

Farm Family Photo Contest Winner Randy Thiele, Briercrest, SK.

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Saskatchewan
Agriculture

Minister's Message



The Western Canada Farm Progress Show was held June 16-18 in Regina. It is Canada's largest dryland farm technology show and attracts over 700 exhibitors and 40,000 visitors from over 30 countries. The Farm Progress Show is another example of how Saskatchewan is a leader, not only in Canada, but also throughout the world.

I had the opportunity to attend several events throughout the week. It is truly amazing how far technology has come. The advancements on display at the Farm Progress Show will help keep our producers on the cutting edge of agricultural production for years to come.

While technology will play an important role in the future of our agriculture industry, it is also important to recognize our past. That is why I was pleased to once again attend the Century Family Farm Awards.

This year, 635 farm families across Saskatchewan were honoured with a Century Family Farm Award. The award recognizes families who have owned and operated the same farm for 100 years or more. Since the program's inception in 1981, a total of 3,990 families have received the award.

Farm and ranch families have played a significant role throughout our province's history. The families recognized with a Century Family Farm Award continue to build on the traditions of their ancestors, bring new ideas and innovation to agriculture, and will be an essential part of Saskatchewan's future.

There have certainly been some challenges over the last year in agriculture, from depressed cattle and hog prices, to various trade issues, to the challenges in getting the 2009 crop harvested last fall, to excessive moisture this spring in many areas. However, the resiliency of Saskatchewan farm and ranch families continues to keep our agriculture industry strong.

I want to take this opportunity to thank all Saskatchewan farm and ranch families for your hard work and dedication. Agriculture will continue to be a priority for our government and will play a vital role in Saskatchewan's future.

Sincerely,

Bob Bjornerud

Bob Bjornerud



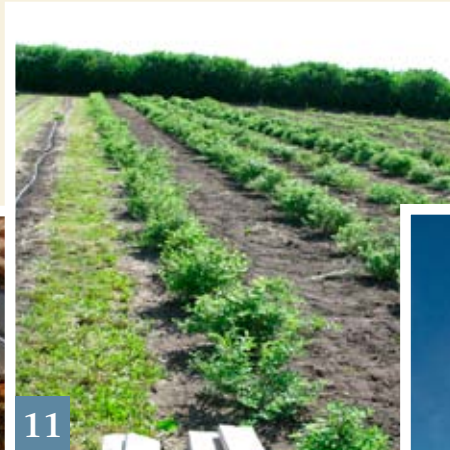
STORY SNAPSHOTS



Straight-cutting canola



Beekeeping industry update



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Cover: Randy Thiele from Briercrest, SK took this photo of his grand daughters Halle Weber and Kaitlyn Thiele. Turn to page 16 for more photos.



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Agriculture

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Straight Cutting Canola Starts with Variety Choice



by *Sherrilyn Phelps, M.Sc., PAg, CCA*
Regional Crops Specialist, North Battleford
Regional Services Branch

and



Kim Stonehouse, M.Sc. AAg
Regional Crop Specialist, Tisdale
Regional Services Branch

Producers have expressed an interest in being able to straight-cut canola to increase harvest efficiency, reduce labour demands and reduce energy requirements. Depending on ripening characteristics and weather conditions such as high winds and heavy precipitation, yield losses due to pod shatter and pod drop can negate energy savings for straight-cut harvesting and can increase the cost of weed control in the next growing season.

To evaluate the potential for straight cutting canola, SaskCanola funded a project led by Chris Holzappel from Indian Head Applied Research Foundation (IHARF). The project, which started in 2009, was conducted at four Agri-ARM locations throughout the province including Indian Head, Melfort, Scott and Swift Current. The project focused on evaluating shattering losses as influenced by variety choice (InVigor 5440, 4362 RR, 45H26 RR, InVigor 5020 and XCEED 8571) and use of pod sealants (Pod Ceal DC and Pod-Stik). Harvest treatments included swathed, straight-combined and straight-combined with pod sealants.

