Saskmilk

Newsletter
May 2016

Why is ProAction Important?

In this Issue:

As we march full speed ahead toward the development and implementation of proAction, it is important to take a step back and review the reasons why Canadian dairy farmers have taken on this initiative.

This can be explained through a chain analogy, where the first link is the consumer. Nowadays, consumers are more engaged in discussions about food, its source, its quality and safety, as well as the production practices behind it. They are also prepared to make their food purchases based on how food is produced.

The next link in the chain is the food retailer. As retailers deal with large numbers of consumers visiting their stores to make food purchases, they are in a position to hear directly from consumers their questions and concerns related to several different aspects of the products offered for sale, from quality and safety to animal welfare and environmental practices, among others. Retailers have programs in place to scrutinize the products they list to obtain assurance of their quality and production standards because as the next link in the chain – processors – they have brands to protect.

Food manufacturers or processors are required to demonstrate their products meet retailers' specifications and requirements. This is accomplished by implementing standards that require rigorous monitoring and verification procedures, as well as third party audits. Processors need to make sure their brands are protected from negative images that could arise from farm practices that do not meet certain standards, such as animal health and welfare and environmental sustainability. Processors then turn to the next link in the chain, the producer, to provide assurance standards are being met. In today's world, assurance must be established through formal and verifiable processes or programs. proAction is the formal tool Canadian dairy farmers have created to meet these demands and demonstrate raw milk produced in this country is not only of the highest quality, but is produced responsibly.

A negative image associated with a product or brand affects that product or brand and the entire value chain. Through proAction, farmers do their part in ensuring a supply of Canadian dairy products of which consumers, processors and retailers can be confident about.

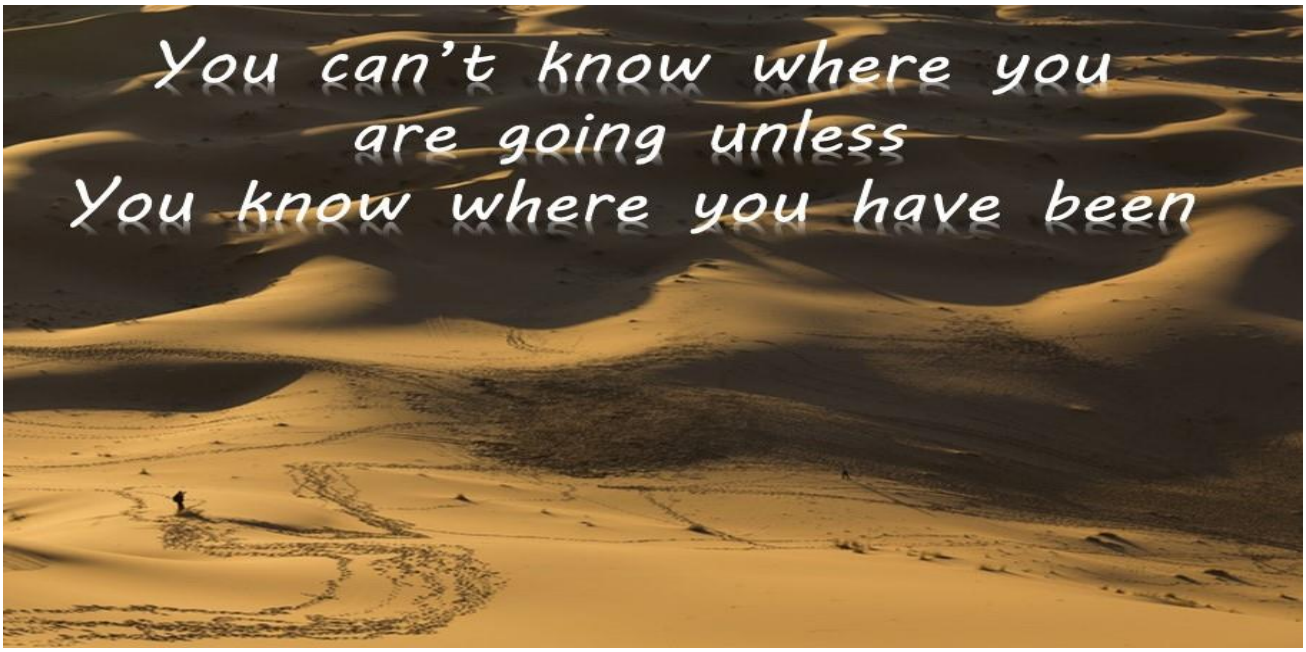
In a world where connecting and engaging with consumers has never been more relevant, proAction becomes an objective and accurate source of information by which dairy farmers can tell their story, one of dedication and commitment to quality, animal well-being, care for the environment and a sustainability journey that shows great leadership.

