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Saskatchewan

Released on July 10, 2024

New Animal Production Regulations For Saskatchewan

The Saskatchewan livestock sector is now supported through The Animal Production Act. The new Act governs animal production in Saskatchewan including domestic game farming, fur farming, wild boar farming (new addition), domestic meat inspection, milk compositional standards, livestock inspection and transportation, animal identifiers, premises identification, stray animals (livestock specific), animal keeper's liens, and livestock dealer licensing.

"These changes are a positive step toward modernizing and streamlining regulatory processes for our producers," Agriculture Minister David Marit said. "Removing barriers helps this sector continue to grow and thrive."

Areas of interest for the livestock sector include requirements for stray livestock, newly added wild boar farm requirements and new transportation and inspection standards. Specifically, a requirement for all wild boar farms to be licensed and inspected along with a moratorium on new wild boar farms.

"The updated regulations, focused on clarity and congruency, will allow LSS to communicate more clearly with its stakeholders as well as guide our support and enforcement services to the industry in a more straightforward manner," Livestock Services of Saskatchewan CEO Jason Pollock said.

"Sask Pork is pleased to see the province's commitment to regulate wild boar farms," Sask Pork Chair Toby Tschetter said. "The new oversight of these operations will position the province and the pork industry to better respond to wild boar escapes and potential animal disease outbreaks."

The ministry has updated stray animal requirements to provide rural municipalities with more flexibility to address stray animals in their area. Other changes include clearer requirements for livestock inspection and transportation standards. Additionally, when transporting animals, they must be accompanied with documentation that specifies the premises identification numbers for the animal's point of origin and destination.

This modernized legislation consolidates four existing Acts related to animal production into one Act and reduces 10 sets of regulations into a single set. This change reduces red tape and simplifies the legislation.

For a full list of amalgamated, updated and repealed legislation, click here: [link](#)



RAYNER DAIRY REPORT

Lessons learned with feeding management for cows in robotic milking systems

Greg Penner

At the Rayner Dairy Research and Teaching Facility, we have had the opportunity to gain experience with and to conduct research evaluating feeding management for cows in an automated milking system. This article will describe key concepts we have learned through this research along with collaborative research conducted with researchers at the University of Guelph.

1. The computer programmed pellet amounts are not equal to the amount of pellet delivered and not equal to pellet intake

In all robotic milking systems producers or their nutritionists program how much pellet they are targeting for cows. The amounts provided can be tailored to reflect different requirements by parity, days in milk, and milk production. Firstly, it is important to remember that the robotic milking system does not weigh the amount delivered. The amount delivered is based on a relationship between the number of auger flighting turns and pellet density. The value used for this relationship is determined when the robot feeder is calibrated. Infrequent or inaccurate calibration values prevent knowing how much pellet is actually delivered.

In our research studies, and that of others, it has been consistently shown that the computer programmed amount of pellet exceeds the amount that is delivered to the cows. Importantly, the difference between the computer-programmed amount and the amount delivered goes up as the amount programmed increases. This means that cows that require more and are programmed to receive more, are more likely to not receive that amount. It is critical to evaluate the quantity of pellet being delivered at each level of the feed table and to evaluate how consistently cows are receiving that quantity.

At the Rayner Dairy Research and Teaching Facility, we have modified our robotic feed bin allowing measurement of the pellet that is not consumed by cows. We are one of the only facilities in the world with this capability. We have shown that cows do not always consume their pellet allocation during a milking! Another group in Denmark with the same pellet feeder design has also reported similar findings. The lack of residual pellet in the robot feeder does not mean that individual cows are eating their full allocation. A clean feeder may simply mean that other cows are eating more than they should. In fact, cows

that are delivered more pellets leave more pellet behind when they leave the robot. This may be because they cannot eat as fast as the pellet is delivered or simply that they aren't motivated to eat the pellet. Interestingly, pellet starch concentration does not seem to change the amount of pellet that cows consume.

2. The robot pellet allocation influences partial mixed ration (PMR) intake! Often, increasing the robot pellet allocation is assumed to increase nutrient intake. However, research from the Rayner Dairy Research and Teaching Facility has highlighted that when the robot pellet allocation increases, PMR intake decreases, and nutrient intake is often not improved. Other researchers have also observed this response. In some cases, the decrease in PMR intake can be greater (DM basis) than the increase in pellet intake. More often, the decrease in PMR intake in response to increasing pellet intake is approximately equal in magnitude resulting in no change in total dry matter intake or at best, small increases for dry matter intake. Considering cost differences between the robot pellets and PMR on a DM basis, a critical evaluation of pellet feeding strategies and success of these outcomes should be completed. Such an evaluation is not trivial given potential impacts arising from feed tables and that PMR intake by each cow cannot be determined in commercial settings.