First-year results were presented at many extension events this past winter. The results indicate that straight cutting is a viable option and can produce higher yields and larger seed size as long as the crop can be harvested in a timely manner. Delaying harvest past the optimal stage increased shattering and lowered the yields of the straight-cut

treatments. The use of pod sealants did not provide a reduction in pod shatter under the conditions of the experiment in 2009, when compared to straight-combing without a sealant.

Based on the observed cultivar differences in seed losses, it's apparent that some varieties have better resistance to shattering and pod drop than other varieties. The ranking for seed losses were 5440 LL < 8571 CL < 4362 RR, 5020 LL, 45H26 RR. However, when losses were converted to percentage yield loss, the lower yielding *B. juncea* variety (EXCEED 8571) did not appear to have better resistance to shattering than the *B. napus* varieties.

While differences in profits between the treated and untreated straight-combined plots were not significant three-quarters of the time, results from the first year of this study suggest that varietal considerations are more likely to contribute to successful straight-combining than pod sealants.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Contact Sherrilyn Phelps, Regional Crops Specialist, North Battleford, at (306) 446-7475; or
- Kim Stonehouse, Regional Crops Specialist, Tisdale, at (306) 878-8807.



Straight cutting can be a viable option that may produce higher yields and larger seed size.

HARVESTING A QUALITY LENTIL CROP



by *John Ippolito, PAg*
Regional Crop Specialist, Kindersley
Regional Services Branch

The proper timing of pre-harvest practices plays an important part in producing a high yielding, high quality lentil crop.

Swathing or desiccating should begin only when the lower 30 per cent of the pods are tan in colour and the seeds rattle in the pods when shaken. The upper part of the plant can still be in flower.

The Saskatchewan Pulse Growers has funded research into the difference between swathing and desiccating as a pre-harvest treatment to measure the effect on the quality of red and green lentils.

Fifteen varieties of green lentils were studied at two locations over two years. They were swathed or desiccated before, after and at the recommended 30-per-cent-tan stage. Quality was measured on the basis of seed coat colour. In almost all cases, swathing produced the superior product. Not surprisingly, the recommended 30-per-cent stage proved to be appropriate for both swathing and desiccating.

Similar tests were done on red lentils, except that quality was assessed on the basis of processing characteristics such as milling efficiency, per cent football recovery (percentage of seeds that are de-hulled but have whole cotyledons) and de-hulling efficiency percentage. Wet weather at one of the sites during harvest provided an opportunity to compare the two systems under ideal and less-than-ideal conditions.

Desiccating early under poor conditions resulted in poor milling quality, but swathing early resulted in higher yields and improved milling quality. Under good harvest conditions, there was little difference in milling quality between the two systems.

There are a number of factors other than quality that must be considered when deciding which harvest system to use. Swathing increases potential losses from shattering, wind damage to swaths and slower drying. Desiccation risks lost quality due to bleaching or darkening of the seed coats. The decision to swath or desiccate prior to harvest, should be made based on equipment and time available and on the target market.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Contact the Agriculture Knowledge Centre at 1-866-457-2377; or
- Call the Regional Crops Specialist at your nearest Saskatchewan Agriculture regional office.





2010 Plant Disease Surveys



by Sean Miller, PAg
Integrated Pest Management Agrolgist
Crops Branch

Saskatchewan Agriculture's disease surveys are an important component of integrated disease management plans. The disease surveys give producers advanced notice of potential disease problems and provide an incentive to take the necessary monitoring, preventative and control measures.

The Fusarium Head Blight Survey monitors the severity and spread of fusarium head blight, as well as the *Fusarium* species responsible for infection. Surveyors collect cereal heads when crops are in the early milk to early dough stages. The samples are sent to the Crop Protection Laboratory for species identification and disease severity ratings.

The Cereal Leaf Disease Survey determines the prevalence and distribution of cereal leaf diseases and is conducted at the same time as the Fusarium Head Blight Survey. The survey also identifies the most prominent pathogens in each region. Surveyors collect samples of flag leaves from fields within their region. The samples are sent to specific laboratories for pathogen identification and severity ratings.