- by Maria Leal, Dairy Farmers of Ontario

Surveillance of Antimicrobial Use & Resistance in Canada

Canada's meat industries are considering strategies to address the threat of antibiotic resistance. Strategic plans are developed after careful consideration of the current situation and the factors that led us there. So our first logical step in an antibiotic stewardship strategy is to consider where we are today and how we got here.

ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE SURVEILLANCE



Canada is fortunate to have a decade worth of farm-to-fork antimicrobial resistance surveillance results. The **CANADIAN INTEGRATED PROGRAM FOR ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE SURVEILLANCE (CIPARS)** was established in 2002 and is tasked with surveillance of resistance from farm to fork and beyond. CIPARS tests samples from farms, abattoirs, retail meats and sick Canadians. The same sampling scheme and testing is repeated year after year and examined for differences with the prior year and historical results.

Surveillance results are available for four commodities (chicken, pork, beef, and most recently turkey). Each commodity may be tested at some or all of on-farm, abattoir, and retail. Samples may be tested for some or all of generic *E. coli*, *Salmonella* spp., and *Campylobacter.* Finally, each bacterial isolate is tested for susceptibility to a panel of antimicrobials (15 drugs for *E. coli* and *Salmonella* spp. and 9 for *Campylobacter).*

Why am I telling you this? Because this means that CIPARS reports on 270 outcomes for meat-related resistance annually. Each outcome can be broken down to look for differences between provinces or over time. ***A huge amount of information is available!***

So … while it is to impossible to simply answer, "Where are we today?" this means that CIPARS offers something for everyone. I encourage you to pull the most recent report and look at your own commodity. Look at the resistance to the drugs most important to human medicine. Look at the

resistance to antibiotics you use on your farm. Consider the results in the context of susceptibility results that your veterinarian has collected from your operation. Developing awareness of your personal and Industry situation is key to engagement.

ANTIMICROBIAL USE MONITORING

In Canada, the kilograms of active ingredient distributed for sale in animals is collected. Sales data are broken down into food-animal animal (including horses) and companion animals. Additional data are collected by CIPARS describing antimicrobial use in grow-finish pigs and broiler chickens.

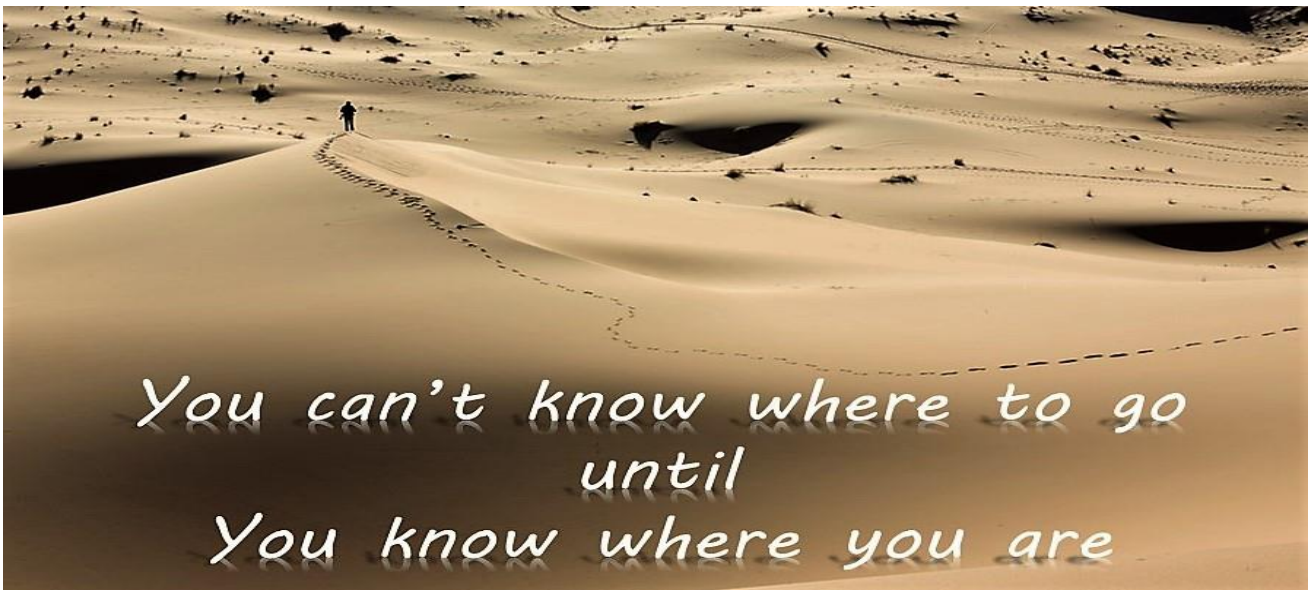
As reported in the Canadian Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System Report, 1.6 million kg of antimicrobials were distributed in Canada. This measure includes all antimicrobials, with 1/3 of this use coming from Category IV drugs that are not medically-important. Almost all (99.4%) of the use in 2013 was reported for use in food-animal production.

