Saskmilk March 2025

In this Issue:

2025 Spring Producer Meetings

Please take the time to attend your nearest meeting. Meetings are producer only and lunch will be provided after the meeting.

April 8th - Swift Current
F.O.E. Eagles
1910 S Service Rd. W
Swift Current, SK

April 9th - Warman
Warman Home Centre Communiplex
(formerly Legends Centre)
701 Centennial Blvd.
Warman, SK

April 11th - Balgonie
Balgonie Multiplex
1045 Hwy 364
Balgonie, SK

A few agenda items will include:
Updates on Western Milk Pool (WMP), Trade/Tarriff, Dairy Innovation West (DIW) and HPAI and proAction®
Full agenda to come.

We hope to see you there!

University of Saskatchewan
RAYNER DAIRY REPORT

Is the Right Diet Being Fed? - Part 1

Casey Bradford, Cassie Delver, and Greg Penner

The people mixing and delivering feed on a farm have an impactful role and one that can help promote productivity, consistency, and efficient cows. Without effective feeding, a diet formulated using the most sophisticated nutrient analysis and nutritional models can be ineffective. I am sure most people have heard that there are 3 diets for each group of cows on a farm: the formulated diet; the diet mixed and delivered; and the diet that cows consume. The person feeding cows directly impacts the relationship between the formulated diet and the diet fed. As such, reasonable questions for a dairy producer to ask are: do your feeders understand how important their role is, and do they understand why they do what they do?

The reality is that diets and hence the nutrient supply are formulated on a dry matter basis, but diets are mixed on an as is basis. This reality drives the potential for differences in the formulated and delivered diets. Accurate dry matter values for all feeds are needed so that the right amount of each feed is loaded into the mixer. It should be recognized that feeds with a high inclusion rate in the diet and feeds with a lower dry matter content (more moisture) have a greater influence on accuracy relative to the formulated diet. Silage sources are a perfect example as they are included at relatively high inclusion rates and have relatively low dry matter concentrations. To make this a bit more complex, silage dry matter content and nutrient composition varies across the face of a silage bunker. This variation can lead to unintential differences between the formulated and mixed diet and the nutrient concentration of the diet if impropper feeding management practices are used. To minimize variation, it is recommended to use a silage defacer or rake across the whole bunker (Figure 1). This will result in loose silage across the horizontal width of the pile. Next, the loose silage should be consolidated into a single pile to mix the silage before feeding. This mixing helps to make sure every bucket of silage has a similar dry matter concentration. To monitor the dry matter concentration of silage, samples of silage can be obtained from the consolidated pile of silage, ensuring to take grab samples from multiple spots within the pile.

As the silage face is exposed to the environment, it is prone to changes in dry matter content with rain or snow. To evaluate whether adjusting for the potential dry matter change will help improve responses for cows, researchers at The Ohio State University compared a diet that was formulated for a 55:45 forage:concentrate ratio (http://dx.doi.org/10.3168/jds.2012-6330). All cows received the same diet except during two 3-d periods where cows were exposed to the control, an unbalanced, or a balanced diet. To create the unbalanced and balanced diets, water

was added to the silage to reduce the dry matter by 10 percentage units. The change in dry matter was either corrected (balanced) or not corrected (unbalanced) when calculating the amount of each feed ingredient to be added by the person feeding. This means that the forage:concentrate ratio was the same for the control and balanced diets, but given the lower silage dry matter for the unbalanced diet, that diet contained more concentrate. Cows were fed enough TMR to allow for 5% refusals. Changes in silage dry matter, whether balancing for that change or not, substantially increased the as fed intake of the TMR. This makes sense as the added moisture increases the weight of the TMR. However, when considering dry matter intake, cows exposed to balanced or unbalanced treatments had lower dry matter intake than control cows. After the 3-d period where silage dry matter was altered, dry matter intake increased for cows exposed to both the balanced and unbalanced diets. That study highlighted a couple practical considerations. Firstly, large increases in silage dry matter will likely have a short-term effect to reduce dry matter intake. This could be quite important if changing silage bunks or with exposure to rain or snow. Secondly, cows may compensate by increasing dry matter intake once the dry matter returns to normal concentrations (after the rain or snow stops). Knowing this response pattern can help people feeding call an appropriate amount of feed.

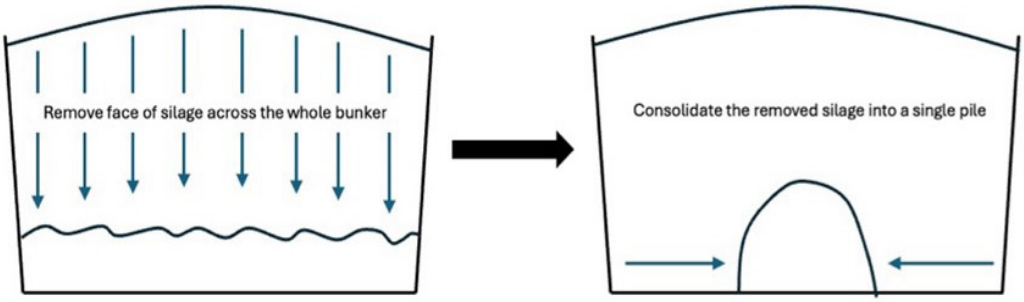


Figure 1. Recommended practices for silage removal and consolidation to minimize variation for the dry matter and nutrient composition of silage within a bunker.