3. The robot pellet allocation does not always improve visits, milk, or milk component yields.

It is common belief that increasing the robot pellet allocation will increase voluntary attendance to the robot and milk and milk component yield. This point has been emphasized in survey-based studies and when evaluating farm-level data as they often conclude that cattle with greater robot pellet allocations produce more milk. However, is the greater milk yield because the pellet drives greater nutrient consumption and subsequently milk production (as challenged above), or could it be because cows with greater milk production are programmed to receive more robot pellet based on the feeding table imposed? Information on voluntary visits is also complicated by stage of lactation and the interaction between stage of lactation and feeding table strategies. In short, there is no way to evaluate this relationship without creating multiple feeding table strategies within a farm. In controlled studies at the Rayner Dairy Research and Teaching Facility, rarely do cows produce more milk or have more voluntary visits with greater robot pellet allocation. In fact, in some cases we have observed that lower robot pellet allocations increase milk component yield. We have also observed that high robot pellet feeding rates reduce milk fat percentage. Interestingly, similar results have been observed in other studies with both guided and free-flow barns. It seems that positive responses to increased pellet allocation are observed when the PMR and potentially the total diet (PMR + robot pellet) are limiting productivity. When feeding high nutrient dense PMR (when the PMR is close to a TMR), there are very limited positive effects from increasing the pellet allocation.

4. There is far more to success for cows in AMS system than simply altering the pellet feeding strategy

Pellet feeding strategies are often the focus of discussion when results are less than desired. However, in a Canadian national survey we highlighted that there are many other factors that influence voluntary visits and milk yield. For example, barns with better ventilation, barns with greater PMR feed bunk space, and farms with more frequent PMR push-ups had greater energy corrected and fat corrected milk yields. Bedding type and management, prevalence of lame cows, along with robot permission settings are examples of other factors that have substantial impact. The point here is that there has been a disproportionate focus on robotic pellet feeding strategies.

How do you apply this information? Producers and their nutritionists should ensure that robot pellet feeding strategies are achieving the desired outcomes. In many cases, this requires developing secondary reports from data as, to my knowledge, such reports are not available from robot software.

- 1) Be knowledgeable on algorithms used by differing AMS manufacturers to determine when cows have or don't have milking permission and factors affecting robot pellet accumulation and dispensing.
- 2) Evaluate the average cow-level or feed-table level daily concentrate provision and the variability around that average. Be sure that diets are balanced based on the actual pellet delivered rather than that programmed. Be aware that pellet consumption is likely different than pellet delivered.
- 3) Evaluate performance responses at each change in feeding strategy. Often there are shifts in the strategy, perhaps from lead feeding to feeding to milk production. In some cases, cows may receive less robot pellet at the time of these changes. Is the timing and change in strategy achieving the desired outcome? Other tools such as rumination or activity monitors may help evaluate these changes.
- 4) When formulating diets, nutritionists should consider substitution effects (changes in PMR intake with altered pellet intake) to ensure diets are balanced.

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

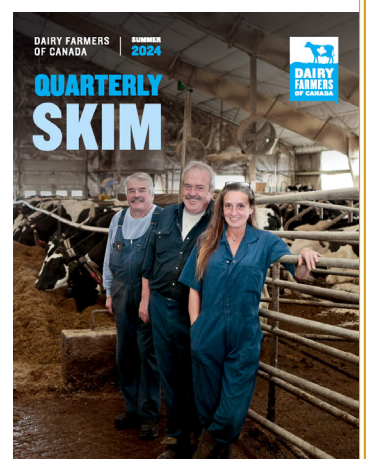
This research was supported by SaskMilk, Alberta Milk, Dairy Farmers of Manitoba, Dairy Farmers of Canada, Results Driven Agriculture Research (RDAR, Alberta), and the Saskatchewan Agriculture Development Fund.

Download the latest edition of DFC's Quarterly Skim now!

Download the latest edition of Dairy Farmers of Canada's Quarterly Skim, where we take a glimpse into what is happening in the marketplace and provide insight into what to expect in the upcoming months. Our goal? To help you keep tabs on how the marketplace for dairy products is evolving.

In this edition for the second quarter of 2024, we look at global dairy commodity prices, data on key dairy exports in 2023, and increasing imports during the last dairy year under Canada's international trade agreements. We also analyze dairy sales in the Canadian market (retail, food service, and further processing).

dairyfarmersofcanada.ca/en/quarterly-skim



UPWARD TREND FOR GLOBAL DAIRY COMMODITY PRICES

Global milk prices are expected to continue growing in the second quarter of 2024 within the context of limited growth in global milk supply in the main producing and exporting regions, low skim milk powder (SMP) production, low stock level of SMP in the European Union (EU) and United States (US), as well as increasing demand for powders in the Middle East. This supply shortage is attributed to factors such as weather constraints, environmental regulations, high interest rates, and weak demand for powders from China. This situation has led to higher prices and International Farm Comparison Network (IFCN) research experts expect this trend to continue until the end of year.

While the US is struggling to increase milk production as they have issues with declining herd size, weather dynamics in the EU combined with environmental restrictions negatively affect the production in countries such as Germany, the Netherlands and Ireland, which saw a decrease of their herd size as well. In the case of New Zealand, pasture growth is worse than in the past year.

In May 2024, the IFCN world milk price indicator ended at the equivalent of \$57.01 CAD/hl of Solid Corrected Milk (SCM). An increase of 19% since its lowest level in September 2023, which was \$47.79 CAD/hl of SCM. This rise is mainly driven by butter and SMP increased import demand in the Middle East countries.

The average world prices for butter and SMP are depicted in Figure 1a and 1b. After the drop in prices observed at the beginning of 2022, prices have started to increase again since October 2023.

On a regional basis, SMP prices in all three regions followed a very similar upward trend in the second quarter of 2024. Butter prices in the US and EU were in an upward trend, while Oceania prices were down. However, IFCN forecasts a rebound for butter prices in the latter region during the second half of the year.

