Newsletter
September 2016

Ergot an Issue in 2016

In this Issue:

Reports are showing that Ergot is likely to be a big issue this year. While the testing season is just beginning, the lab is reporting that fusarium is widespread, and even in wheat straw bedding. This is a reprint of an article by Dr. David Christensen, with updated testing information and costs.

Ergot contamination of cereal grains is not a new problem, however, the effects on dairy herds seems to have become much more severe in the past two years.

Ergot problems with animals and people have been known for centuries, and the life cycle of the fungus was described almost 200 years ago. The ergot bodies (sclerotia) are formed in the flowering part of the plant. They can be a few millimeters to several centimeters in length. Some will fall to the ground and overwinter. If they are buried in the soil 3 cm or more deep they will not germinate the next spring. If on or near the soil surface they will germinate producing many very small mushroom like bodies. Spores are formed in these bodies and they are shot into the air. These spores infect the open flowers on cereals and other grasses. The spores germinate and infect a seed embryo producing a sticky fluid. This fluid contains a large number of spores. These spores can be carried to other plants by insects or plant to plant contact. These spores grow into the dark colored sclerotia that contaminate grain or they drop to the ground to repeat the cycle. Where zero-till is practiced the sclerotia (ergot bodies) may not be buried resulting in a high infection level the next year. Cool wet weather when the crop is flowering stimulates spore production in the newly infected head.

The main type of ergot is the fungus, *Claviceps purpurea.* It can infect rye, triticale, wheat, barley, oat, crested wheat grass, brome grass, quack grass and other grasses. Other fungi may infect grasses, but do not produce the same family of toxic alkaloids. The ergot alkaloids are complex compounds similar in structure to natural hormones that regulate the nervous system. They mimic these normal body compounds and interfere with their function. Ergot bodies contain at least 50 such compounds.

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Ergot Continued…

There are seven that are of main concern for their effect on dairy cattle and other livestock. There is a lack of information on the levels that affect production and health of livestock. Individual ergot bodies may contain no toxic compounds or over 100,000 parts per billion (ppb).

The old guideline that up to 0.1% ergot bodies in a ration were safe is not satisfactory. The total safe level depends on the amounts of the seven most toxic alkaloids. The Veterinary Diagnostic Lab in Columbia Missouri is regarded as one of the best sources of analysis and guidelines. They suggest that problems are likely to occur if the total of the seven toxic ones exceed 100 to 200 ppb. However they have observed effects at 50 ppb in the ration.

In dairy cows the effect of even a low dose is reduced feed intake and reduced milk yield. This is mainly a result of reduced prolactin production, which is necessary to maintain milk synthesis. This effect has been documented in several herds in Saskatchewan when the TMR was estimated to contain less than 100 ppb. The sources of ergot included barley silage, grass hay, barley grain, grain screenings and distillers grains.

Another effect of ergot alkaloids is on the circulatory system. They cause constriction of blood flow resulting in damage to the ears, tail and feet. Lameness and eventual sloughing off of hooves may occur. Death of the animal may occur due to paralysis of the respiratory center.
Some ergot compounds cause uterine contractions and reduced blood flow to the uterus resulting in abortion.

When ergot bodies have been observed in a feed it is important to have the feed analyzed in order to know if dilution with other feeds is possible or if the feed must be eliminated. The Prairie Diagnostic Service located at the Western College of Veterinary Medicine in Saskatoon can analyze for ergot alkaloids and common mycotoxins.

At present, testing in Saskatchewan can be done for the following cost and timeframe:

Ergot analysis, six alkaloids:	$87.50/sample	1 to 2 day turn around
Mycotoxins (fusarium) 14 compounds:	$115.00/sample	1 to 2 day turn around
Both analyses on the same sample:	$185.00	

In general, sample sizes of 0.5 to 1.0 kg are suggested.

Information on submission forms and sampling can be obtained on their web site www.pdsinc.ca, or by phone at #306-966-7316. Assistance in interpreting results can be provided by Dr. Barry Blakely at #306-966-7350.

Feed Company representatives and Veterinarians may have access to other analytical services that can analyze ergot alkaloids and other fungal and mold toxins.

--by Dr. Dave Christensen

Research Report

I hope everyone is able to take advantage of the great harvest weather that we all have been patiently waiting for! Denise Coghill from the board has joined the research committee, her thoughts, wisdom, and help will be most welcome!

Dr. Mike Steele from the University of Alberta (who SaskMilk is co-funding) is providing an update on his project on calf management in the newsletter; Mike will be one of our speakers at the next Dairy Info Day.

If you are interested in taking part in the Dairy Workshop at the Rayner Centre in October, I believe you still have time to sign up - contact Deb Haupstein.

There is a real threat of ergot and mycotoxins this year; you would be well advised to talk this over with your nutritionist and vet! I grow and feed all of my own barley so I and anyone like me who grows their own feed should get it tested!

Have a safe harvest,
Jack Ford

Degradation kinetics and bypassed nutrients of value added pellet products based on combination of new co-products from bio-fuel/bio-oil processing, low grade of peas and lignosulfonate chemical compound at different levels for ruminants

Victor Guevara, David Christensen, John McKinnon, and Peiqiang Yu

Carinata meal is a new byproduct from bio-fuel processing but there is little information available on its nutrient profile, as well as degradation kinetics especially when it is blended with other feedstuffs in a pellet. The aim of this project was to test and develop eight high value added pellet products (BPP) based on combination of co-products from bio-fuel/bio-oil processing, low grade of peas and lignosulfonate at different levels for ruminants. This study indicated that pellet products with a high level of co-products had higher rumen undegradable dry matter. Further studies evaluating whether the rumen undegradable nutrients are available in the intestine are needed.