The Canola Disease Survey is conducted from mid to late August by volunteer pathologists, agronomists, and Saskatchewan Agriculture staff. Canola is assessed visually for diseases such as sclerotinia stem rot, blackleg, alternaria black spot, fusarium wilt, foot rot and aster yellows. The incidence of diseases is recorded in the field. The Clubroot Survey is conducted at the same time as the Canola Disease Survey. Soil samples collected from fields where the producer has provided permission are tested for clubroot DNA.

The Pea Disease Survey is conducted from late July to early August. Disease assessments are made in-crop by observing several representative plants to determine the general health and presence or absence of disease symptoms. Prevalence of the following diseases is recorded: root rot, ascochyta leaf and pod spot, powdery mildew, sclerotinia stem rot, septoria leaf blotch and bacterial blight. Prevalence and severity of mycosphaerella blight / ascochyta foot rot and downy mildew are also estimated.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Results of previous plant disease surveys are available on the Canadian Plant Disease Survey website at www.cps-scp.ca/cpds.shtml.



Sclerotinia lesion on a canola stem.

SASKATCHEWAN BEEKEEPING INDUSTRY UPDATE



by Geoff Wilson, M.Sc., AAg.
Provincial Specialist, Apiculture
Crops Branch

For the past few years, the honeybee industry throughout Saskatchewan, Canada and North America has experienced much higher than normal colony mortality. In Saskatchewan, winter colony mortality has doubled from 15 per cent to almost 30 per cent. This increased loss costs Saskatchewan's beekeeping industry approximately \$10 million per year through lost production and the replacement of lost colonies.

Throughout North America, bees have been dying for various reasons. In some cases, the cause of death remains a mystery, but much of the mortality is caused by increasingly-difficult-to-control diseases. The problem manifests itself in different ways across North America. For example, in much of the United States, colonies appear to be dying at any time of the year while in Saskatchewan the die-off occurs during the winter. The cause in this province seems to be Varroa mites which have become resistant to many of our treatment products. The beekeeping industry increasingly has to rely on treatments such as essential oils and organic acids that are dependent on climatic conditions, which can vary greatly between and within geographic regions. Because of this, solutions have to be found at a regional level so that the recommendations are adapted for regional differences.

To address these problems, the Saskatchewan Beekeepers Association, with support from the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture, has

initiated a project to develop Best Management Practices (BMPs) for beekeeping. The Canadian Agriculture Adaptation Program has provided funding to adapt current beekeeping technology to the local conditions. The main objective is to use hands-on research to address practical management techniques that can be used by beekeepers to reduce colony mortality. The hope is that, though better management practices, colony mortality can return to its historical 15 per cent level.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Contact Geoff Wilson, Provincial Specialist, Apiculture, at (306) 953-2304 or at geoff.wilson@gov.sk.ca.



A healthy honey bee colony in the spring.





CSIDC Annual Irrigation Field Day and Tradeshow



by Sarah Sommerfeld, PAg
Irrigation Agrologist
Irrigation Branch

The Canada-Saskatchewan Irrigation Diversification Centre (CSIDC) will hold its annual irrigation field day and tradeshow on Thursday, July 15 in Outlook.

The theme for the 2010 event is “Rubber Boots to Re-Boot: Adapting to Changes in Irrigation” and the focus will be on the changes in irrigation technology, management and crop choices.

A morning field tour will provide an overview of projects at CSIDC, illustrating adaptations to changes within the irrigation industry. Tour stops will include field crop variety trials, greenhouse gas nitrogen capture in potatoes, the solar powered pivot and pump, modern moisture monitoring equipment and irrigation automation.

Two concurrent tours will begin after lunch.

One afternoon tour will feature crop agronomy, varieties and irrigation technology. People who are registered Certified Crop Advisors will be able to earn Continuing Education Units on this tour.