The sale of medically important antibiotics has declined since 2006 by 10%. But, interpreting such trends data describing the kilograms sold should be done very cautiously. Shifting use towards drugs with lower concentrations can make use appear to increase and vice versa. Further, adjusting for Canada's animal population and weight makes use appear relatively stable over time with no obvious trend up or down.

Health Canada estimates that 1.4 times more medically-important antimicrobials are distributed for use in animals than in people. While a concerning statistic, this number does not fully communicate the situation. Even among medically-important antimicrobials the families that predominate in poultry and livestock differ from those that predominate in human medicine. For example, almost all fluoroquinolone use occurred in people while the reverse was true for tetracycline use.

In 2012, Canada ranked 21 out of 27 countries reporting the kg of antimicrobials distributed. Again, the data were adjusted for population and animal size. Total use in Canada was 42 times higher than Norway (#1) but half as high as Cypress (#27). The United States was not included in the comparison.

STRATEGIC PLANNING BASED ON MONITORING



I believe wholeheartedly that "You can't know where you're going until you know where you have been." But just as important, we can't know where to go unless we know where we are.

Our industries are grappling with how to refine and reduce antibiotic use. Strategic plans are only as good as our understanding of the current situation and future threats. Canada has robust, evidenced based information on antimicrobial resistance in our major meat sectors. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said about antimicrobial use information.

The challenge with using the current antimicrobial use information is the lack of granularity. Without knowing the species receiving the drug (let alone the production phase, reason for use, and pathogens targeted) it is impossible to evaluate the appropriateness of current use, changing trends, or opportunities for reduction.

Individual producers have a role in changing this situation. Industry-led antimicrobial use data collection is imperative. Without it, evidence-based planning and evaluation is impossible. If opportunity arises to contribute to projects collecting use data, I urge you to consider participating.

- Dr. Leigh Rosengren, Rosengren Epidemiology Consulting Ltd.

SaskMilk Postgraduate Scholarship Winner

Jolet Kohler, recipient of this year's Postgraduate Scholarship.

Jolet is conducting her M.Sc. research on the efficiency of nitrogen utilization in ruminants, under the supervision of Professor Tim Mutsvangwa.

The College of Agriculture and Bioresources at the University of Saskatchewan thanks Saskatchewan dairy producers for their generous support of their graduate students.

An update from the Saskatchewan Forage Network - 'the value in creating conversations'

Entering the third and final year of the current funding cycle, the Saskatchewan Forage Network provides the following update on activities and accomplishments to date. In addition an emphasis is placed upon the future as the Network strives to maintain and expand these collaborative industry actions.

Formally initiated in November 2012 through the efforts of a group of industry partners with establishment made possible through a project administered by the Saskatchewan Forage Council, the concept of the Saskatchewan Forage Network was many years in the making. Discussions and brainstorming sessions started long before day one to create a model for industry collaboration, cooperation and communication. And that is exactly what has been accomplished and where the Network is today!

With a vision to grow the forage and livestock industry's future for producer profitability a very active and engaged steering committee* was established. A Coordinator was hired and the Network got to work sharing information, creating dialogue and 'getting things done'.

The Network model essentially corresponds to a virtual meeting space built upon regular and ongoing conversations amongst a far-reaching group of stakeholders. The Network is not the creation of a new organization or legal entity but rather a forum where those with an interest in forage can share their knowledge, expertise, and opinions to help find and create a path forward.

It is important to note that for the purpose of the Network's areas of focus, "forage" includes tame species, native rangelands, perennials and annuals – from forage seed production through to end-users in the livestock sectors, while sustaining important ecosystems and resources. It is this recognition of just how far-reaching and important the forage industry is that has brought the various sectors to the table. It is relatively unique to find a gathering of no fewer than nine industry organizations, from forage seed growers to various livestock producers, working collectively.

The Saskatchewan Forage Network was created 'to facilitate a collaborative approach to research, technology transfer and industry development for all forage and livestock industry stakeholders in Saskatchewan through efforts which complement and expand the current activities and resources at work within the province and across Canada'. In order to follow that roadmap the industry stakeholders have focused on areas of common interest recognizing that the benefits for one sector often resonate and impact the entire industry. Through the leadership of the Network Coordinator and participation of the organizations who have committed to this initiative a number of significant outcomes and successes have been accomplished:

- creation and delivery of the Saskatchewan Forage Network **Graduate Student Awards** providing industry financial support to post-secondary graduate students. To date awards totaling $120,000 have been awarded for delivery of projects into 2016/17 (see Appendix A for a complete listing of projects) with students working on a range of topics from forage pea cultivars for greenfeed, improving grazing capacity with bloat free legumes, development of new sainfoin and crested wheatgrass lines, and barley silage for dairy cows. Most recently the Network has approved funding support for a project aimed at developing grassland songbird management targets for multi-species conservation on mixed grass prairie rangelands – a study bridging conversation and livestock production;