John McKinnon *john.mckinnon@usask.ca* *306-966-4137*

Effect of steam flaking and seed type on carbohydrate molecular structure features associated with nutrient availability of legume seed in ruminants

Xinxin Li, Yonggen Zhang, Vern Racz, Bernard Laarveld, and Peiqiang Yu

This study evaluated split pea seed and whole pea seed, and how they respond to steam flaking in terms of measured carbohydrate profiles using FTIR (a type of infrared spectroscopy) and carbohydrate digestibility of the pea sources when incubated in the rumen of cattle inside of nylon bags. The results indicate steam flaking affected the inner molecular makeup of the pea seeds, which was associated with nutrient utilization. This data will be useful when refining the nutrient availability prediction for ration formulation models.

Peiqiang Yu *peiqiang.yu@usask.ca* *306-966-4132*

Effects of duration of moderate increases in grain on bacterial diversity in the digestive tract of Holstein calves

Shucong Li, Paula Azevedo, Brittney Schurmann, Pawel Gorka, Gregory Penner, Ehsan Khafipour, and Jan Plaizier

Increasing the proportion of grain in the diet alters the composition of digesta in the rumen and large intestine. These changes may affect the composition and functionality of gut microbiota. In this study, the diet induced changes in the diversity of microbiota throughout the digestive tract were investigated in 25 Holstein steers (213 ± 23 kg; 5 to 7 months of age). Steers received either a forage-based diet containing 92% hay and 8% of a mineral and vitamin pellet on a DM basis or a moderate-grain diet (50:50 forage-to-concentrate diet). Diversity of the microbial population is considered to be desirable and the diversity was least in the small intestine and greatest in the large intestine. Feeding the moderate grain diet reduced the diversity within the first 7 d of feeding that diet. This information provides new insight into how the microbial communities differ among regions of the gut in cattle and how rapid they can respond to dietary change. This type of knowledge is needed to develop feeding strategies to manipulate the microbial community structure to promote productive outcomes and improve cattle health.

Greg Penner *greg.penner@usask.ca* *306-966-4219*

DIGITAL DERMATITIS

Dr. Chris Luby

Digital dermatitis (DD) is the most common cause of lameness on dairy operations and is an emerging and significant problem in feedlots. The scientific consensus has been that the causative agents of bovine DD are *Treponema* species from three distinct groups. However, recently published research shows that the disease is much more complex than most researchers initially assumed (Krull et al. 2014). Using a new innovative technique for examining bacterial infections (deep DNA sequencing metagenomics), the researchers sampled specimens from clinical cases of bovine DD over a three year period. Their results revealed that *Treponema* species were predominant in advanced lesions but were of low abundance in early stage lesions. More importantly, 13 groups of *Treponema* species were present in DD lesions rather than the three that had been previously reported.

The new findings cast doubt on whether *Treponema spp*. are the instigators of the disease and having more than 10 different species greatly complicates matters. One limitation of previous work is that no studies have been performed on commercial dairies that are representative of the North American situation but do not have clinical cases of DD. We anticipate that animals from a DD-free dairy would be exposed to a different microbial population than those from endemic dairies. Furthermore, if a microorganism is present in both DD-free and endemic dairies, it is unlikely that it is a causative agent of DD in cattle.

We have been making use of a unique opportunity at the University of Saskatchewan in that the Rayner Dairy Research and Teaching Facility has been free of DD for over 20 years. We have partnered with a group at Iowa State University to compare bacterial populations from animals with early-stage DD and those from a herd without DD. Seven dairies were visited as part of this study. Up to ten animals were selected from each dairy, depending on the number of animals observed with early lesions. Samples were collected by biopsy from the interdigital skin and from DD lesions. DNA has been extracted from all of the samples and is being sequenced at Iowa State University. The next step in this research is to analyze the DNA sequence data to identify bacteria present in the samples. Once the question regarding causative agents has been clarified, we can develop novel treatment and control strategies for this disease.

Update from the Steele Lab

Dr. Michael Steele

I am very excited to report that my NSERC IRC was officially announced on June 8th during the University of Alberta Calf Conference at our Dairy Research and Technology Centre. I am truly grateful to have the support from all Western Canadian milk boards as I pursue my research in the field of calf management. I want to take this opportunity to highlight some recent awards and developments in my research program – many of which involve collaboration with researchers in Saskatchewan.

- I was awarded the Canadian Society of Animal Science Young Scientist and the Lallemand Animal Nutrition Award for Excellence in Dairy Nutrition in Salt Lake City.
- Jayden MacPherson (MSc student) placed third in the American Dairy Science Presentation competition in Salt Lake City. Her research characterized the impact of feeding more milk and increasing feeding frequency on gut function and metabolism. Jayden recently graduated and is pursuing a career in the animal nutrition industry.
- Sarah Pletts (undergraduate student) placed second in the American Dairy Science Presentation competition in Salk Lake City. Her research, in collaboration with Dr. Greg Penner at the U. of Saskatchewan, focused on characterizing the structural changes of the entire gut during weaning.
- Two colostrum projects were completed this summer in collaboration with the Saskatoon Colostrum Company. I expect to present the results at the SaskMilk Dairy day in January.
- My first PhD student for the NSERC IRC started this month. Jolet Kohler grew up on a grain farm in Saskatchewan and completed her undergraduate and MSc degree in the Department of Animal Science at the University of Saskatchewan.

I look forward to the opportunity to speak at your Dairy Day so I can provide some of the first results from my NSERC IRC program. Thank you again SaskMilk for your support of my program.