Fluctuations in global supply and demand, production costs, and domestic market conditions all contribute to the shaping of Class 4A solids non-fat (SNF) prices. When international prices rise, Class 4A SNF prices follow, leading to higher revenue for farmers. However, when international prices decline, Class 4A SNF prices follow a similar pattern, impacting farmer's revenues. Prices for domestic Class 4A SNF depicted in Figure 2 show an increase of 5% since their lowest level of \$2.41/kg CAD in September 2023 and have reached \$2.52/kg CAD in May 2024. For future prices, data shows that this upward trend is expected to continue into the second half of the year.



2023 Code of Practice Refresh

2.3.1 Calving Areas

Cows are especially active in the hours before calving, so factors affecting the comfort of the calving area are especially important. A separate calving area, whether for group or individual calving, allows for easier observation and management of individual cows and calves.

Newborn calves are susceptible to disease, making it critically important to maintain clean, dry, and well bedded calving areas.

Ideally, calving areas would be used solely for calving; however, there are times where a pen may need to be used for other special needs cattle. In these circumstances, it is important to maintain pen cleanliness to ensure that disease is not spread between animals.

REQUIREMENTS

Calving areas, whether for group or individual calving, must provide the cow and calf an area that is clean, safe, and separated from the lactating herd, and that provides enough space for the cow to be assisted.

Effective April 1, 2029, cattle on all farms must calve in loose housed maternity pens, yards, or pastures that permit them to turn around.

Newly built barns must allow cows to calve in loose housed maternity pens, yards, or pastures that permit them to turn around.

RECOMMENDED PRACTICES

- a. provide soft, high traction flooring (e.g., soft rubber mats, straw pack)
- b. provide 15 m² (160 ft²) of resting area in individual cow maternity pens
- c. provide 14 m² (150 ft²) per cow of resting area in group calving pens
- d. ensure cows, and especially heifers, are familiar with their calving facilities prior to calving to avoid additional stress around the time of calving
- e. avoid moving or regrouping cows after they have been moved to calving areas
- f. monitor and manage cows in group calving pens for aggressive behaviour
- g. add clean, dry bedding frequently to maternity pens
- h. clean and disinfect maternity pens as often as conditions warrant and with consideration to cow safety and facility design
- i. where feasible, manage group calving pens in an all-in/all-out manner to minimize disease transmission and permit effective cleaning and disinfection (20).

List of Requirements Comparison between 2023 and 2009



2023 Code Requirements

Comparison to 2009 Code

2. Facilities and Housing	
2.3.1 Calving Areas	
Calving areas, whether for group or individual calving, must provide the cow and calf an area that is clean, safe, and separated from the lactating herd, and that provides enough space for the cow to be assisted.	New
Effective April 1, 2029, cattle on all farms must calve in loose housed maternity pens, yards, or pastures that permit them to turn around.	New
Newly built barns must allow cows to calve in loose housed maternity pens, yards, or pastures that permits them to turn around.	New

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Wednesday October 2 – Friday October 4, 2024

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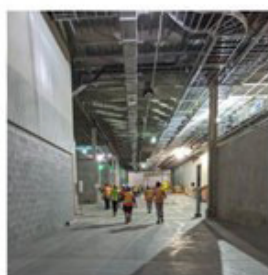
- Regulatory & Policy Directions
- Organics Recycling Infrastructure Developments
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Saskmilk Board Activities

July/August

July 18-19	CMSMC/P10 Pooling Committee Meeting
July 22-24	DFC AGM
August 13	WMP Board Meeting
August 14	WMP Board/Saputo Meeting
August 22-23	SaskMilk Board Meeting

Saskmilk in the Community

July/August

July 20	Creelman Parade – Creelman
July 24	Canadian Charolais Youth Association Conference & Show
August 1-4	Queen City EX
August 18-20	Rock 102 Show and Shine
August 20 - 22	AITC Teacher Expedition – North Battleford

Beta-lactam Drug	Detection Level† (ppb*)	US Safe Level or Tolerance / Canadian MRL (ppb*)	Sulfa Drug	Detection Level† (ppb*)	US Safe Level or Tolerance / Canadian MRL (ppb*)
Amoxicillin	3.1	10 / None	Sulfadimethoxine	4.7	10 / 10 [∞]
Ampicillin	7.7	10 / 10	Sulfamethazine	7.7	10 / 10 [∞]
Ceftiofur and Metabolites [^]			Tetracycline Drug	Detection Level† (ppb*)	US Safe Level/ Tolerance / Canadian MRL (ppb*)
Cephapirin	14	20 / 20	Chlortetracycline	54	300 / 100
Cloxacillin	7.4	10 / None	Oxytetracycline	66	300 / 100
Penicillin G	2.2	5 / 6&	Tetracycline	21	300 / 100

Test stations are located at the following locations:

Business hours ONLY: Monday-Friday 8:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m	AFTER HOURS TESTING		
Saputo Contact: 122 Wakooma Street, Saskatoon	Warman Veterinary Services Contact: 86 Great Plains Rd, SK S4L 1C9 Phone: (306) 347-9995	Star City Colony Contact: Reuben Tschetter: (306) 921-9381	Osler Dairy Contact: Tim Ens: (306) 281-7547

Charm tests strips and Charm testers are available for purchase through SaskMilk 306-949-6999.
Snap tests and supplies are available for purchase through Agrifoods 306-664-0264.