Accurate characterization of feed dry matter also influences the chemical composition of the TMR delivered. For example, in the above listed study, when comparing the control and the unbalanced diet, the unbalanced diet contained less forage and consequently less NDF, more starch, and a higher energy density. This shows that use of innacurate dry matter values can lead to differences in the diet fed and likely more variation in the TMR composition within a farm over time. Cows respond to dietary variation by altering feed intake, meal patterns, sorting characteristics, and of course milk yield and composition.

How do you apply this information? The feeders on a farm are the drivers for a successful nutritional program as they have the responsibility to prepare TMR that are representative of the diet that is formulated. Strategies to minimize day-to-day variation in feed dry matter, particularly for silage, and ensuring that correct dry matter values are used can help support delivery of a TMR that is consistent, and representative of the diet formulated. In addition, understanding how rain and snow may affect feed intake patterns for cows can help feeders make decisions on how much feed to provide.

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

Success Through Mentorship and Community

Nineteen year old Tymen Vanzessen moved from his family dairy farm in Holland to Canada with dreams of owning his own dairy farm. It took time, hard work and community to get him to where he and his family are today.

With 'dairy dreams' Tymen Vanzessen knew he needed to learn how dairy farming worked in Canada. His first dairy stop was working at Artland Dairy, where he met his wife Ria, got married and had three children. The family then moved to Alley Holsteins near Dalmeny where Tymen worked for Albert Leyenhorst. It was there where he grew his community and his network of mentors and friends who supported his family's goal of owning their own dairy farm.

Albert wasn't only his employer and friend, he was an amazing mentor who helped get Tymen started in the industry, carving out space on his own farm so that the Vanzessen family could start their own herd. This included an initial purchase of Saskatchewan Milk Quota. From that point on the Vanzessen family's goals really began seeing forward movement.

A dairy farm near Rosthern became available in 2014. The family put their plans in motion to purchase the farm, making the necessary renovations to start Vanzessen Dairy.

The Vanzessens were one of the first to utilize the Dairy Entrant Assistance Program (DEAP) to acquire additional quota to grow their business.

Eleven years have gone by since buying the farm. It's been marked with herd growth, diversification on the farm, and building a network that has fostered success. When asked what success meant to him, Vanzessen said that success is about working together, as a family and as a community.

Working as a team, Tyman and Ria, along with their two sons, Kevin (with a focus on the herd) and Steven (with a focus on crops), each play their own roles to run the dairy and plan for the future. They are a family that lives and works together with the flexibility to adapt in this ever-evolving business of dairy farming.

The future is bright for the Vanzessen family.

Anne Lindemann

DFC Update

Dairy Farmers of Canada pilots on-farm project related to the new and updated Code of Practice for the Care and Handling of Dairy Cattle

Dairy Farmers of Canada (DFC) is piloting an on-farm project to gather farmers' experiences and perspectives on the new and updated Code of Practice for the Care and Handling of Dairy Cattle.

Since its release, DFC and the proAction® committees have been working diligently to incorporate the new requirements of the Code of Practice for the Care and Handling of Dairy Cattle in the proAction program.

The proAction Animal Care Technical Committee has invested many hours through both in-person and virtual meetings, and the Food Safety and Biosecurity Technical Committees have discussed changes to their respective module requirements. DFC combined the results of all the committee discussions and developed a draft farmer reference manual, validation protocol, and other supporting documents.

Due to the volume and complexity of changes, the proAction Committee determined that a full on-farm pilot was critical to ensure successful future implementation, including clear requirements and consistent validation. As a pilot takes time, DFC is targeting the implementation of the package of new requirements by April 2027.