Effect of digestible fiber content of barley silage on lactation performance and chewing activity of lactating dairy cows in comparison with corn silage

Basim Refat, Jayakrishnan Nair, Tim McAllister, John McKinnon, Wenzhu Yang, David Christensen, Aaron Beattie, and Peiqiang Yu

The objective of this study was to evaluate the effects of barely silage varieties selected for varying rates of in vitro NDF digestibility on DM intake (DMI), milk production, and total chewing activity of high-yield dairy cows in comparison with corn silage. The results of this study indicate that feeding barley silage with higher digestible fibre content does not necessarily result in greater milk production. However, feeding corn silage has potential to produce more milk and improve feed efficiency compared with barley silage.

John McKinnon *john.mckinnon@usask.ca* *306-966-4137*

FFC SK - Getting to know farmers is getting to know food

Hormones, GMOs, organic, conventional…is my food safe? Consumers today are bombarded with information about their food. What does it all mean? How is the food we eat actually produced?

Farm & Food Care Saskatchewan (FFC SK) has a mission to engage consumers in a conversation about food and farming.

"Less than two per cent of the population of Canada now have a direct link to the farm," says Adele Buettner, Project Manager with FFC SK. "There aren't as many opportunities for consumers to meet and talk with farmers or to get an understanding of how food is produced, even in Saskatchewan."

FFC SK is a whole-sector coalition made up of farm families, agribusinesses, food processors, restaurants, retailers, food companies and more. FFC SK works to provide a coordinated effort and a unified voice to make the connection between farm gates and our dinner plates. SaskMilk is a core member of FFC SK and was part of the steering committee that founded the group.

Together, we help tell the stories of the farmers who work hard to grow the fresh Saskatchewan food that we enjoy so much. Our ultimate goal is to build public trust in order to maintain social licence for our farmers and ranchers.

"Programming for FFC SK focuses on three pillars reflecting the needs of both producers and consumers," Buettner says. "Our main pillar focuses on building public trust and reaching consumers, and the other two are about educating members on best practices and communication, and responding to concerns about animal care and environmental sustainability."

With support from members like SaskMilk, FFC SK has led several initiatives to help engage consumers in conversations about food and farming. These include:

Real Dirt on Farming Speaker Training Program – training workshops to give people in the agriculture sector the resources to deliver presentations to non-farmer audiences

Social Media Campaign – FFC SK shares facts, events, videos and more on Twitter @FarmFoodCareSK, Instagram @lovesaskfood, FarmandFoodCare on YouTube and Facebook (FarmFoodCare)

Food Influencers Program – National and international food writers, culinary academics, chefs and other food experts are invited onto farms to experience where and how food is produced in Saskatchewan. Another tour focuses specifically on students of nutrition and culinary arts and is in conjunction with a series of on-campus lectures at Saskatchewan Polytechnic Institute and the University of Saskatchewan.

Farm Tour for Dietitians - Registered Dietitians and dietetic interns have been invited to tour a dairy farm and a pulse farm to learn more about Saskatchewan food is produced.

Chef's Series at Taste of Saskatchewan - FFC SK hosted an outdoor stage at this large food and music festival in Saskatoon. Chefs cooked up samples of Saskatchewan-grown foods as they competed for the title of Top Chef Saskatchewan and audiences learned more about food and farming.

Faces of Farming Image Library - FFC SK has collected more than 2,000 new images of modern agriculture and farm families, which have been sorted, assigned keywords and uploaded into an online image gallery.

Agriculture Month Campaign - October is Agriculture Month in Saskatchewan. FFC SK leads several outreach activities to raise consumer awareness of modern farming and food production in our province, including a social media campaign, training seminars, advertising and 'meet the farmer' events.

Farms at the Table Annual Conference – In one of the few such conferences to bring people together across all sectors of agriculture, this event features networking sessions and top-notch speakers on engaging consumers in conversations about farming and food.

For more information, contact FFC SK at office@farmfoodcaresk.org or 306.477.3663.

ANIMAL CARE ASSESSMENT FORMS

The animal care assessment is a required component of the Animal Care module of proAction. Starting in the fall of 2017 producers who are due for a Food Safety (CQM) validation will need to have a completed Animal Care assessment on file, which means that assessments need to be completed prior to the validation visit.

Please complete the Assessment choice form that was sent out to you last week and return it no later than Sept 23, 2016.

Further information will be sent out once the assessment forms are in.

If you have any questions, please contact Deb Haupstein at 306-721-9486 or deb.haupstein@saskmilk.ca

RAYNER CENTRE DAIRY WORKSHOP OCTOBER 18, 2016

A Dairy Workshop will be held Tuesday October 18, 2016 at the Rayner Centre.

Registration: 8:45 am
Morning sessions: 9:00 am - 12:30
Lunch (provided): 12:30 – 1:00 pm
Afternoon sessions: 1:00 pm – 3:00 pm

The day will be divided into four demonstrations/presentations with groups alternating between the Rayner Centre and the University calf barn. Participants will have the opportunity to gain hands-on experience with live animals, practicing techniques and learning valuable skills to assist them in their day to day operation

Session topics:

- Pain control- dehorning and castration
- Gait scoring- identifying the early stage of lameness. This session will help in understanding the lameness scoring that is a part of the required Cattle Assessment under the Animal Care module of proAction.
- Calving assistance- proper use of a calving jack, how to avoid leg injuries
- Culling cows- factors to consider when cull cows leave your farm

There will be a $50 participant fee and space is limited to 30 people. Lunch and parking provided.