Quota Exchange

The market-clearing price established for the July 2024 Quota Exchange was \$38,025.00.

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

When making bids on the Quota Exchange, the price on offers to sell quota is the minimum price that the producer is prepared to accept for that quota. Only if the market-clearing price is equal to or greater than the producer's minimum price will that producer qualify for participation in the Exchange. Conversely, the price on offers to purchase quota is the maximum price that the producer is prepared to pay for that quota. Only if the market-clearing price is equal to or less than the producer's maximum price will that producer qualify for participation in the Exchange. The clearing price is set at the price where the smallest difference exists between the accumulated volume offered for sale and the accumulated volume bid to purchase. The results of the Quota Exchange are outlined in the following table.

JULY 2024 QUOTA EXCHANGE RESULTS

Market Clearing Price per Kilogram of Butterfat	\$38,025.00
Daily Kilograms Offered to Purchase	128.00
Kilograms Offered to Sell	52.97
Kilograms Sold	50.00
Number of Producers	
- offered to purchase	15
- purchased quota	6
- offered to sell	4
- sold quota	4

JULY 2024 QUOTA EXCHANGE CLEARING PRICE RESULTS

Price (\$/daily kg b.f.)	No. of Sellers	Cumulative Sellers	Daily Kgs b.f. offered for sale	Cumulative sales	Cumulative Sales less Cumulative purchases	Cumulative purchases	Daily Kgs b.f. of- fered to purchase	Cumulative bidders	No. of buyers
\$34,900.00	1	1	25.72	25.72	-102.28	128.00	0.00	15	0
\$35,000.00	1	2	22.84	48.56	-79.44	128.00	13.00	15	2
\$36,000.00	1	3	3.75	52.31	-62.69	115.00	10.00	13	1
\$36,100.00	0	3	0.00	52.31	-52.69	105.00	10.00	12	1
\$36,200.00	0	3	0.00	52.31	-42.69	95.00	10.00	11	1
\$36,400.00	1	4	0.66	52.97	-32.03	85.00	0.00	10	0
\$37,975.00	0	4	0.00	52.97	-32.03	85.00	10.00	10	1
\$38,000.00	0	4	0.00	52.97	-22.03	75.00	25.00	9	3
\$38,025.00	0	4	0.00	52.97	2.97	50.00	10.00	6	1
\$38,100.00	0	4	0.00	52.97	12.97	40.00	10.00	5	1
\$38,300.00	0	4	0.00	52.97	22.97	30.00	10.00	4	1
\$38,500.00	0	4	0.00	52.97	32.97	20.00	5.00	3	1
\$39,300.00	0	4	0.00	52.97	37.97	15.00	10.00	2	1
\$45,000.00	0	4	0.00	52.97	47.97	5.00	5.00	1	1

TRANSFER CREDIT SUMMARY REPORT			
MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS TRANSFER IN	# OF PRODUCERS TRANSFER OUT	TOTAL KGS OF BUTTERFAT
June 2023	14	14	9,088
July 2023	25	25	24,665
August 2023	19	19	11,896
September 2023	17	17	13,030
October 2023	19	19	11,593.00
November 2023	14	14	12,364.00
December 2023	15	15	8,349.00
January 2024	10	10	3,703.00
February 2024	11	11	7,580.00
March 2024	12	12	8,760.00
April 2024	13	13	11,572.00
May 2024	17	17	10,764.00
June 2024	15	15	10,573.00

PRIVATE TRANSFERS PROCESSED	
MONTH	DAILY KILOGRAMS
June 2023	8.00
July 2023	0.00
August 2023	0.00
September 2023	0.00
October 2023	0.00
November 2023	0.00
December 2023	0.00
January 2024	0.00
February 2024	0.00
March 2024	3.00
April 2024	0.00
May 2024	0.00
June 2024	91.97

OVER QUOTA (OVER 5 DAYS) REPORT BY MONTH		
MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS	KGS BUTTERFAT
June 2023	1	36
July 2023	1	13
August 2023	1	18
September 2023	1	211
October 2023	5	773
November 2023	3	41
December 2023	6	475
January 2024	10	1,178
February 2024	9	1,850
March 2024	18	1,367
April 2024	16	1,336
May 2024	14	1,171
June 2024	13	1,329

SUMMARY REPORT OF CREDITS JUNE 2024 - 146 PRODUCERS

DAYS	# OF PRODUCERS	POSITIVE CREDITS ACCUMULATED (KGS OF BFAT)
+ 5	13	9,028
0 to + 5	72	43,890
TOTAL	85	52,918
DAYS	# OF PRODUCERS	NEGATIVE CREDITS ACCUMULATED (KGS OF BFAT)
0 to -5	31	16,525
-5 to -10	23	53,468
-10 to -15	5	36,398
-15	2	1,444
TOTAL	61	107,835

LOST OPPORTUNITY REPORT

MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS	LOST OPPORTUNITY (KGS OF BUTTERFAT)
June, 2023	1	410
July, 2023	1	747
August, 2023	2	254
September, 2023	2	337
October, 2023	2	202
November 2023	2	279
December 2023	0	0
January 2024	0	0
February 2024	0	0
March, 2024	1	375
April 2024	1	318
May 2024	1	389
June 2024	2	548

WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMPONENT TESTS & PRICES JUNE 2024		
COMPONENTS	AVERAGE TEST	PRICE PER KILOGRAM CLASS 1 TO 5
Butterfat	4.2941	18.789166
Protein	3.3070	2.870294
Other Solids	5.9021	0.804122

The average butterfat price received per kilogram was \$22.10

Milk Sale Revenue	\$22,904,775.99	Quality Bonus: WMP Quality Bonus 0.001918 SaskMilk Quality Bonus 0.000575 Total Quality Bonus Rate for June 2024 0.002493 per litre
WMP Revenue/<Expense>	<\$375,616.11>	
Total Revenue	\$22,529,159.88	



Farm Stress Line
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Providing support when you need it the most, available 24 Hours, Days a week. CALL 1-800-667-4442

Farm Stress Line was initiated and funded by the Ministry of Agriculture in 1992. The Ministry of Agriculture contracted with MCS Inc. in 2012 to administer and provide crisis counselling to rural Saskatchewan. This change provides a 24hr 7 days a week response through a 1-800 toll free phone line with a proven expertise in crisis counselling.

Mobile Crisis Services, Inc. is a non-profit community-based organization that has been providing crisis intervention services to Regina and the province of Saskatchewan since 1974. The overall purpose of the agency is to provide integrated and comprehensive social and health crisis intervention services.

Mobile Crisis Services is governed by a volunteer Board of Directors. These volunteers contribute a significant amount of time to assist in the direction of programs and services for youth, individuals, families and seniors.

Services are provided on a 24-hour, seven day a week basis, in order to assure accessibility regardless of the time of day. The agency was formulated on the philosophy of “where services should be provided, they will be provided.” The agency represents an innovative approach to crisis intervention and is an integral part of the health and social service delivery systems. Mobile Crisis Services is committed to community health and the development of supportive communities. For more information, visit:

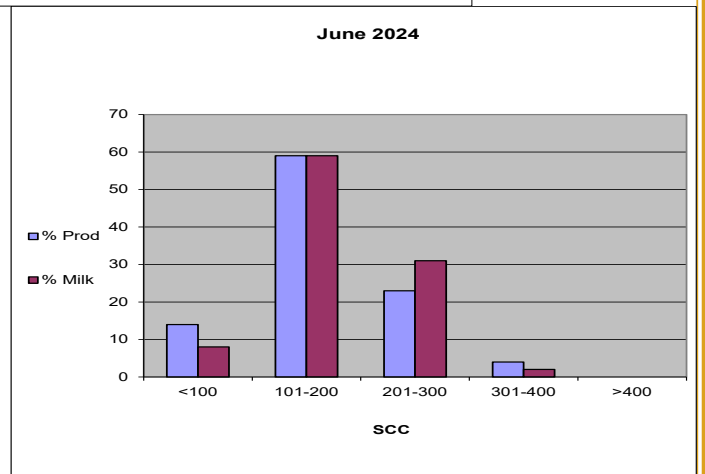
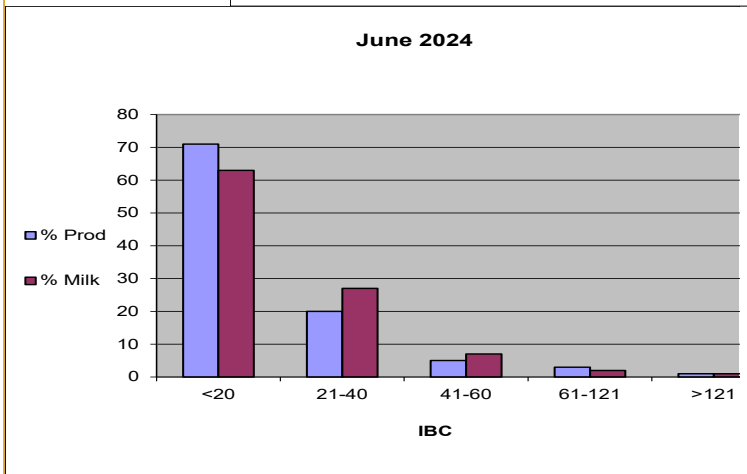
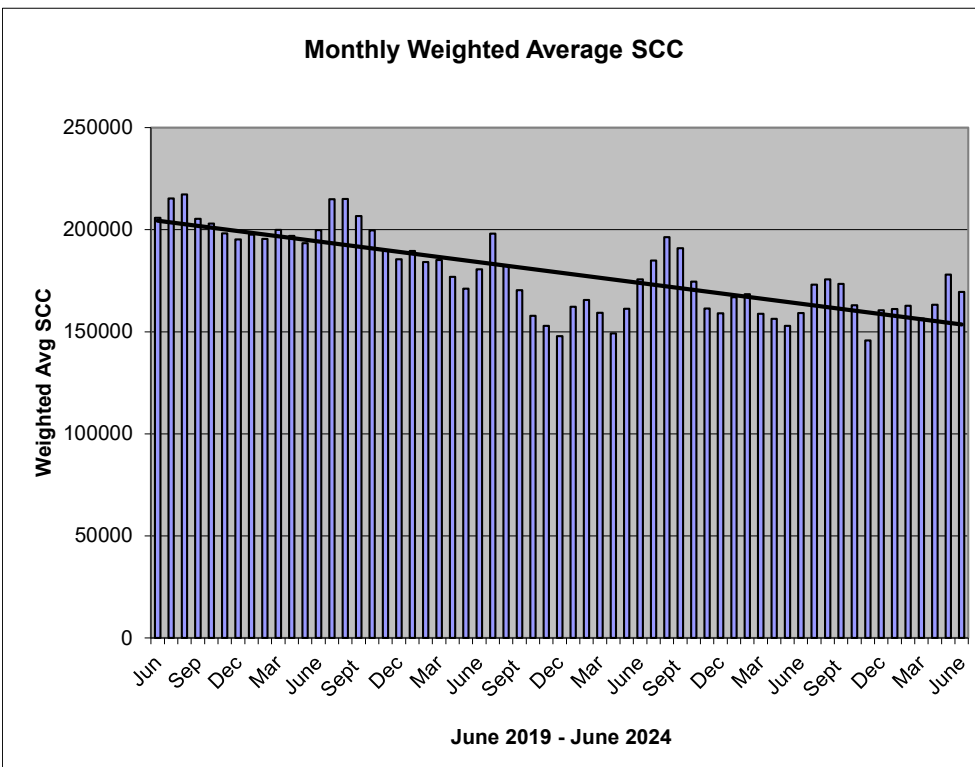
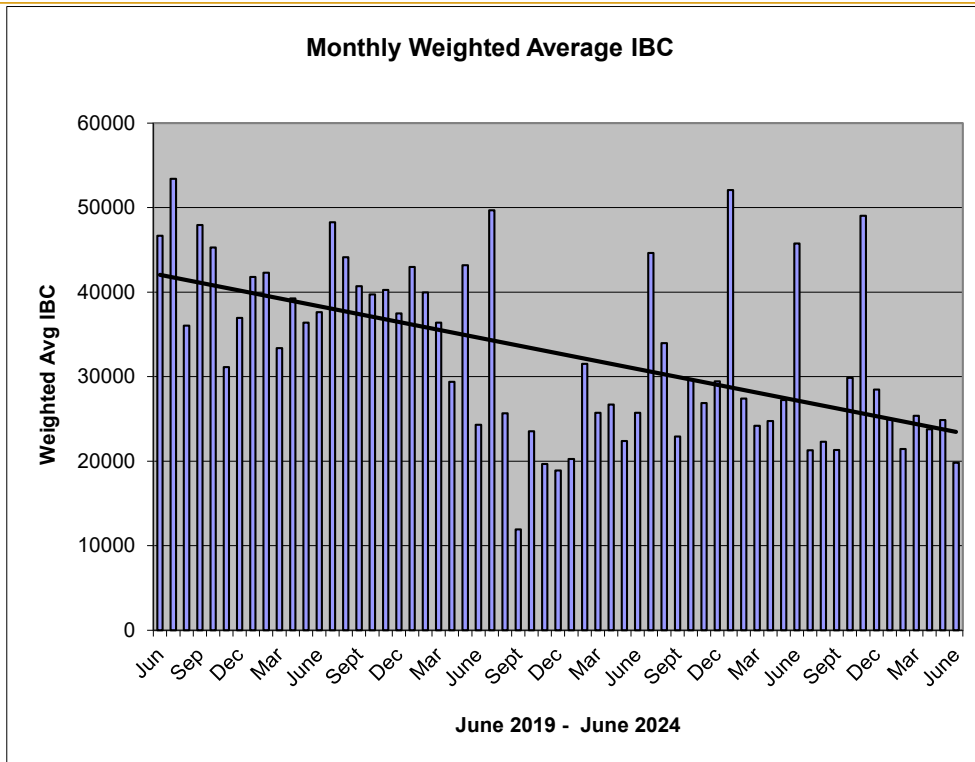
<https://farmstressline.ca/>

	(1) Monthly Total Production Kgs of bf	(2) Total Monthly CDC Quota Allocation Kgs bf	(3) Monthly Over or (Under) Production Kgs bf col. 1 - 2 = 3	(4) Lower Flexibility Limit -2.00% Kgs bf col. 8 * -1.5%
Jun-23	976,571	972,371	4,200	-245,997
Jul-23	1,016,575	992,522	24,053	-245,602
Aug-23	1,026,110	1,095,526	(69,416)	-245,823
Sep-23	1,019,102	1,206,036	(186,934)	-247,984
Oct-23	1,074,061	1,085,888	(11,827)	-247,883
Nov-23	1,051,030	1,113,766	(62,736)	-248,305
Dec-23	1,084,199	1,026,856	57,343	-248,718
Jan-24	1,081,769	984,061	97,708	-248,094
Feb-24	1,012,539	998,713	13,826	-250,487
Mar-24	1,032,842	1,119,876	(87,034)	-251,106
Apr-24	1,022,410	1,041,523	(19,113)	-252,151
May-24	1,057,676	1,062,316	(4,640)	-253,989
Jun-24	1,018,955	1,042,469	(23,514)	-255,391

In **June**, Saskatchewan had a monthly CDC allocation of **1,042,469 kgs** of butterfat. Saskatchewan production was **23,514 kgs** of butterfat under and cumulatively over by **992,259 kgs** of butterfat. On a percentage basis, Saskatchewan is **7.77%** above our CDC allocation flexibility limits based on the Continuous Quota model. The -2.00% lower flexibility limit is in effect.