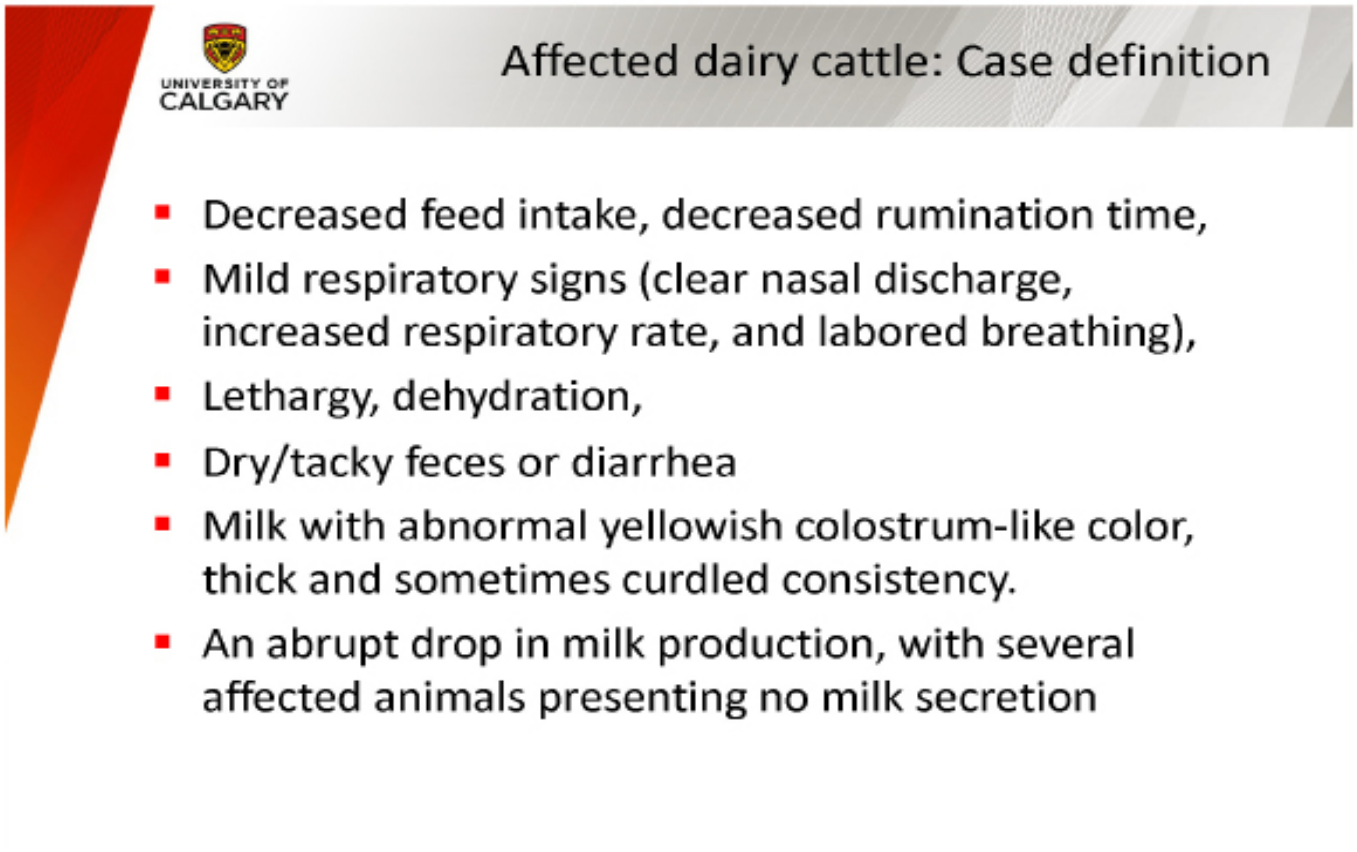
Together with provincial organizations, DFC launched the on-farm pilot in December 2024, and it will run until spring 2025. DFC will seek feedback from farmers, provincial staff, validators and veterinarians, and the proAction committees will evaluate the results and consider revisions needed.

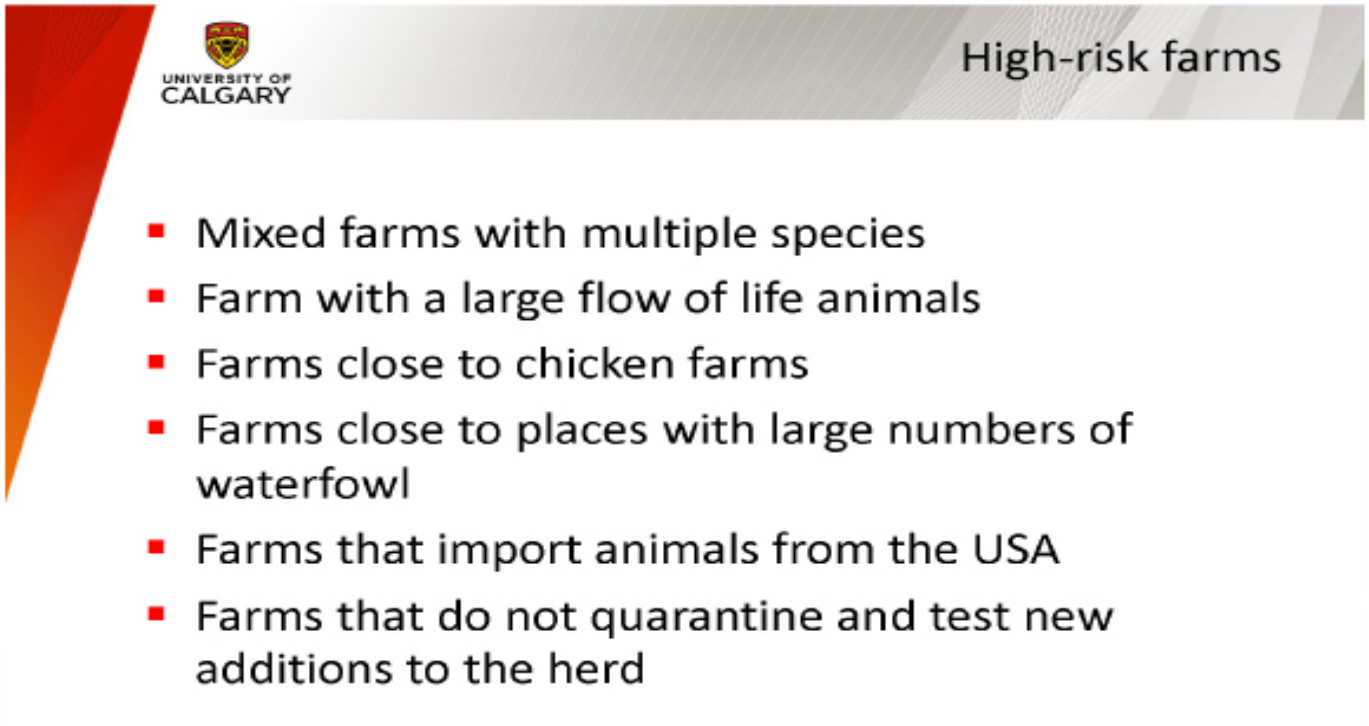
DFC is confident that the April 2027 implementation of the new Code of Practice for the Care and Handling of Dairy Cattle will lead to an effective implementation of the new requirements that will benefit not only farmers, but also the entire Canadian dairy industry and consumers.