If you are interested in registering please contact:

Deb Haupstein: deb.haupstein@saskmilk.ca
306-721-9486 office
306-536-3860 cell

REGISTRATION WILL BE ON A FIRST-COME, FIRST-SERVED BASIS.

REGISTRATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED NO LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 23, 2016.

Notice of 2016 Fall Producer Meetings

Dates and Locations:

October 12th	October 13th	October 14th
Warman	Swift Current	Fort Qu'Appelle
Legends Centre	F.O.E. Eagles	Royal Canadian Legion
701 Centennial Blvd. N.	1910S Service Road West	197 Company Avenue
Warman, SK	Swift Current, SK	Fort Qu'Appelle, SK

Future Leaders Development Conference

Monday, January 16 – Wednesday, January 18, 2017
Courtyard Marriott Winnipeg Airport, 780 Powerhouse Road, Winnipeg, Manitoba

The Future Leaders Development Conference has been developed to provide dairy producers with the opportunity to learn more about the roles and responsibilities of being a Director prior to seeking election or appointment to a dairy industry board. This conference will also be an excellent opportunity for future leaders in our industry to network with other future leaders across Canada.

SaskMilk, in conjunction with BC Dairy Association, Alberta Milk, SaskMilk, Dairy Farmers of Manitoba, CanWest DHI, and WestGen is offering this leadership program for the western provinces.

TRACEABILITY - NLID TAGS

For farms that currently use herd management tags and want to switch over to using NLID tags here is some important information:

You can order tags by:

1. Online through your HAC web account
2. Calling NLID at 1-877-771-6543
3. Print and complete the NLID Order form and mail/fax back to:
    - NLID
    - Box 2065
    - Brantford, Ontario
    - N3T 5W5
    - Fax: 519-756-3502

You do not need to be a Holstein Canada member in order to order tags but you will need to set up an account. There are a variety of tag options to choose from. Talk to the customer service representative to determine the tag that will best suit your farm.
Remember that effective Sept 2017 it will be a requirement that heifer calves are tagged using NLID tags.
If you have questions or require further information contact Deb Haupstein at:
deb.haupstein@saskmilk.ca 306-721-9486

YOU MAY HAVE RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING EMAIL NOTIFICATION:

CLTS Automated Notification

Date: September 12, 2016

The Canadian Livestock Tracking System (CLTS) has been checking the status of the premises identification number (PID) you recently associated to your CLTS Account.. At the time the association was made, the PID was not included in the list of active PIDs know to the CLTS database, but it was in an appropriate format for your province/territory. As such, the PID was given a **conditional** status.

Unfortunately, this conditional PID was rechecked this week and still does not appear on the list of active PIDs provided by provinces/territories. As such, the status of the PID you associated to your CLTS Account has been changed from **Conditional** to ***Invalid***. Please contact your provincial/territorial premises identification program administrator to inquire about the status of your PID (see note below for contact).

The account information:

Account ID: #########
Account Name: Producer Name

Premises ID	Short Name	Validation Status
SK########	Producer Name	Invalid

If you have any questions, please contact CCIA's Call Centre toll-free at 1-877-909-2333 or by email at info@canadaid.ca.

Please click here for provincial/territorial premises identification program administrator contact information, or visit the **CLTS Resource Centre > Frequently Asked Questions > Premises > How can I get my premises number**.

The following response was provided by the Saskatchewan Premises Identification Program Administrator:

You likely received an email titled "CLTS Automated Notification" – but don't worry. SaskMilk led a process to enroll all dairies in Saskatchewan onto the new Ministry of Agriculture Premises Identification system and you have all received your new numbers.

The Canadian Cattle Identification Agency (CCIA) administers the database called The Canadian Livestock Tracking System or CLTS. This database purged the old Premises Identification numbers issued by CCIA. The Ministry of Agriculture has no way of updating the CLTS with your new PID number and as such the system still shows the old number.

In my opinion, you should not have received this email. I would have hoped that only those producers who have not yet enrolled in Saskatchewan's new PID system should have received the message and the message simply stated they need to enroll with the Ministry of Agriculture.

Joe Novak, P.Ag.
Government of Saskatchewan
Senior Program and Legislative Analyst
Livestock Branch, Ministry of Agriculture
Room 202, 3085 Albert Street
Regina, SK S4P 0B1
Bus: (306) 787-7702

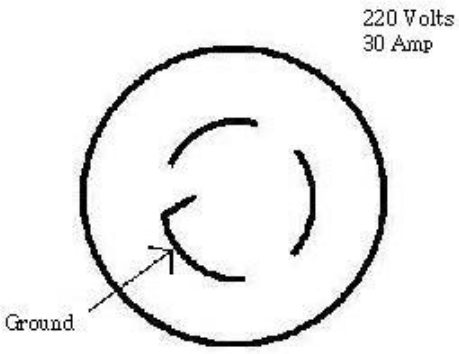
CCIA and the Ministry recommend producers go onto their CLTS account and update their account with their Ministry issued PID number

ELECTRICAL OUTLET REQUIREMENTS FOR BULK TRUCK PUMPS

All milk houses must be equipped with an approved electrical outlet for the bulk truck milk pump. The electrical outlet should be located near the hose port and controlled by an approved switch located on the inside wall of the milk house.

Since 2013, Agrifoods has been moving away from hydraulic pumps and changing over to electric milk pumps. There have been some problems with the plug and breakers on farm. In order to accommodate the motors on the bulk trucks, producers are asked to make sure that their plug meets the milk pump requirements. Electrical outlets should be a grounded 30 amp outlet. This outlet must be installed to meet the requirements of the provincial code.