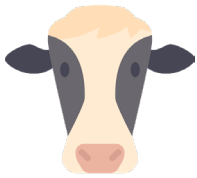
	(5) Upper Flexibility Limit 1.25% Kgs bf col. 8 *1.0%	(6) Cumulative Over or (Under) Production with limits Kgs bf	(7) Cumulative Over or (Under) Production with limits (%) col. 6 / 8	(8) Rolling 12 Month Total Quota Kgs bf
	153,748	1,346,282	10.95%	12,299,864
	153,501	1,370,335	11.16%	12,280,090
	153,640	1,300,919	10.58%	12,291,170
	154,990	1,113,985	8.98%	12,399,196
	154,927	1,102,158	8.89%	12,394,172
	155,190	1,039,422	8.51%	12,415,228
	155,449	1,113,434	8.95%	12,435,902
	155,059	1,211,142	9.76%	12,404,706
	156,555	1,224,968	9.78%	12,524,364
	156,941	1,137,934	9.06%	12,555,295
	157,594	1,118,822	8.09%	12,607,550
	158,743	1,015,772	8.00%	12,699,454
	159,619	992,259	7.77%	12,769,552

- (1) Monthly Production in Saskatchewan
- (2) Total Monthly Quota = Class 1 sales + Monthly MSQ + Carry Forward
- (3) Difference between the monthly production (1) and the total monthly quota (2)
- (4) The Lower Flexibility Limit is -2.00% of Rolling 12 Month Total Quota (9)
- (5) The Upper Flexibility Limit is 1.25% of Rolling 12 Month Total Quota (9)
- (6) Previous Month Cumulative Over or (Under) Production + Current Monthly Over or (Under) Production (capped at lower or upper limit if applicable)
- (7) Equal to Column (6) expressed as a percentage basis within the flexibility limits
- (8) Total Monthly CDC Quota Allocation for the previous 12 months

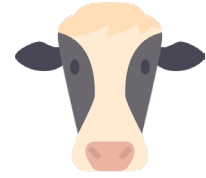


June 2024 Quality Bonus

101115806 SASKATCHEWAN LTD.*****	DIAMOND HOLSTEINS LTD.*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHERN CHURCH OF LAJORD*****	KESSEL FAMILY FARM*****	SANDY RIDGE DAIRY LTD.*****
102091087 SASKATCHEWAN LTD.*	DOWNIE LAKE CHURCH COLONY*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHERN CHURCH OF QUILL LAKE INC. INC.*****	KIELSTRA HOLSTEINS *****	SCHAEFFER, RONALD J*****
ARTLAND DAIRIES INC*****	EAGLEWOOD HOLDINGS LTD*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHERN CHURCH OF SOUTHLAND INC.*****	KNITTIG FARMS LTD.*****	SCOTT COLONY*****
AURORA DAIRY INC.*****	EARVIEW COLONY*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHERN CHURCH OF SPRING LAKE INC.*****	LAKEVIEW COLONY*****	SEPTEMBER SUN ACRES LTD.*****
BALGONIE HOLSTEINS LTD.*****	EATONIA HUTTERIAN BRETHERN INC*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHERN CHURCH OF STAR CITY INC.**	LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS LTD.*****	SIERRA HUTTERIAN BRETHERN*****
BARMOOR FARMS LTD.**	ELLERWIN DAIRY***	HUTTERIAN BRETHERN CHURCH OF TWIN CREEK INC.*****	LAZY DAY FARMS***	SIMMIE HUTTERIAN BRETHERN CHURCH*****
BENBIE HOLSTEINS LIMITED*****	EL-NELL FARMS LTD*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHERN CHURCH PONTEIX*****	LEYENHORST, ALBERT & HEATHER*****	SMILEY HUTTERIAN BRETHERN*****
BENCH HUTTERIAN BRETHERN LTD*****	ENNS FARMS LTD*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHERN CYPRESS COLONY*****	LOEWEN DARCY & ROSALIE*****	SPRINGBROOK FARMS LTD.**
BEST-O-WEST-O DAIRY*	FEHR'S RIVERFRONT FARM LTD.*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHERN GOLDEN VIEW INC***	LOVHOLM HOLSTEINS*****	SUNNYSIDE DAIRY*****
BRAMVILLE JERSEYS*****	FOTH VENTURES LTD*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHERN OF DINSMORE*****	MAIN CENTRE DAIRY FARM*****	THE HUTTERIAN BRETHERN CHURCH OF RIVERVIEW LIMITED***** TOM & WENDY MUFFORD***
BROYHILL HOLSTEINS**	FOX VALLEY FARMING CO. LTD*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHERN OF ESTUARY CORP.*****	MARFAY FARMS LIMITED*****	UNIV OF SASK, ANIMAL & POULTRY SCIENCE***** VANGUARD HUTTERIAN BRETHERN*****
BRUINSDALE FARMS LTD.*****	GLIDDEN HUTTERIAN BRETHERN*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHERN OF KYLE*****	MCAVOY FARMS LTD*****	
BUTTE COLONY*****	GRASSY HILL COLONY*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHERN OF MILDEN INC.***	MCGEE COLONY*****	
CARMICHAEL HUTTERIAN COLONY***** CARTER WOODSIDE*****	HAVERLAND DAIRY LTD.*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHERN OF WEST BENCH*****	MIL-EN-ROY FARMS (1981) LTD****	VANZESSEN DAIRY INC.*****
CHRIS-ADIE HOLSTEINS LTD.*****	HIGHDALE FARMS LTD.*****	HYLBROS DAIRY LTD.*	PLUM BLOSSOM FARM LTD.(SASK)*****	W.C.C. DAIRIES CORP.*****
CLEAR SPRING COLONY*****	HILLSVALE COLONY*****	HYLJON HOLSTEINS LTD.*****	PRAIRIE WEST DAIRIES INC.*****	WALDECK HUTTERIAN BRETHERN*****
COUNTRY HILLS HUTTERIAN BRETHERN INC.*****	HOMESTEAD DAIRY*	J & J BOOT DAIRY LTD. #2*****	Q VALLEY FARM LTD.*****	WALLYWAY FARMS LTD.*****
CRAILA DAIRY LTD*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHERN CHURCH OF BEECHY*****	JAYLEE FARMS INCORPORATED*****	R & F LIVESTOCK INC.*****	WESTERN DAIRY FARMS (2016) LTD. #1*****
		JBK FARMS LTD.***	RICHARD VAN DONGEN*****	WESTERN DAIRY FARMS (2016) LTD. #2***
DALKIM HOLSTEINS LTD.*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHERN CHURCH SPRING CREEK*****	JIMLEE FARMS LTD.*****	RIVER VALLEY HOLSTEINS LTD.*****	WESTWIKK FARMS*****
DALVOORDE DAIRIES LTD.*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHERN CHURCH SPRINGWATER***	K & K THONER DAIRY LTD.*****	ROSETOWN FARMING CO. LTD.*****	WHEATLAND HUTT BRET OF CABRI INC*****
DAUM DAIRIES*****	HUTTERIAN BRETHERN OF PENNANT INC.***	KENSTAL FARMS INC.*****	SAND LAKE HUTTERIAN BRETHERN*****	WILLOW PARK COLO- NY*****