This pilot project has been made possible through Agriculture and Agri-food Canada funding via the Sustainable Canadian Agricultural Partnership.

The Western Canadian Dairy Seminar recently took place on March 4 - 7, 2025. Among the speakers this year was veterinary virologist, Dr. Frank van der Meer, of the University of Calgary Veterinary Medicine. Below are some key take-aways from his presentation *"Avian influenza in cows, a virus in a new animal species".*

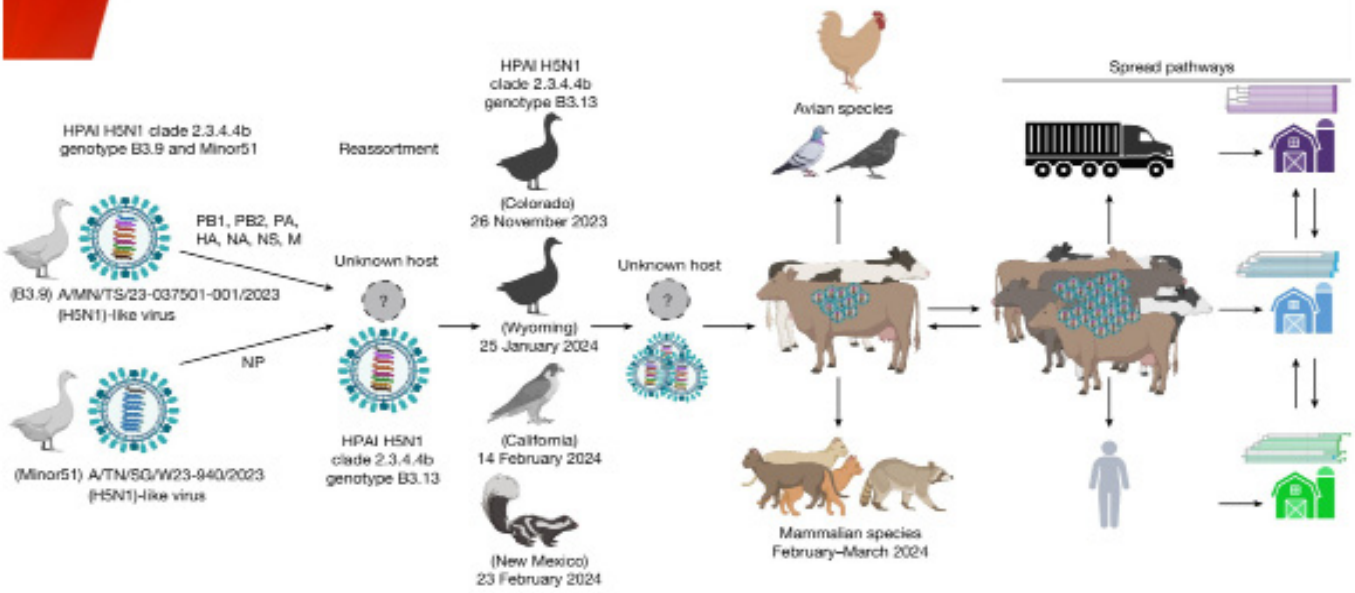
Note: research is based on findings in the US and there have been no confirmed cases of HPAI in cows in Canada as of today.





UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

How did we get here?



UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

How does H5N1 affect your farm?

Many very sick animals (20-40% of the herd) in a short time (about 2-3 weeks) do you…

- …have enough personnel?
- …have the materials to treat sick animals?
- …have the option to milk sick animals separately?
- …have a sick pen that is big enough?
- …have sufficient overflow/housing capacity
- …have options to protect other susceptible animals
- …know the way to dispose of ALL your milk till it get picked it up again?
- …know how it affects your business?
- …know how to protect yourself and your families?
- …know who to ask to get help?

A Message from Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Corporation

AgriStability is a business risk management program designed to help farm operations facing large margin declines. The Program looks at the whole farm's financial profile and provides benefits when there is a significant decline in the producer's margin. AgriStability can provide significant support for dairy producers. Risks such as disease, death loss, rising feed costs and reduced income are all covered by the AgriStability Program. It is also cost-effective for producers, costing $315 for every $100,000 reference margin.

AgriStability is personalized using each farm's historical financial information, current income, expenses and accrual adjustments directly related to the farm's production. The Program uses margins to evaluate the operation’s financial performance of the current year (called the program year margin) compared to the historical financial performance (called a reference margin). An AgriStability payment is triggered if the program year margin falls below 70 per cent of the reference margin.

To learn more about AgriStability and how it can provide effective risk protection for dairy producers, contact your local SCIC office or call 1-866-270-8450.

SCIC

SASKATCHEWAN CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Saskmilk Board Activities March/April

March 19-20	P10/CMSMC
March 24-26	DFO Spring Policy Conference
March 26	WMPAC
April 8	SaskMilk Producer Meeting Swift Current
April 9	SaskMilk Producer Meeting Warman
April 11	SaskMilk Producer Meeting Balgonie
April 16-17	PLQ Annual General Meeting
April 29-30	SaskMilk Board Meeting

Quota Exchange

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

$40,160.00.