Type of plug required:



If you have any questions or concerns regarding this you can contact:

David Leineweber
Agrifoods
306-664-0264

Reminder!

The deadline date for Quota Transfer, Quota Exchange, Lease Applications, and 10% Transfer Limit Exemptions is the 6th of each month

Your Quota Transfer, Lease, 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

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

EVERY PICKUP TESTING

WHAT'S NEW??

Starting November 2016 every pickup will be tested for:

- Components- fat, protein and other solids
- Somatic cells (SCC)
- Freezing point (FPD)
- Milk urea nitrogen (MUN)

Individual Bacteria Count (IBC) testing will be done on all samples that are ≤ 2 days old. This means that producers will receive at least two IBC tests during a week.

WHAT WILL CHANGE??

Producers with internet will no longer receive their results via email but can access results via the lab website. If you have been set up on the lab website, your password and user name will be emailed to you. If you have not been setup on the lab website that will be communicated to you and you will receive instructions on how to set up your user name and password.

Producers who do not have access to the internet will continue to have their results faxed out.

If you have any questions or comments please contact:
Deb Haupstein deb.haupstein@saskmilk.ca 306-721-9486

*SaskMilk Upcoming Promotional Events**

*(*we are participating in or have sponsored)*

September	Saskatchewan Pharmacy and Nutrition Student's Society
September 1 – 6	Snack Time Snap Chat - Carlton Comprehensive High School – Prince Albert
September 11	QCM – Chocolate Milk Recovery Camp - Regina
September 11	Ovarian Cancer Walk of Hope – Regina
September 11	Walk for Schizophrenia - Regina
September 16 – 18	Ice Age on Ice – Regina
September 17	Ituna Fall Fair
September 18	The Word On The Street – Saskatoon
September 24	Mudd Sweat & Tears – Lumsden
September 25	Prairie Summit "Run It" Race – Buffalo Pond
September 26 - December 2	School Milk – "Milk Slam" Contest - Provincial
September 27 – 30	Regina Senior Citizens Week - Regina
September 29 – October 1	Société historique de la Saskatchewan – Motherwell Homestead
September 29 – 30	SHETA/ASHE Conference - Saskatoon
September 30 – October 1	Premier Wine Show – Saskatoon

October 1 – December 2	School Milk – "Milk Slam" Contest - Provincial
October 1	Société historique de la Saskatchewan – Motherwell Homestead
October 1	Premier Wine Show – Saskatoon
October 5	Safe Communities Humboldt and Area Progressive Agriculture Safety Day - Humboldt
October 7	Farm & Food Care – Dietician & Dietic Interns - Saskatoon and area
October 8	Regina Pats vs Brandon SaskMilk Game Night
October 15 – 16	Saskatchewan Early Childhood Education Council Conference-Saskatoon
October 18	Farm & Food Education – Tisdale
October 19	Regina Catholic School 'Positive Lifestyles Conference'
October 28 – 29	Ice Age on Ice – Saskatoon
October 29	Lakeland Early Learning Cooperative Lobsterfest - Christopher Lake

November 1- December 2	School Milk – "Milk Slam" Contest - Provincial
November 1- December 31	Milk Drive for Saskatoon Food Bank – Lawson Heights Mall - Saskatoon
November 4 – 5	Wine and Spirit Gala - Regina
November 4 – 6	SaskFit 2016 Conference – Saskatoon
November 5	Down Syndrome 'Superhero For A Day' - Regina
November 7 – 13	National Women's Under-18 Championship
November 10	No Sugar Tonight – Canadian Diabetes - Saskatoon
November 14	Saskatoon Teachers Convention
November 20	National Child Day – Regina
November 21 – 26	Agribition – Regina

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 September 2016 Quota Exchange was **$32,500.00**

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

SEPTEMBER 2016 QUOTA EXCHANGE RESULTS SUMMARY

Market Clearing Price per kilogram of butterfat	**$ 33,000.00**
Daily Kilograms offered to Purchase	**46.10**
Kilograms offered to Sell	**30.31**
Kilograms sold	**20.00**
Number of Producers	
- offered to purchase	**4**
- purchased quota	**2**
- offered to sell	**5**
- sold quota	**5**

SEPTEMBER 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
$31,600.00	1	1	1.71	1.71	-44.39	46.10	0.00	4	0
$32,000.00	1	2	5.00	6.71	-39.39	46.10	18.10	4	1
$32,500.00	1	3	1.60	8.31	-19.69	28.00	8.00	3	1
$33,000.00	**2**	**5**	**22.00**	**30.31**	**10.31**	**20.00**	**0.00**	**2**	**0**
$33,200.00	0	5	0.00	30.31	10.31	20.00	10.00	2	1
$34,000.00	0	5	0.00	30.31	20.31	10.00	10.00	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
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
May	16	12	12,695
June	13	11	16,170
July	23	18	19,214
August	19	17	17,923

PRIVATE TRANSFERS PROCESSED

MONTH	DAILY KILOGRAMS
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
May	183.00
Jun	123.34
Jul	63.56
Aug	10.00

OVER QUOTA (OVER 5 DAYS) REPORT BY MONTH

MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS	KGS BUTTERFAT
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
May	16	3,183
June	13	1,559
July	11	604
August	5	556

SUMMARY REPORT OF CREDITS August, 2016 – 159 PRODUCERS

DAYS	# OF PRODUCERS	POSITIVE CREDITS ACCUMULATED (KGS OF BUTTERFAT)
+ 5	5	3,087
0 to + 5	47	18,652
TOTAL	52	21,739
DAYS	**# OF PRODUCERS**	**NEGATIVE CREDITS ACCUMULATED (KGS OF BUTTERFAT)**
-15	2	-5,235
-10 to -15	25	-72,344
-5 to -10	31	-37,346
0 to -5	49	-19,961
TOTAL	107	-134,886