- development of an overarching research priority list allowing for direct feedback to forage-focused projects funded through numerous funding agencies across western Canada including government and industry. These efforts have included a renewed emphasis on the annual **SK Advisory Council on Forage Crops** meeting. The Network proposed a new direction and worked in partnership with SK Agriculture to revamp and expand this meeting of stakeholders with a clear emphasis on identification of research
  needs. The results have been a very successful outcomes-based meeting with clearly defined action items, many of which are being accomplished through research projects as well as infrastructure and capacity developments;
- dedicated leadership and targeted emphasis on the need for increased **forage research capacity and infrastructure.** This involves, but is not limited to, providing direct input to the creation and development of the Livestock & Forage Centre of Excellence at the University of Saskatchewan and efforts to establish an endowed Forage Management and Utilization Research Chair; and
- the Network played a critical role in providing industry leadership resulting in the June 2013 announcement of the Saskatchewan Agriculture funded Strategic Research Program (SRP) Forage Breeding Chair at the University of Saskatchewan. Dr. Bill Biligetu was hired for the position in May 2014 and has taken on an impressive number of forage breeding projects in a short amount time. Dr. Biligetu has exhibited a keen interest and willingness to work directly with industry and has been very successful in developing a robust and industry-focused research program.

Facilitating a collaborative approach for all forage and livestock stakeholders….

Industry contributions to the Saskatchewan Forage Network include both cash, through the Graduate Student Awards, as well as significant in-kind support. Steering committee members provide valuable input, insight and expertise to this initiative. Through these representatives the industry organizations maintain oversight and direction in order to ensure that the vision, mission and objectives of the Saskatchewan Forage Network are efficiently and successfully accomplished.

A note of recognition for this collaborative venture is also extended to the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture and the Canada-Saskatchewan Growing Forward 2 bi-lateral agreement for their funding contributions.

The focus of the Saskatchewan Forage Network is continuously being evaluated and expanded as deemed necessary by stakeholders. Input, participation and new contributors are encouraged. The steering committee also recognizes the need for a long-term approach which includes maintaining ongoing support for the Network's activities. Current funding commitments end March 31, 2017 therefore efforts are underway to ensure that this dynamic initiative is sustained well into the future.

Comments, questions and feedback are always welcome. Feel free to contact members of the steering committee or the SK Forage Network Coordinator:

Janice Bruynooghe, MSc PAg
SK Forage Network Coordinator
p 306.867.8126
e jbruynooghe@springcreekconsulting.ca

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

Western College of Veterinary Medicine

Saskatchewan Dairy Parasite Study

- Do you have your cattle on pasture?
- Would you like to know the worm status of your herd?
- Would you like to be part of dairy research in Saskatchewan?

We are looking for dairy farms that have their cows or heifers/calves on pasture during the summer grazing season

What does it involve?

- Students collecting fresh manure samples (from the ground)
- 3-4 on farm visits from May to August 2016

How does it benefit you?

- Free information about intestinal worms on your farm
- Learn about strategic deworming protocols
- Contribute to dairy industry research in Saskatchewan

If you are interested in participating in the study, or would simply like to know more, please call or email:

Haley Scott
Large Animal Clinical Sciences
Western College of Veterinary Medicine
52 Campus Drive, Saskatoon, SK S7N 5B4

Phone: **306-966-7169**
Email: **haley.scott@usask.ca**

NORSASK
FOREST PRODUCTS LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

NorSask Forest Products in Meadow Lake, SK has kiln dried planer shavings for sale. These wood shavings make excellent animal bedding. They are clean, dry, white, and super absorbent. Bulk delivery is available throughout the region. Please contact Tracey Gorski (Tracey.Gorski@Norsask.ca) at (306)236-9862 or Brenda Worms (Brenda.Worms@Norsask.ca) at (306)236-9863 for more details.

Box 9020
Meadow Lake, Saskatchewan
Canada S9X 1V7

Tel: *306 236-5601* **Fax: 306 236-6477**

From DFC This Month…

DFC HOSTS PROACTION MEDIA EVENT

Last April, DFC hosted a media event to launch Canadian dairy farmers' long standing commitment to sustainability through the farmer-led proAction® Initiative (dairyfarmers.ca/proaction).

Held at Ottawa's Canadian Museum of Agriculture and Food, the event showcased the six proAction modules: Animal Care, Milk Quality, Food Safety, Traceability, Biosecurity and Environment. DFC President Wally Smith kicked off the press conference portion of the event, and was joined by DFC Vice-Presidents Pierre Lampron and David Wiens, who also spoke and answered questions from the audience. Stakeholders and media were also given the chance to talk to dairy farmers and experts as they toured various kiosks and even met a milk truck driver who explained the meticulous data collection and quality testing all milk undergoes during collection.

DFC took this opportunity to release its new proAction video, which demonstrates the organization's commitment to sustainability to the general public. The video was widely viewed on social media garnering about 4,000 views on Facebook alone, within the first 3 days! Take a look for yourself and share the video with family and friends!