The second afternoon tour will feature specialty crops such as herbs, spices, fruits and vegetables.

The event begins at 9 a.m. with coffee, donuts and the tradeshow opening. The morning tour begins at 10 a.m. followed by lunch at noon. The afternoon tours begin at 1 p.m. Everyone is welcome to attend and admission is free.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Contact the Canada-Saskatchewan Irrigation Diversification Centre at (306) 867-5400.



The annual field day provides insight into irrigation agronomy and technologies.

IRRIGATION WATER MANAGEMENT

by Sarah Sommerfeld, PAg
Irrigation Agrologist
Irrigation Branch

Irrigation water management, or irrigation scheduling, ensures that water is consistently available to the plant, based upon crop requirements. Effective irrigation management will improve water use efficiency, optimize crop yield potential and maximize crop quality. In addition, irrigation water management will minimize water losses through deep percolation and run-off, which reduces pumping costs and minimizes negative environmental impacts.

To effectively schedule irrigation applications, an irrigator must know four critical information items:

- soil texture
- water holding capacity of the soil
- soil moisture content
- crop water use at specific development stages.

The amount of irrigation a crop requires relates to the type of crop grown, the selected variety, development stage, target yield, crop management and climatic conditions. Seasonal crop water use, or seasonal evapotranspiration, is the amount of water used by a plant for growth and cooling processes. Daily evapotranspiration rates

increase as the crop grows, reaching a maximum use per day during the critical growth stages of flowering and seed set. The rates also increase for perennial forage crops after cutting or grazing.

The purpose of irrigation water management is to keep the available soil moisture for a specific crop during development, between field capacity and the allowable depletion limit. Available soil moisture is the amount of water in the soil used for crop growth and cooling. Not all available water is able to be utilized equally by a plant. As the amount of water in the soil moves away from field capacity, the plant has more difficulty accessing the water.

As a crop progresses through development, the amount of water it requires changes, resulting in the need to adjust irrigation applications accordingly. Weekly monitoring of available soil moisture, coupled with referencing crop water requirements will assist in determining the timing and the amount of an irrigation application.

The Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture publication, *Irrigation Scheduling Manual*, can provide an irrigator with the necessary procedures and reference material to improve irrigation water management on the farm. To obtain a copy of this publication or to get advice on irrigation scheduling, please contact Sarah Sommerfeld at (306) 867-5521 or visit the Saskatchewan Agriculture website at www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca.





Be on the look-out for Blue-Green Algae



by R.G. (Bob) Klemmer MAgr, PAg
Regional Livestock Specialist, Weyburn
Regional Services Branch

Warm temperatures and nutrient rich surface water is a sure-fire recipe for algae and potentially toxic cyanobacteria (Blue-Green algae) growth. At this time of year, dugouts, ponds, dams and any other stock watering sources should be closely monitored. True algae and cyanobacteria can grow rapidly - seemingly overnight. If cyanobacteria are present, potentially toxic conditions can appear quickly, particularly if winds concentrate the bloom along a shore-line. While long-term planning can limit or prevent the growth of algae and cyanobacteria, having a back-up water source is a key priority.



Algae blooms can appear extremely quickly, so be diligent and protect your livestock from possible toxicity poisoning.

Long-term strategies can limit the amount of nutrients entering the dugout. Grassed water ways can provide a natural filter for run-off water. Restricting or removing direct animal contact by setting up remote watering stations will reduce the impact of nutrients from manure and urine. Year-round, high-volume aeration can limit the amount of nutrients available for algal growth and promote the development of a more stable aerobic aquatic ecosystem.

A period of heat and calm winds can provide the right conditions for cyanobacteria to flourish and produce a bloom (a dense growth of cyanobacterial cells). Conditions become dangerous when winds stir up thermal water layers causing the bloom to concentrate on the water's surface and blow to shore where it eventually dies off

releasing toxins (if present). Cattle deaths may occur if they are watering on the shore where and when this occurs.