LOST OPPORTUNITY REPORT

MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS	LOST OPPORTUNITY (KGS OF BUTTERFAT)
August 2016	2	856
July 2016	6	1,676
June 2016	6	2,072
May 2016	6	2,349
April 2016	2	625
March 2016	6	3,240
February 2016	5	2,995
January 2016	10	5,285
December 2015	11	3,732
November 2015	11	4,616
October 2015	18	7,584
September 2015	18	9,178
August 2015	16	9,691

WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMPONENT TESTS & PRICES August, 2016

Components	Average Test	Price per kilogram Class 1 to 5
Butterfat	3.8538	11.393673
Protein	3.2639	8.393665
Other Solids	5.7247	1.196404

Based on the average component tests for the province, the average price received was **$78.1537** per hectolitre. **The average butterfat price received per kilogram was $20.27**

SASKATCHEWAN MILK POOL RESULTS August 2016

Milk Sale Revenue	$ 14,667,431.11
Western Milk Pool	$ 2,198,723.77
Plant of Last Resort Service	$ (56,635.22)
Total Pool Value	**$ 16,809,519.66**

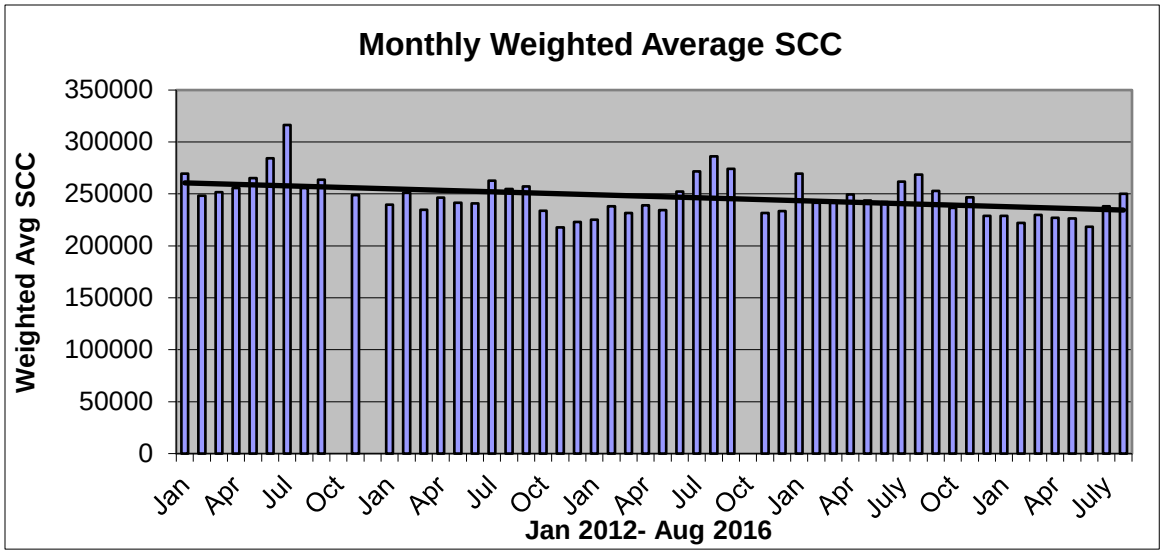
In August, Saskatchewan had a monthly CDC allocation of **817,750 kilograms** of butterfat. In the month of August, Saskatchewan production was **10,885** of butterfat **over** and cumulatively **under** by **-115,705 kilograms** of butterfat. On a percentage basis, Saskatchewan is **-1.14%** within our CDC allocation flexibility limits based on the Continuous Quota model. The -1.50% lower flexibility limit is in effect.

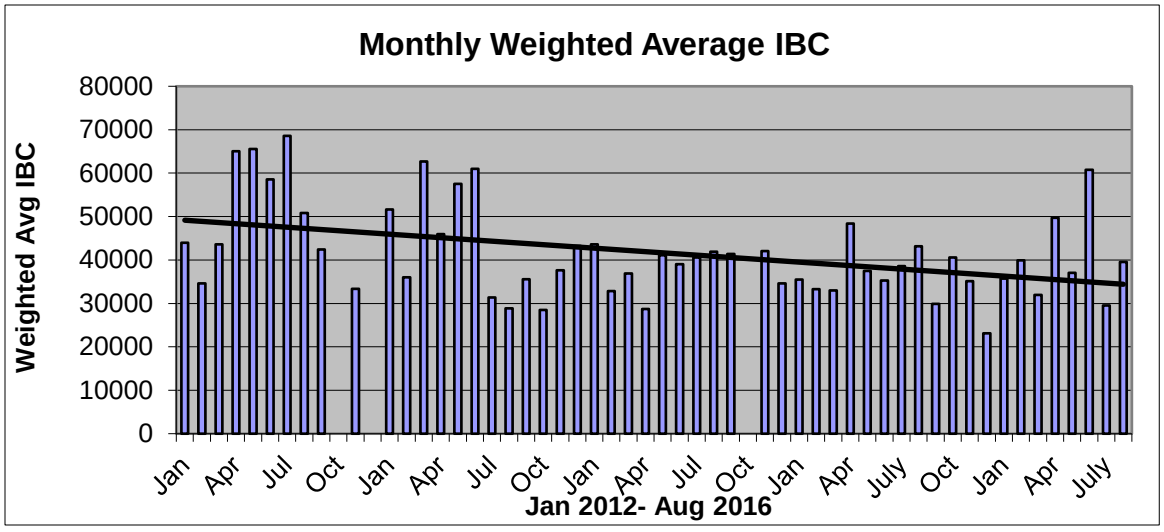
	(1) Monthly Total Production Kgs bf	(2) Total Monthly CDC Quota Allocation Kgs bf	(3) Monthly Over or (Under) Production Kgs bf col. 1 – 2 = 3	(4) Lower Flexibility Limit **(1.5%)** Kgs bf col. 9 * -1.5%	(5) Upper Flexibility Limit **1.0%** Kgs bf col. 9 *1.0%	(6) Cumulative Over or (Under) Production 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
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	841,272	817,247	24,025	(149,712)	49,904	**(91,487)**	**-0.92%**	0	9,980,799
May-16	860,608	850,625	9,983	(150,289)	50,096	**(81,504)**	**-0.81%**	0	10,019,240
Jun-16	826,609	849,222	(22,613)	(151,158)	50,386	**(104,116)**	**-1.03%**	0	10,077,201
Jul-16	845,806	868,218	(22,412)	(152,058)	50,686	**(126,591)**	**-1.25%**	0	10,137,192
Aug-16	828,635	817,750	10,885	(152,204)	50,735	**(115,705)**	**-1.14%**	0	10,146,955

