to sell or purchase quota and/or cows or miscellaneous dairy equipment is welcome to contact the SaskMilk office at (306) 949-6999. All prices and negotiations will be independent of SaskMilk.

Please note that ads will be posted in two issues and will then be removed unless SaskMilk is notified otherwise.

- 18 Heifers for Sale between 6 months to Springers. Phone (306) 220-4781 Willie (Cell).
- Quota for Sale. (306) 862-7140.

SASKMILK BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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