If you experience cattle deaths on pasture that you suspect may be related to blue-green algae in your water source, you should contact your local veterinarian immediately. Agriculture Canada's Agri-Environmental Services Branch (formerly PFRA) is sponsoring a "Blue-Green Algae Cattle Death Monitoring Program" and provides funding for your local veterinarian to investigate and collect samples in

cases of suspected blue-green algae poisoning.

If you suspect a cyanobacterial bloom has concentrated on-shore at a stock watering site, your first step should be to prevent animal losses by removing your animals from the potential danger immediately. Once the animals are safe, seek the advice of a professional on treatment and prevention procedures.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Contact your Regional Livestock Specialist; or
- Call the Agriculture Knowledge Centre at 1-866-457-2377.

THE 14TH ANNUAL WESTERN CANADA FEEDLOT MANAGEMENT SCHOOL



by Jim Babcock
Manager
Livestock Development

For the past 13 years, the Western Canada Feedlot Management School (WCFMS) has been a unique and valuable educational event serving participants from British Columbia to Ontario. The school has attracted folks from many different regions of Western Canada and a cross-section of others who find the school a very useful source of information.

Over the years, this three-day, hands-on event has been attended by producers who are just getting started in the feeding business, university students and feedlot staff. Industry suppliers such as financial and feed representatives have also attended this event. The school boasts several repeat attendees looking to sharpen their skills through the constantly evolving agenda.

WCFMS is presented collaboratively by the Saskatchewan Cattle Feeders Association (SCFA), the University of Saskatchewan and the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture. Each year the school's format and agenda are evaluated and revised to fit the current needs and conditions of the cattle feeding business. Dates for the 2010 school are July 27-29.

This year the school begins on July 27, 2010 at the Western College of Veterinary Medicine on the University of Saskatchewan campus in Saskatoon with a session on business and marketing. Topics will range from understanding risks involved with retained ownership of calves, challenges and opportunities of the feeder cattle market, mechanics of pricing cattle and a hands-on computer lab session using software to evaluate different feeding scenarios.

Day two of the school will begin at the University of Saskatchewan Beef Cattle Research and Teaching Unit, where participants can take part in live cattle evaluations for both feeder and finished animals. Sessions on carcass quality and what it tells us about specific feeding programs, as well as what the retail meat industry is looking for in a carcass will also be covered. The day will wrap up with concurrent tours of the Saskatoon Processing Company and the Cargill Canola Crushing Plant at Clavet, and a barbeque.

The final day of the course will cover the critical areas of nutrition and animal health. Topics such as grain and forage processing, Canadian Food Inspection Agency regulations, by-products, feedlot disease and processing and treatment protocols will be addressed.

The full agenda and registration information may be found on the SCFA website at www.saskcattle.com or by contacting John McKinnon with the University of Saskatchewan at (306) 966-4137.





Market Profile: The United States of America



by *Darryl McCallum, BA Advanced International Business and Investment Specialist Policy Branch*

The United States (U.S.) is Saskatchewan's closest and largest trading partner with \$13.2 billion worth of goods exported there in 2009, 61 per cent of our world-wide exports. The U.S. has always been Saskatchewan's number one export market for agri-food products: in 2009, sales were \$1.9 billion. Saskatchewan is the fifth largest Canadian supplier of agri-food products after Ontario, Alberta, Quebec and Manitoba.

Last year, Saskatchewan exported at least \$100 million in agri-food products to five different states; Iowa (\$384 million), Minnesota (\$228.2 million), North Dakota (\$202.8 million), Ohio (\$156.5 million) and California (\$110.7 million). With purchases of \$338 million in 2009, the United States is also Saskatchewan's largest export market for agricultural equipment.

Saskatchewan was the leading supplier of canola oil, oats and durum to the U.S. in 2009.

Exports of note last year include:

- 459,454 tonnes of canola oil worth \$471 million
- 938,082 tonnes of oats worth \$212.2 million
- 509,799 tonnes of durum worth \$198 million

- 616,076 tonnes of non-durum wheat worth \$195.5 million
- 190,187 head of live cattle worth \$160.7 million.
- 223,289 tonnes of canola seed worth \$103.2 million.