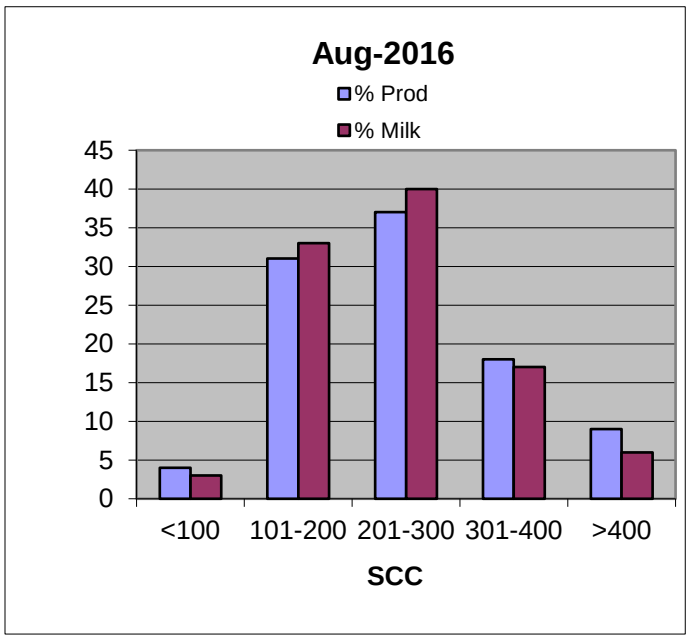
(1) Monthly Production in Saskatchewan
(2) Total Monthly Quota = Class 1 sales + Monthly MSQ + Carry Forward
(3) Difference between the monthly production (1) and the total monthly quota (2)
(4) The Lower Flexibility Limit is -1.5% of Rolling 12 Month Total Quota (9)
(5) The Upper Flexibility Limit is 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

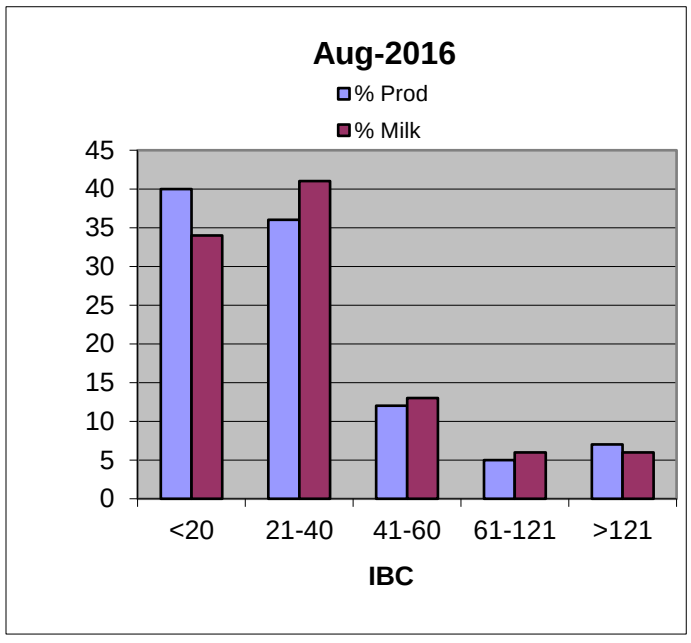
[1] At the CMSMC meeting a temporary 3% Growth Allowance has been added as of Dec 2015.