On the same day as the media event, the Minister of Agriculture Lawrence MacAulay congratulated DFC for its Canadian Quality Milk program, now known as proAction's Food Safety module, for successfully completing the Canadian Food Inspection Agency's (CFIA) Food Safety Recognition Program (FSRP). Qualification for the FSRP is assessed through an extremely thorough review process. The recognition signifies that DFC has a solid infrastructure in place to manage the information related to on-farm audits conducted by validators, that the program is in line with Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point principles and that we offer comprehensive training capacity for those performing the audits. DFC is the second organization, after Chicken Farmers of Canada, to achieve this recognition for its food safety program.

In the Community…

Tompkins School Milk Spirit Week

Ecole Centennial School Milk Spirit Week

University of Alberta Calf Conference

June 8, 2016 10:00am – 3:00pm

A conference dedicated to feeding, growth, health, and management of pre-weaned calves.

Tours of the University of Alberta Dairy Research and Technology Centre and Calf Facility from 10:00am – 11:45am, with a workshop for automated calf feeders beginning at 10:30am. As space is limited registration is required to attend the workshop.

What will you learn at this conference?

- Early life nutrition for growth, health and future production
- Practical aspects of automated calf feeding and health related issues with automated feeding
- Dietary factors influencing calf gut development

Speakers include:

- Jan Ziemerink, Foerster-Technik
- Dr. James Drackley, University of Illinois
- Dr. Bob James, Virginia Tech
- Dr. Michael Steele, University of Alberta

The conference is free to attend, however, to help us plan lunch and seating, pre-registration is required

For registration please visit **www.drtc.ualberta.ca**

Or contact Jennifer Haisan at drtc@ualberta.ca or 780-686-2793

Growing Forward 2 — A federal-provincial-territorial initiative | University of Alberta | Alberta Milk | Alberta Government | Canada

Reminder!

The deadline date for Quota Transfer and the Quota Exchange is the 6th of each month

Your Quota Transfer Application 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

If you have any questions please contact Bev Solie at #306-721-9488

Who should I call?

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

For…	***Call…***	***At…***
➢ Sponsorship Requests ➢ Donation Requests ➢ Dairyanna's Costume and Events	Anita Medl	306-721-9483
➢ School Milk Program ➢ Nutrition Resource Ordering	Bev Eckert	306-721-9490
➢ Quota Exchange and Private Quota Transfers ➢ Transfer Credits ➢ Security Applications ➢ Estimates for production ➢ Name Changes ➢ Designation of Signing Authority ➢ Monthly production numbers for producers ➢ Producer information for lending institutions ➢ Passwords for quota management sheet access	Bev Solie	306-721-9488
➢ Dairy Conference	Darlene Weighill	306-721-9491
➢ On Farm- licensing, facilities, equipment, driveways, yards, animal care ➢ Lab testing results ➢ Bulk truck drivers- licensing, complaints/issues ➢ Bulk tank calibrations ➢ Pro Action- Food Safety (CQM), Animal Care, Traceability, Biosecurity, Environment	Deb Haupstein	306-721-9486
➢ Producer statements ➢ Banking info for direct deposit of milk pay ➢ Milk pick-up issues –variances in volumes, planning to quit shipping, etc.	Dianne Cardinal	306-721-9489
➢ Monthly milk prices paid to producers ➢ Provincial & National production updates	Doug Miller	306-721-9485
➢ Adding, editing information on Producer Transfer Credit List ➢ Newsletter advertising ➢ Updating email/fax information for producer notices/send outs	Jenn Buehler	306-721-9492
➢ Media or news stories or if you have been contacted by any media agency or reporter ➢ Social media enquiries (twitter etc.) ➢ Trade agreements, international trade updates ➢ DEAP policy/program enquiries ➢ Website enquiries	Joy Smith	306-721-9482

QUOTA EXCHANGE

The market-clearing price established for the May 2016 Quota Exchange was **$31,500.00**

The next Quota Exchange will be held on **June 15, 2016**. All offers to sell and bids to purchase quota through the Quota Exchange must be received at the SaskMilk office by midnight, **June 6, 2016**. 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.