Although trade between the U.S. and Saskatchewan is largely hassle-free, the sheer magnitude of the trading relationship means that problems do occur. The impact of country-of-origin labeling has been well-documented. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration's policy on salmonella in canola meal imports is viewed

by many observers as being unreasonable, and has resulted in significant challenges for Saskatchewan crushers. More recently, the Environmental Protection Agency's renewable fuels standard and pending food safety legislation in the Congress are sources of concern.

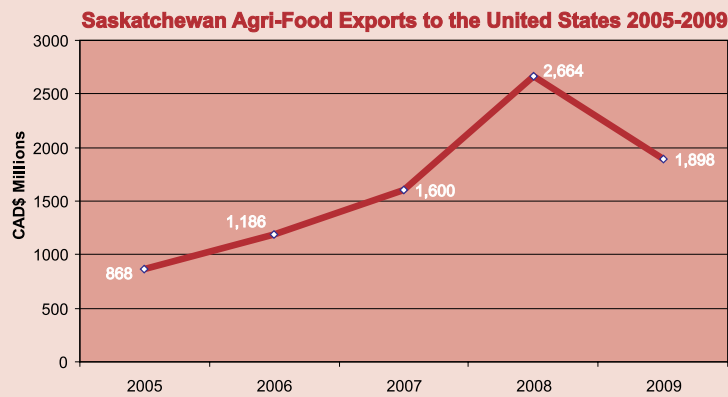
From a broad perspective, however, one must conclude that the quality of Saskatchewan agriculture exports is clearly recognized in the U.S., and that trade irritants at any point in time affect only a small percentage of the

total trade that takes place.

The economic crisis of 2008-09 affected the spending habits of millions of Americans and, although economic indicators are starting to become more positive, the public remains cautious. As the U.S. emerges from recession, consumers' spending habits are not expected to reach pre-recession levels in the near future. Consumers are increasingly demanding value in the products they buy – meaning high quality at a competitive price.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Contact Darryl McCallum, International Business Development Specialist, at (306) 787-6154 or darryl.mccallum@gov.sk.ca.



NEW TECHNOLOGY CREATING OPPORTUNITIES FOR AGRICULTURE



by *Carmen Ly The Food Centre*

Have you ever dipped a cracker in hummus made from Saskatchewan grown chickpeas and wondered how processors are able to make every cracker look alike?

The Food Centre in Saskatoon knows the answer – and now it has the technology to do it.

For more than 10 years, the Food Centre has worked with Saskatchewan food processing clients to support them in turning an idea into a marketable product on your grocery shelf. This support can take many forms, and new extrusion technology at the Food Centre is helping clients add value to their products by paving the way for new market opportunities.

You may be asking, what exactly is extrusion? Extrusion is forming or shaping a material using pressure.

Take, for example, the cracker that you dipped in hummus. The extruder blended the ingredients and created the shape of the cracker by a process of applying pressure. Extruders can be pistons, rollers, rotaries or screws – even a tube of toothpaste is considered an extruder.

Screw extrusion is common in the food industry because it involves a continuous system that combines a number of operations in one piece of equipment: mixing, cooking, shearing and forming (or shaping).

The Food Centre purchased a twin screw extruder in 2008 from Cletral, the world leader in food extrusion technology, and took an important step toward diversifying its service offerings.

“As the population ages and becomes more health conscious, consumers are focusing on the benefits that can be derived from food ingredients like added protein, fiber and whole grains,” says Food Centre President Dan Prefontaine.

Shannon Hood-Neifer, senior food scientist and manager of the Food Centre's Extrusion Program, sees many opportunities in twin-screw extrusion for Saskatchewan agriculture. “The extruder at the Food Centre provides an exciting opportunity to improve the value-added food sector in Saskatchewan,” says Hood-Neifer. “Using extrusion technology is one way to further develop secondary food processing in Saskatchewan.”