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

MARCH 2025 QUOTA EXCHANGE RESULTS

Market Clearing Price per Kilogram of Butterfat	$40,160.00
Daily Kilograms Offered to Purchase	80.00
Kilograms Offered to Sell	112.67
Kilograms Sold	70.00
Number of Producers	
- offered to purchase	8
- purchased quota	7
- offered to sell	14
- sold quota	12

FEBRUARY 2025 QUOTA EXCHANGE CLEARING PRICE RESULTS

Price ($/daily kg b.f.)	No. of Sellers	Cumulative Sellers	Daily Kgs b.f. offered for sale	Cumulative sales	Cumulative Sales less Cumulative purchases	Cumulative purchases	Daily Kgs b.f. offered to purchase	Cumulative bidders	No. of buyers
$36,382.50	1	1	1.20	1.20	-78.80	80.00	0.00	8	0
$37,000.00	1	2	2.50	3.70	-76.30	80.00	0.00	8	0
$38,000.00	1	3	7.74	11.44	-68.56	80.00	0.00	8	0
$38,500.00	1	4	3.00	14.44	-65.56	80.00	0.00	8	0
$39,000.00	2	6	4.50	18.94	-61.06	80.00	0.00	8	0
$39,125.00	1	7	5.00	23.94	-56.06	80.00	0.00	8	0
$39,500.00	1	8	1.00	24.94	-55.06	80.00	0.00	8	0
$39,608.00	0	8	0.00	24.94	-55.06	80.00	10.00	8	1
$39,750.00	1	9	25.00	49.94	-20.06	70.00	0.00	7	0
$39,885.00	1	10	5.00	54.94	-15.06	70.00	0.00	7	0
$40,000.00	2	12	26.48	81.42	11.42	70.00	0.00	7	0
$40,160.00	**0**	**12**	**0.00**	**81.42**	**11.42**	**70.00**	**10.00**	**7**	**1**
$40,520.00	0	12	0.00	81.42	21.42	60.00	10.00	6	1
$40,850.00	0	12	0.00	81.42	31.42	50.00	10.00	5	1
$41,000.00	2	14	31.25	112.67	72.67	40.00	0.00	4	0
$41,225.00	0	14	0.00	112.67	72.67	40.00	10.00	4	1
$41,910.00	0	14	0.00	112.67	82.67	30.00	10.00	3	1
$42,010.00	0	14	0.00	112.67	92.67	20.00	10.00	2	1
$42,100.00	0	14	0.00	112.67	102.67	10.00	10.00	1	1

TRANSFER CREDIT SUMMARY REPORT			
MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS TRANSFER IN	# OF PRODUCERS TRANSFER OUT	TOTAL KGS OF BUTTERFAT
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
July 2024	19	19	12,689.00
August 2024	19	19	11,750.00
September 2024	20	20	10,329.00
October 2024	18	18	13,058.00
November 2024	27	27	32,337.00
December 2024	21	21	20,071.00
January 2025	11	11	4,380.00
February 2025	**14**	**14**	**11,074.00**

PRIVATE TRANSFERS PROCESSED	
MONTH	DAILY KILOGRAMS
February 2024	0.00
March 2024	3.00
April 2024	0.00
May 2024	0.00
June 2024	91.97
July 2024	0.00
August 2024	75.71
September 2024	0.00
October 2024	6.87
November 2024	0.00
December 2024	0.00
January 2025	0.00
February 2025	**0.00**

OVER QUOTA (OVER 5 DAYS) REPORT BY MONTH		
MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS	KGS BUTTERFAT
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
July 2024	5	379
August 2024	1	14
September 2024	0	0
October 2024	6	338
November 2024	3	155
December 2024	7	764
January 2025	3	517
February 2025	**2**	**86**

SUMMARY REPORT OF CREDITS FEBRUARY 2025 - 143 PRODUCERS		
DAYS	# OF PRODUCERS	POSITIVE CREDITS ACCUMULATED (KGS OF BFAT)
+ 5	3	2,160
0 to + 5	48	24,863
TOTAL	**51**	**27,023**
DAYS	# OF PRODUCERS	NEGATIVE CREDITS ACCUMULATED (KGS OF BFAT)
0 to -5	49	25,948
-5 to -10	31	78,040
-10 to -15	11	28,091
-15	1	580
TOTAL	**92**	**132,659**

LOST OPPORTUNITY REPORT		
MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS	LOST OPPORTUNITY (KGS OF BUTTERFAT)
February 2024	0	0
March, 2024	1	375
April 2024	1	318
May 2024	1	389
June 2024	2	548
July 2024	1	1,212
August 2024	2	1,226
September 2024	4	2,166
October 2024	3	1,030
November 2024	3	596
December 2024	1	467
January 2025	1	489
February 2025	**1**	**388**

WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMPONENT TESTS & PRICES FEBRUARY 2025		
COMPONENTS	AVERAGE TEST	PRICE PER KILOGRAM CLASS 1 TO 5
Butterfat	4.5014	$18.741346
Protein	3.4007	$2.918479
Other Solids	5.9209	$0.838132

The average butterfat price received per kilogram was $22.05

Milk Sale Revenue
$23,063,537.54

WMP Revenue/<Expense
<$81,478.05>

Total Revenue
$23,145,015.59

Quality Bonus:

WMP Quality Bonus $0.002054
SaskMilk Quality Bonus $0.000592

Total Quality Bonus Rate February 2025
$0.002646 per litre

Farm Stress Line
SASKATCHEWAN
Made Possible by CN

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.