MAY 2016 QUOTA EXCHANGE RESULTS SUMMARY

Market Clearing Price per kilogram of butterfat	**$ 31,500.00**
Daily Kilograms offered to Purchase	**35.00**
Kilograms offered to Sell	**48.49**
Kilograms sold	**18.49**
Number of Producers	
- offered to purchase	**3**
- purchased quota	**3**
- offered to sell	**5**
- sold quota	**4**

MAY 2016 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
$30,000.00	2	2	4.18	4.18	-30.82	35.00	0.00	3	0
$31,000.00	1	3	11.31	15.49	-19.51	35.00	0.00	3	0
$31,500.00	**1**	**4**	**3.00**	**18.49**	**-16.51**	**35.00**	**10.00**	**3**	**1**
$32,000.00	1	5	30.00	48.49	23.49	25.00	0.00	2	0
$32,100.00	0	5	0.00	48.49	23.49	25.00	20.00	2	1
$33,000.00	0	5	0.00	48.49	43.49	5.00	5.00	1	1

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

TRANSFER CREDIT SUMMARY REPORT

MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS TRANSFER IN	# OF PRODUCERS TRANSFER OUT	TOTAL KGS BUTTERFAT
April	25	14	26,975
May	25	17	19,225
June	14	8	11,115
July	14	15	21,727
August	16	15	24,450
September	15	12	20,694
October	17	13	19,725
November	25	19	29,314
December	19	21	26,281
January, 2016	15	12	24,251
February	21	22	16,504
March	13	11	9,444
April	21	19	21,711

PRIVATE TRANSFERS PROCESSED

MONTH	DAILY KILOGRAMS
May	8.00
June	50.00
July	984.94
Aug	234.82
Sept	0.00
Oct	148.25
Nov	10.00
Dec	45.00
Jan-2016	0.00
Feb	1.4
Mar	71.91
Apr	83.55

OVER QUOTA (OVER 5 DAYS) REPORT BY MONTH

MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS	KGS BUTTERFAT
April	8	578
May	6	1,172
June	8	658
July	8	700
August	0	0
September	1	58
October	8	897
November	11	2,898
December	15	2,926
January, 2016	13	5,187
February	15	4,786
March	26	5,829
April	21	3,877

SUMMARY REPORT OF CREDITS April, 2016 – 159 PRODUCERS

DAYS	# OF PRODUCERS	POSITIVE CREDITS ACCUMULATED (KGS OF BUTTERFAT)
+ 5	21	12,793
0 to + 5	51	21,219
TOTAL	72	34,012
DAYS	**# OF PRODUCERS**	**NEGATIVE CREDITS ACCUMULATED (KGS OF BUTTERFAT)**
-15	2	-3,152
-10 to -15	13	-36,114
-5 to -10	28	-37,418
0 to -5	44	-17,125
TOTAL	87	-93,809

LOST OPPORTUNITY REPORT

MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS	LOST OPPORTUNITY (KGS OF BUTTERFAT)
April 2015	8	3,561
May 2015	8	4,908
June 2015	12	5,221
July 2015	11	8,975
August 2015	16	9,691
September 2015	18	9,178
October 2015	18	7,584
November 2015	11	4,616
December 2015	11	3,732
January 2016	10	5,285
February 2016	5	2,995
March 2016	6	3,240
April 2016	2	625

WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMPONENT TESTS & PRICES April, 2016

Components	Average Test	Price per kilogram Class 1 to 5
Butterfat	4.0192	11.152076
Protein	3.3328	8.152079
Other Solids	5.7509	1.181091

Based on the average component tests for the province, the average price received was **$78.7843** per hectolitre. **The average butterfat price received per kilogram was $19.51**

SASKATCHEWAN MILK POOL RESULTS April 2016

Milk Sale Revenue	$ 14,784,050.26
Western Milk Pool	$ 1,689,623.06
Plant of Last Resort Service	$ (56,818.88)
Total Pool Value	**$ 16,416,854.44**

In April, Saskatchewan had a monthly CDC allocation of **834,719 kilograms** of butterfat. In the month of April, Saskatchewan production was **6,603** of butterfat **over** and cumulatively **under** by **-108,909 kilograms** of butterfat. On a percentage basis, Saskatchewan is **-1.09%** within our CDC allocation flexibility limits based on the Continuous Quota model. The -1.50% lower flexibility limit is in effect.

	(1) Monthly Total Production Kgs 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 **(1.5%)** Kgs bf col. 9 * -1.5%	(5) Upper Flexibility Limit **1.0%** Kgs bf col. 9 *1.0%	(6) Cumulative Over or (Under) Production with limits Kgs bf	(7) Cumulative Over or (Under) Production with limits in - % col. 6 / 9	(8) Over Quota or (Lost Production Opportunity) Kgs bf	(9) Rolling 12 Month Total Quota Kgs bf
Apr-15	804,566	801,582	2,984	(143,119)	47,706	**(88,060)**	**-0.92%**	0	9,541,277
May-15	827,966	812,326	15,640	(143,545)	47,848	**(72,924)**	**-0.76%**	0	9,569,698
Jun-15	797,815	792,050	5,765	(144,034)	48,011	**(67,014)**	**-0.70%**	0	9,602,300
Jul-15	810,653	800,163	10,490	(144,358)	48,119	**(55,723)**	**-0.58%**	0	9,623,869
Aug-15	811,771	814,385	(2,614)	(145,053)	48,351	**(66,457)**	**-0.69%**	0	9,670,195
Sept-15	803,418	815,971	(12,553)	(145,388)	48,463	**(72,620)**	**-0.75%**	0	9,692,516
Oct-15	840,719	857,248	(16,529)	(145,757)	48,586	**(89,950)**	**-0.93%**	0	9,717,157
Nov-15	822,399	817,226	5,173	(145,324)	48,441	**(44,269)**	**-0.46%**	0	9,688,278
Dec-15[1]	864,380	962,297	(97,917)	(147,083)	49,028	**(142,067)**	**-1.45%**	0	9,805,509
Jan-16	872,836	873,832	(996)	(148,058)	49,353	**(143,063)**	**-1.45%**	0	9,870,562
Feb-16	811,774	805,091	6,683	(148,960)	49,653	**(136,490)**	**-1.37%**	0	9,930,653
Mar-16	872,863	851,885	20,978	(149,485)	49,828	**(115,512)**	**-1.16%**	0	9,965,640
Apr-16	841,322	834,719	6,603	(149,974)	49,991	**(108,909)**	**-1.09%**	0	9,998,271