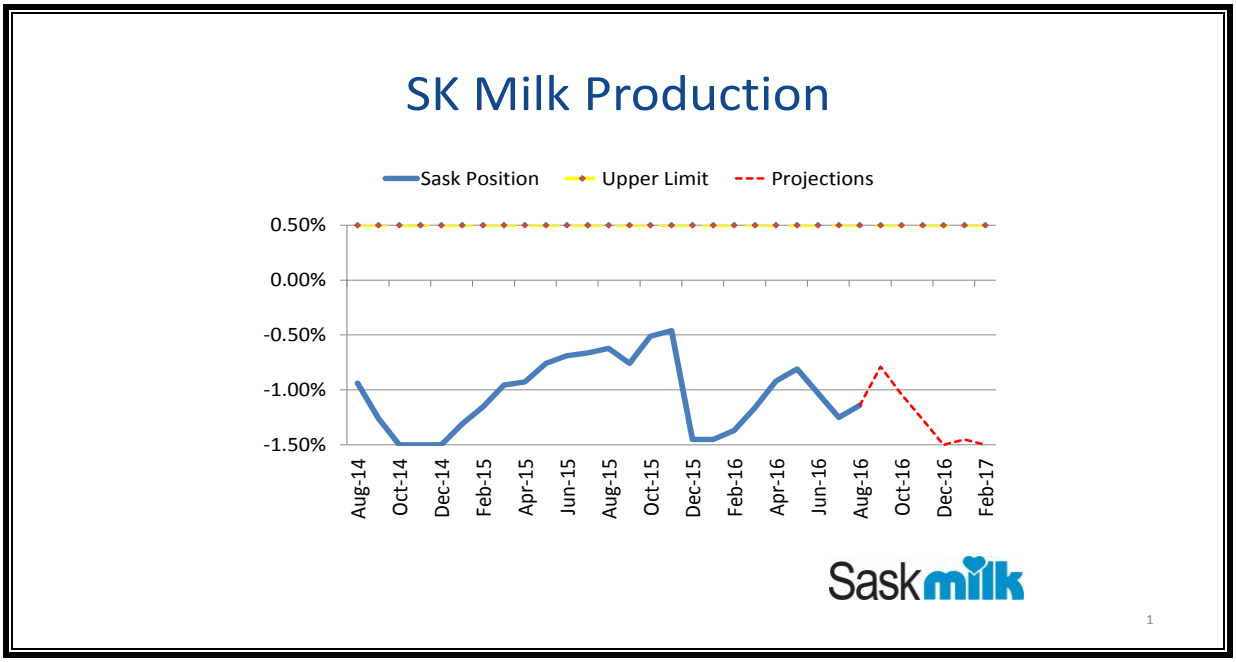
PROVINCIAL WEIGHTED AVERAGES











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

4.3 Disbudding and Dehorning

Disbudding and dehorning are done for the safety of cattle and their caregivers. Disbudding refers to removal of the horn bud prior to three weeks of age. Removal of the horn after this age is referred to as dehorning. Disbudding is recommended over dehorning because it is less invasive. All calves should be disbudded to avoid injuries and behavioral problems associated with horns in later life. It is also important that the job of disbudding be done correctly to avoid the re-growth of horn in the future.

Pain control reduces animal discomfort during disbudding and dehorning. Local anesthetics can reduce the pain caused by the procedure, but do not provide adequate post-operative pain relief. The most popular local anesthetic, lidocaine, is effective for two to three hours after administration. The use of analgesics in addition to a local anesthetic can minimize pain and stress in the hours that follow dehorning.

The use of a sedative can essentially eliminate calf response to the administration of the local anesthetic and the need for physical restraint during the administration of the local anesthetic and during disbudding/dehorning. Thus a combination of sedative, local anesthetic and an anti-inflammatory reduces the response to pain during and after disbudding/dehorning. The above drugs are only available with a valid VCPR.

REQUIREMENTS

Pain control must be used when dehorning or disbudding.
Bleeding control must be used when dehorning.

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES

a. disbud calves before three weeks of age
b. adequately restrain the calf
c. use a method that is appropriate for the size of horn and/or age of animal
d. ensure only trained persons carry out disbudding/dehorning procedures
e. use a combination of sedatives, local anesthetics and analgesics
f. isolate calves following the use of caustic paste (to avoid accidental caustic burns to other animals)

Federal Budget changes to Capital Property Rules May Affect Quota Transactions and Taxes

Draft legislation was introduced in the 2016 federal budget that could affect quota (on quota sale transactions after December 31, 2016). If your farm has quota with large accrued gains and you may sell soon, there could be a big impact on taxes. Producers should consult with their accountants or tax advice providers to enquire as to how this might affect their farms; the below is a general summary that is not intended to be a substitute for expert advice.

Corporations and Sole Proprietorships:
The cost of quota purchased/acquired after December 31, 2016 will be added to Class 14.1 (a new class of depreciable property). The depreciation rate for this class will be 5% on a declining balance basis). There are transition rules to provide for the transfer of the existing CEC balances to Class 14.1.

Non-Incorporated Farms:
For sole proprietors and individual partnerships there will be no changes to the taxation when the quota is sold. Amounts previously claimed as depreciation that exceed the undepreciated capital cost may have to be reported as income (with conditions), and 50% of the gain would be reported as capital gain and taxed at the individual's tax rate.

Corporations:
When quota is sold, amounts previously claimed as depreciation that exceed the undepreciated capital cost – up to the original cost of the quota - would be reported as income, and 50% reported as capital gain/investment income.

More information can be found here:

http://www.budget.gc.ca/2016/docs/tm-mf/si-rs-en.html#_Toc445892239

under the heading "Eligible Capital Property"

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: 2500 gallon De laval bulk tank **Contact Sheldon Peifer 306-862-7140**

Looking to buy quota – 35 kgs daily **Darcy Loewen 306-493-8201**

Want to purchase Quota. **Mel Foth 306-232-3462**

Alfalfa Balage for Sale. Taking Offers. Made with McHale silage baler. Fine cut Dairy Quality. Located at Imperial SK. For feed analysis, **email at bhdetwiller@sasktel.net or call Bill at 306 963 7656**

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**

Cows for sale. 1st and 2nd lactation. **Call: Ribstone Colony-Jonathan 780-806-3564**

Wanted: Heifers, Springing Heifers, Fresh Heifers. **Darcy Loewen 306-493-8201**

3 Westvalia ID Boards for sale – used for computer feeding or parlour ID. **Contact Len 306-460-4999**

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