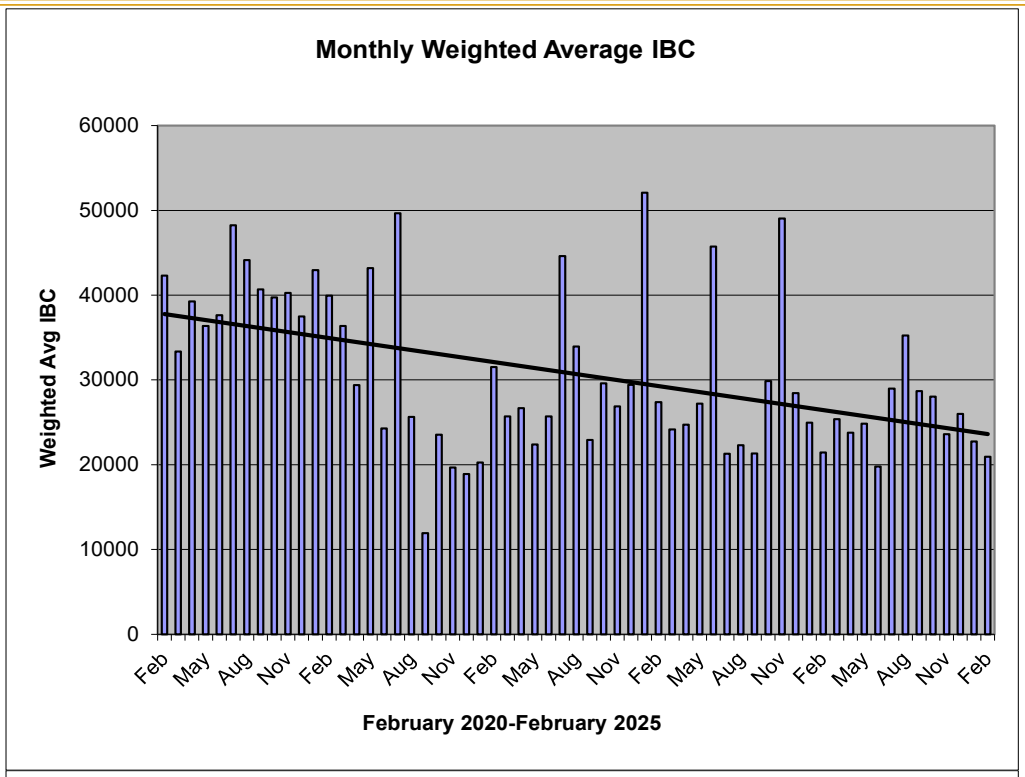
Services are provided on a 24-hour, seven day a week basis, in order to assure accessibility regardless of the time of day. The agency was formulated on the philosophy of “where services should be provided, they will be provided.” The agency represents an innovative approach to crisis intervention and 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%
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	1,020,005	1,023,800	(3,795)	-255,018
Jul-24	1,054,317	1,034,623	19,694	-255,860
Aug-24	1,080,448	1,139,872	(59,424)	-256,747
Sep-24	1,060,441	1,119,990	(59,549)	-255,026
Oct-24	1,122,537	1,226,912	(104,375)	-257,846
Nov-24	1,093,664	1,104,566	(10,902)	-257,662
Dec-24	1,145,246	1,114,591	30,655	-259,417
Jan-25	1,150,872	1,052,104	98,768	-260,778
Feb-25	1,049,811	**1,078,406**	**(28,595)**	**-262,372**

In **February**, Saskatchewan had a monthly CDC allocation of **1,078,406 kgs** of butterfat. Saskatchewan production was **28,595 kgs** of butterfat under and cumulatively over by **956,251 kgs** of butterfat. On a percentage basis, Saskatchewan is **7.29%** 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
	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
	159,386	1,011,977	8.07%	12,750,883
	159,912	1,048,972	8.20%	12,792,984
	160,467	989,548	7.90%	12,837,330
	159,391	954,132	7.48%	12,751,284
	161,154	849,757	6.59%	12,892,308
	161,039	838,854	6.51%	12,883,108
	162,136	869,509	6.70%	12,970,843
	162,986	968,277	7.55%	13,038,886
	163,982	**956,251**	**7.29%**	**13,118,579**