(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

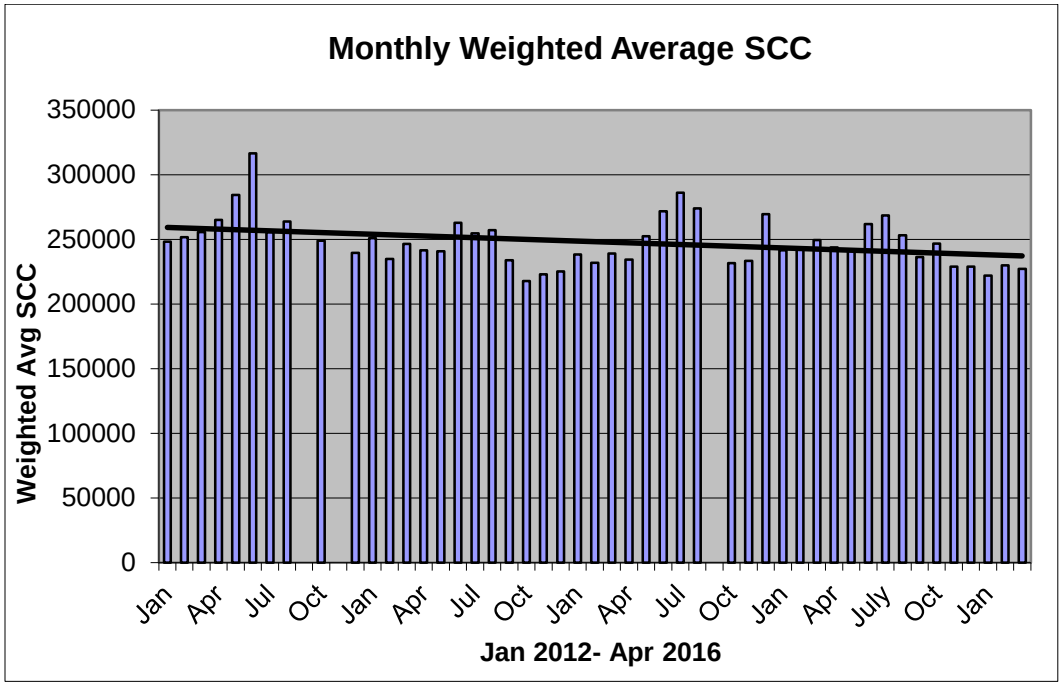
[1] At the CMSMC meeting a temporary 3% Growth Allowance has been added as of Dec 2015.