Who Should I Call?



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

FOR

CALL

AT

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quota Exchange and Private Quota Transfers • Leases • Transfer Credits • Security Applications • Projections for production • Name Changes • Designation of Signing Authority • Monthly production numbers for producers 	Bev Solie	306-721-9488
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Website enquiries • Newsletter advertising • Sponsorship Requests • Dairy Conference 	Cailyn Jones	306-540-3639
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Producer statements • Banking info for direct deposit of milk pay • Milk pick-up issues –variances in volumes, planning to quit shipping, etc. 	Darlene Weighill	306-721-9491
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On Farm- licensing, facilities, equipment, driveways, yards, animal care • Lab testing results • Pro Action- Food Safety (CQM), Animal Care, Traceability, Biosecurity, Environment • Extension services 	Tina Leverton	306-721-9486
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly milk prices paid to producers • Provincial & National production updates 	Doug Miller	306-721-9485
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On Farm- licensing, facilities, equipment, driveways, yards, animal care • Bulk truck drivers- licensing, complaints/issues • Bulk tank calibrations • Rayner Dairy Centre & Research • Environment and Regulatory 	Chris Pinno	306-721-9494
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SaskMilk Portal Assistance • Website enquiries • Newsletter advertising • Dairy Conference • Nutrition Resource Ordering 	Jenn Buehler	306-721-9492
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Website enquiries • Newsletter advertising • Policy • Media or news stories or if you have been contacted by any media agency or reporter 	Julie Ell	306-519-3136

SaskMilk offers a free classifieds service as part of its newsletter. Anyone wishing to place an ad is welcome to contact the SaskMilk office at (306) 949-6999 or info@saskmilk.ca. All negotiations will be independent of SaskMilk. Please note that ads will be posted in two issues and will then be removed unless SaskMilk is notified otherwise.

Saskatchewan Holsteins

SHB ANNUAL

SUMMER PICNIC

• JULY 22, 5 PM •

TERIYAKI CHICKEN | PULLED PORK
BOUNCY CASTLES | FACE PAINT

Location: Lovholm Holsteins, *Balgonie*
1 mile east of Balgonie on Hwy 1. At the Indian Head sign turn right on the driveway, 2 blue silos, green roof.

SaskMilk Board & Executive Director

Teresa Florizone

Executive Director
(306) 721-9480
Cell: (306) 527-7458
teresa.florizone@saskmilk.ca

Gordon Ell

Chair
(306) 535-1922
gt.ell@sasktel.net

Anthony Nienhuis

Vice-Chair
(306) 221-1598
nienhuis@sasktel.net

Merlis Wiebe

2nd Vice-Chair
(306) 229-0696
merlisw@gmail.com

Mathew Flaman

(306) 537-9634
flamanmj@gmail.com

Melvin Foth

(306) 232-3462
mel.foth56@gmail.com

Derek Westeringh

(306) 716-1959
derekw@westbow.ca

Leonard Wipf

(306) 491-0432
leonard.countryclover@gmail.com

Reminder!

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

Your Quota Transfer, and 10% Exemption Applications must be received on or before the 6th of the month in order to be effective the 1st of the following month

Quota Exchange forms must be received in the SaskMilk office on or before the 6th of the month for that month's Exchange.