(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


Monthly Weighted Average IBC
Weighted Avg IBC
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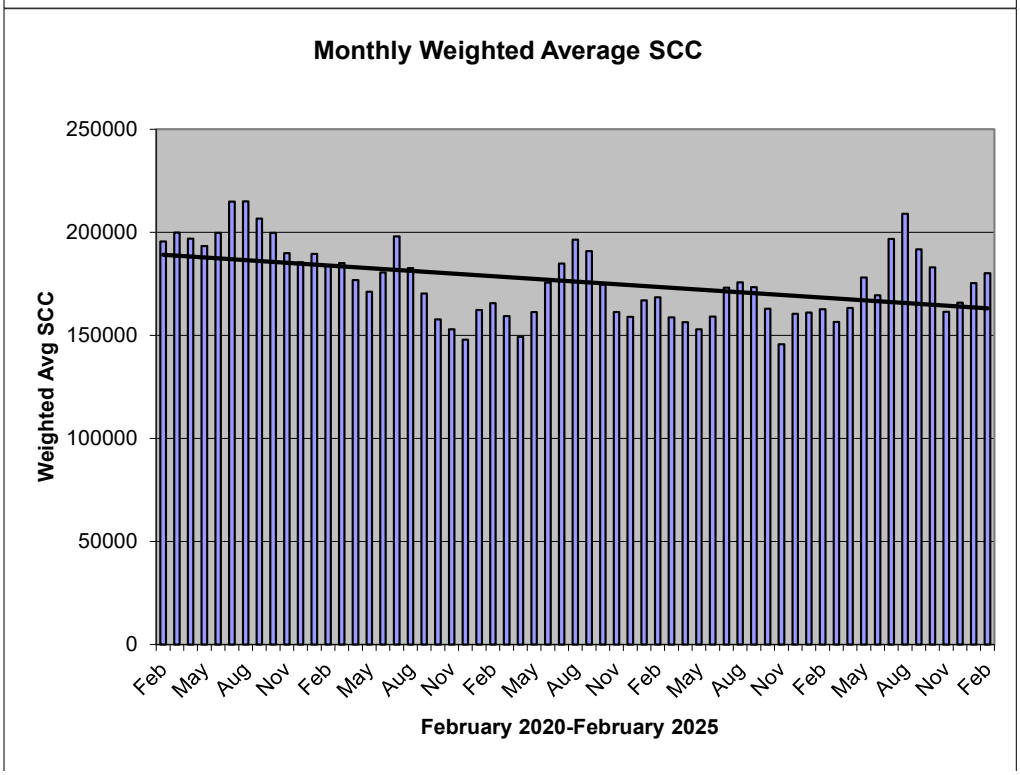
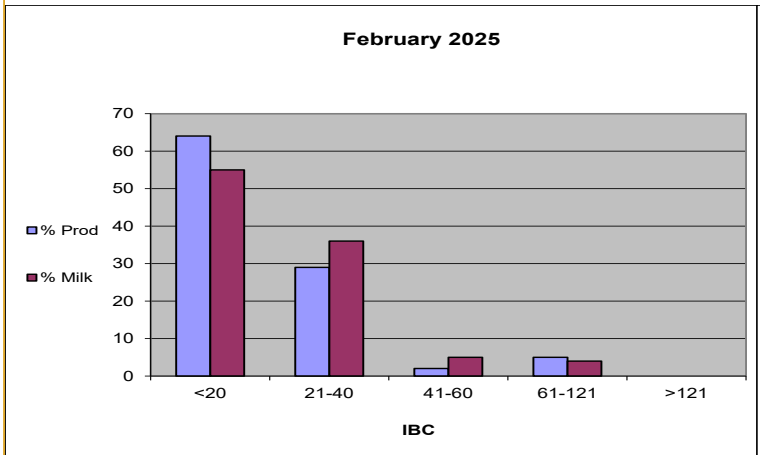
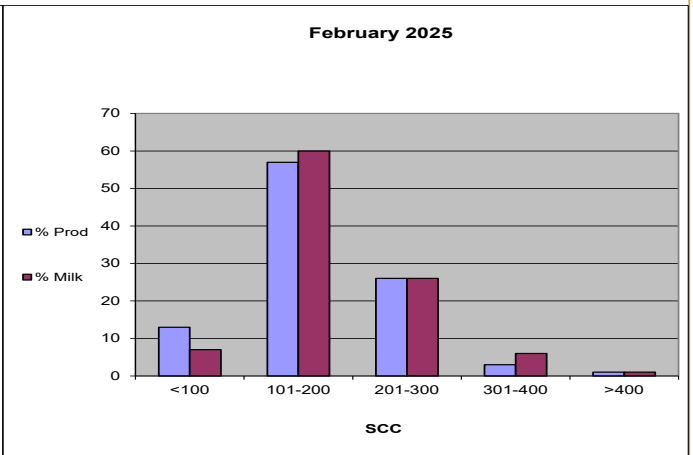
50000
40000
30000
20000
10000
0
Feb May Aug Nov Feb May Aug Nov Feb May Aug Nov Feb May Aug Nov Feb May Aug Nov Feb
February 2020-February 2025

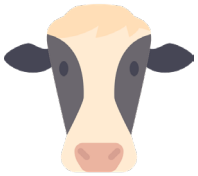

Monthly Weighted Average SCC
Weighted Avg SCC
250000
200000
150000
100000
50000
0
Feb May Aug Nov Feb May Aug Nov Feb May Aug Nov Feb May Aug Nov Feb May Aug Nov Feb
February 2020-February 2025


February 2025
% Prod
% Milk
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
<20
21-40
41-60
61-121
>121
IBC

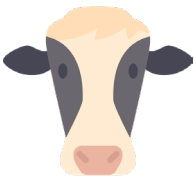

February 2025
% Prod
% Milk
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
<100
101-200
201-300
301-400
>400
SCC