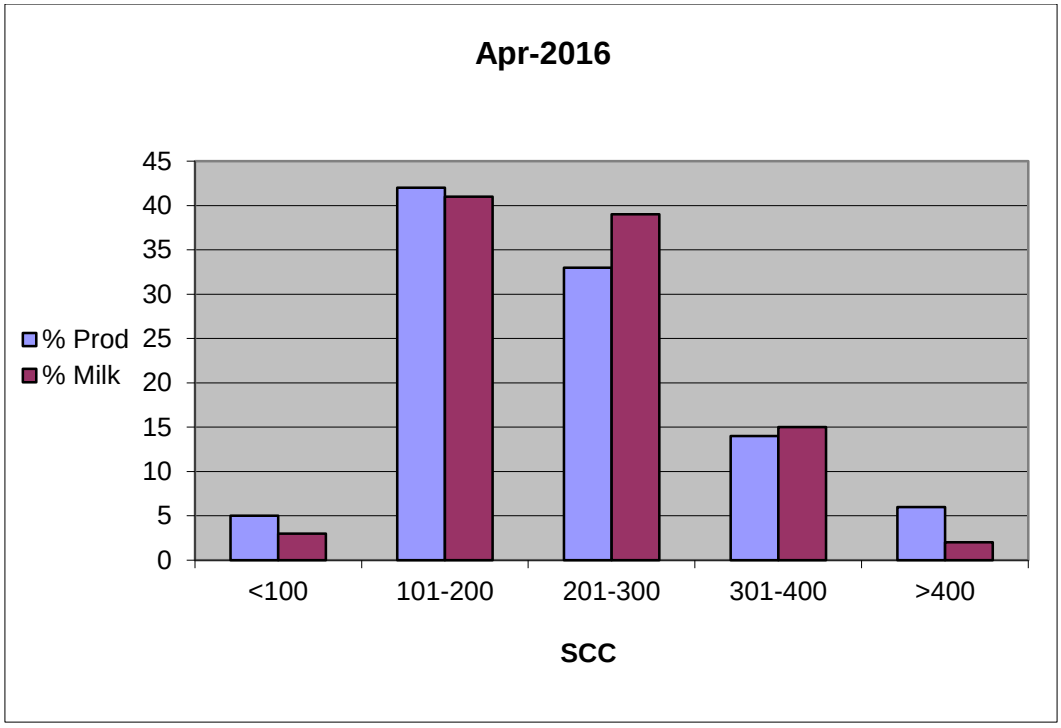
SCC LIMIT NOW 400,000

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

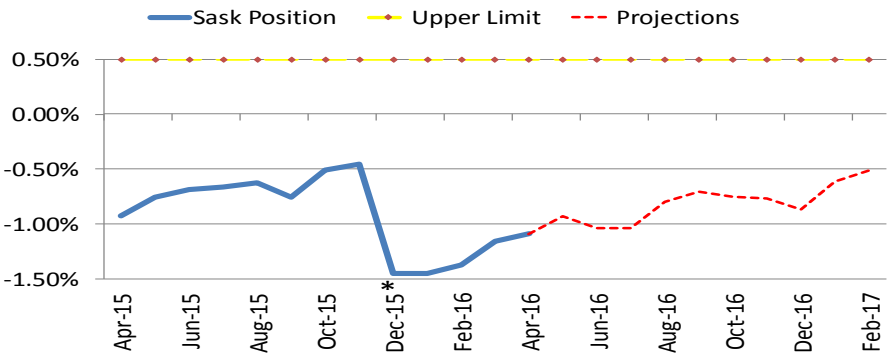
The following graphs provide producers with an overview of the Provincial Somatic Cell Count weighted average on a monthly basis as well as a breakdown of the % of producers in each SCC level for the month of April 2016.

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





SK Milk Production



*At the CMSMC meeting a temporary 3% Growth Allowance has been added as of Dec 2015. New projections will be provided next month.

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, sulfamethoxypyridazine, sulfamerazine, sulfamethazine, sulfamethoxazole, 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 306-773-1097 or Rodger Ruf 306-741-3261
2. Harris, SK - Cairnside Farm – Wes Cairns 306-656-4807
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 tetracyclines as well as beta lactams.

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

Code of Practice

3.12 Genetics

Improved genetics and environmental factors have allowed for a steady increase in milk production per cow. However, increased milk production, has put additional demands on the cow, leading to an increased incidence of disease and higher rates of involuntary culling (56). There is a complex interaction between genetics, husbandry, and environment that affects an animal's health and welfare status. However, it is important to recognize the impact that selection for high productivity can have on an animal's overall well-being.

Genetics companies develop genetic evaluations for several traits in dairy breeds, including many functional traits (e.g., herd life, calving ability, somatic cell score, conformation traits) (64). The choice of bulls may affect the health and welfare of the herd.

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES

a. select bulls for traits that contribute to animal welfare (e.g., calving ability, mastitis resistance, foot and leg conformation).

3.13 Emergencies and Safety

Emergency management protocols provide for the welfare of dairy cattle in the event of an emergency.

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES

a. implement emergency management protocols
b. ensure all staff are familiar with emergency procedures
c. ensure newly designed or renovated housing facilities are constructed to facilitate emergency evacuation
d. consider emergency management protocols when designing or renovating facilities
e. develop a plan for evacuating cattle in the event of an emergency. The plan should include consideration of emergency housing, transportation and personnel
f. install an effective alarm system for fire and power failure. Fire extinguishers should be available in all buildings
g. ensure back-up generators are available and functional
h. employ corrective measures in the event of stray voltage problems
i. ensure electrical panels are not accessible to cattle.

QUOTA LISTING or CLASSIFIED AD SERVICE

SaskMilk offers a free quota listing service as part of its Newsletter. Anyone wishing to sell or purchase quota 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.**

Classifieds

For Sale: Fresh and dry cows, bred Heifers, milking cows – various stages of lactation. **Contact Andy Szejvolt 306-382-6917**

Custom Creek Farms, Corman Park full service swathing & harvesting, self propelled w/ 35' cut. Tubgrinding, land clearing, draglining & dry manure spreading **call Jesse (306) 321-2332**

200 – Artec – Y2K floor mount dairy stalls. Price negotiable
Call George 306-228-1749

Cows and bred heifers for sale. **Contact 306-862-7140**

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