February 2025 Quality Bonus

101115806 SASKATCHEWAN LTD.**
ADIT FARMS INC.**
ARTLAND DAIRIES INC**
AURORA DAIRY INC.**
BAILDON HUTT BRETHREN INC.**
BALGONIE HOLSTEINS LTD.**
BENBIE HOLSTEINS LIMITED*
BENCH HUTTERIAN BRETHREN LTD**
BERKHOUT, SIMON & ARJA**
BEST-O-WEST-O DAIRY**
BLU J FARMS**
BRAMVILLE JERSEYS**
BROYHILL HOLSTEINS**
BRUINSDALE FARMS LTD.**
BUTTE COLONY**
CARONCREST FARMS LTD**
CARTER WOODSIDE**
CHRIS-ADIE HOLSTEINS LTD.*
CLEAR SPRING COLONY**
CORNELIUS & TRACY WIEBE**
COUNTRY HILLS HUTTERIAN BRETHREN INC.**
CRAILA DAIRY LTD**
DALVOORDE DAIRIES LTD.**
DAUM DAIRIES**
DIAMOND HOLSTEINS LTD.**
DOWNIE LAKE CHURCH COLONY**
EAGLEWOOD HOLDINGS LTD**
EARVIEW COLONY*
EATONIA HUTTERIAN BRETHREN INC**
ELL'S DAIRY FARM 2010 INC.*
ENNS FARMS LTD**
FEHR'S RIVERFRONT FARM LTD.**
FOTH VENTURES LTD*
FOX VALLEY FARMING CO. LTD**
GLIDDEN HUTTERIAN BRETHREN**
Grassy Hill Colony**
HIDDEN HILL DAIRY LTD.*
HIGHDALE FARMS LTD.**
HUTT BRET CHURCH OF SWIFT CURRENT INC**
HUTTERIAN BRETH CHURCH OF BEECHY**
HUTTERIAN BRETH CHURCH SPRING CREEK**
HUTTERIAN BRETH CHURCH SPRINGWATER**
HUTTERIAN BRETH OF PENNANT INC.**
HUTTERIAN BRETHREN CHURCH OF EAGLE CREEK INC.**
HUTTERIAN BRETHREN CHURCH OF QUILL LAKE INC.**
HUTTERIAN BRETHREN CHURCH OF SOUTHLAND INC.**
HUTTERIAN BRETHREN CHURCH OF SPRING LAKE INC.**
HUTTERIAN BRETHREN CHURCH OF TWIN CREEK INC.**
HUTTERIAN BRETHREN CHURCH PONTEIX**
HUTTERIAN BRETHREN CYPRESS COLONY*
HUTTERIAN BRETHREN GOLDEN VIEW INC*
HUTTERIAN BRETHREN OF DINSMORE**
HUTTERIAN BRETHREN OF ESTUARY CORP.**
HUTTERIAN BRETHREN OF KYLE**
HUTTERIAN BRETHREN OF MILDEN INC.**
HUTTERIAN BRETHREN OF WEST BENCH**
J & J BOOT DAIRY LTD. #2**
JAYLEE FARMS INCORPORATED**
JBK FARMS LTD.**
JIMLEE FARMS LTD.**
K & K THONER DAIRY LTD.**
KESSEL FAMILY FARM**
KIELSTRA HOLSTEINS INC.**
KNITTIG FARMS LTD.**
LAKEVIEW COLONY**
LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS LTD.**
LEYENHORST, ALBERT & HEATHER**
LOVHOLM HOLSTEINS**
MAIN CENTRE DAIRY FARM**
MARFAY FARMS LIMITED**
MCAVOY FARMS LTD*
MIL-EN-ROY FARMS (1981) LTD**
NIENHUIS FAMILY FARM INC.**
PLUM BLOSSOM FARM LTD.(SASK)**
PRAIRIE WEST DAIRIES INC.**
Q VALLEY FARM LTD.**
R & F LIVESTOCK INC.**
RICHARD VAN DONGEN & LORETTA BERKHOUT-VAN DONGEN**
RIVER VALLEY HOLSTEINS LTD.**
RIVERSIDE DAIRY LTD.**
ROSETOWN FARMING CO. LTD.**
SAND LAKE HUTTERIAN BRETHREN**
SCOTT COLONY**
SIERRA HUTTERIAN BRETHREN**
SIMMIE HUTTERIAN BRETHREN CHURCH**
SMILEY HUTTERIAN BRETHREN**
SPRINGBROOK FARMS LTD.**
STAR VALLEY FARM JOINT VENTURE**
SUNNYSIDE DAIRY**
The Hutterian Brethren Church of Riverview Limited**
TOM & WENDY MUFFORD**
UNIV OF SASK, Animal & Poultry Science*
VANGUARD HUTTERIAN BRETHREN**
VANZESSEN DAIRY INC.**
W.C.C. DAIRIES CORP.**
WALDECK HUTTERIAN BRETHREN**
WALLYWAY FARMS LTD.**
WESTERN DAIRY FARMS (2016) LTD. #1*
WESTWIKK FARMS**
WHEATLAND HUTT BRET OF CABRI INC**
WILLOW PARK COLONY**



Who Should I Call?



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

FOR	CALL	AT
• 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
• Sponsorship Requests • Donation Requests • Dairyanna's Costume and Events • School Milk Program • Nutrition Resource Ordering • Social media enquiries (Twitter, Instagram, Facebook) • Promotional Items	Breann Eberle	306-721-9483
• Website enquiries • Newsletter advertising • Sponsorship Requests • Dairy Conference	Cailyn Jones	306-540-3639
• 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
• Monthly milk prices paid to producers • Provincial & National production updates	Doug Miller	306-721-9485
• SaskMilk Portal Assistance • Website enquiries • Dairy Conference • Producer statements • Banking info for direct deposit of milk pay • Milk pick-up issues –variances in volumes, planning to quit shipping, etc	Jenn Buehler	306-721-9492
• Policy • Media or news stories or if you have been contacted by any media agency or reporter	Anne Lindemann	306-570-1151
• 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

Classifieds

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.

3 Ritchie Thrifty King CT1-2000 cattle waterers for sale.

Clean and in good condition.

If intereseted, please contact Darrell at (306) 662-3062 ext 126 or email dairy@cypresssk.ca.

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.

SaskMilk Board & Executive Director

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