With the acquisition of the twin-screw extruder, the Food Centre is poised to make full use of Saskatchewan's processing potential. Saskatchewan crops will be used to create leading-edge value-added products for the marketplace in areas of high moisture extrusion cooking (to produce a fibrous product from vegetable proteins), health benefiting consumer foods, ingredients, and bio-plastics.

If you are a processor or are just interested in extrusion, the Food Centre hosts training workshops in conjunction with extrusion experts from Cletral Inc.

For more information on workshops or to discuss how the extruder can work for your business:

- Contact Shannon Hood-Neifer at (306) 964-1819.





Video conferencing - a new way to get the message out

On April 7 and April 13, 2010, the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture's livestock specialists held a two-part video conference, which was attended by approximately 20 producers. The conferences were held in Community Futures video conference rooms in Outlook, Moose Jaw, Yorkton, Swift Current and Tisdale.

The April 10 video conference included a presentation by Jody Griffin of Western Direct Livestock Services. Jody's broadcast, originating in Moose Jaw, spoke to the services her company offers with respect to marketing cattle direct from farm to feedlot. Another presentation, by producer Leam Craig from the Biggar area, was broadcast from Outlook. Leam spoke about his personal success with marketing cattle direct from his farming operation.

A second video conference on direct marketing cattle was held on April 13, 2010. Speakers for the second conference included Jason Danard



The entire conference can be viewed at a later date for a producer's convenience.

from TEAM Auction Sales and Will Lowe from Northwest Consolidated Beef Producers. Jason was situated in Calgary, while Will was in Outlook.

There are many benefits to video conferencing. While conference attendees can participate in a number of locations, the speaker only needs to be in one place. In addition to saving money on speaker fees, more people can participate in the conference and the guest speaker does not have to travel to the event.

Producer comments were very positive. Several questions were directed at the speakers from each of the various video conference sites and the ensuing discussions following the presentations were as good as, or better than, what would be expected from a traditional style meeting. Producers were very comfortable in this type of setting, which was evident by the number of questions and comments made during the conference. The only drawback to this system is that seating is limited to 10 to 15 people in most locations.

The entire conference was recorded and is available for distribution to producers not in attendance.

Video conferencing is an innovative, affordable new tool that is now available for specialists as part of their extension efforts. The Ministry anticipates it will be widely used by specialists and producers.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- To find out more about upcoming Saskatchewan Agriculture video conferences, call your nearest Regional Office; or
- Contact Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture Regional Livestock Specialists Travis Peardon at (306) 867-5504 or Tracy Evans at (306) 878-8847.

CELEBRATING 100 YEARS AT THE SCOTT RESEARCH FARM

by Sherrilyn Phelps
Regional Crop Specialist, North Battleford
Regional Services Branch

On July 16th, 2010 Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Scott Research Farm will be celebrating 100 years of service to Canadian farmers. Located south of the Town of Scott, this research farm was established in 1910 as part of the *Experimental Farm Services Act*, with the main goal of helping settlers adapt to the soils and climate of the region. As time went by, the Farm adapted to work on new problems and opportunities which included soil quality, alternative crops and biotechnology. The focus on service to farmers was always a big part of what the research farm is all about and that philosophy continues today with creative and dedicated staff.

To celebrate the Farm's 100 years of success, the centennial will kick-off with a dedication and unveiling ceremony, followed by a demonstration of past and present seeding techniques. Field tours and exhibits will continue following the official program and include:

- The conservation tillage story
- Evolution of weed control
- Achievements in cultivar development
- Facilitating cropping diversity and environmental stewardship.

Costumed staff from the Motherwell Homestead Historic Site of Canada will give a horse-drawn seeding demonstration, while staff from the Scott Research Farm will demonstrate their modern plot seeder techniques.

A century of agricultural research at the Scott Research Farm influenced zero-till practices, the development of canola and even the breeding of

apples suitable for the prairies. The motto established for early experimental farms was "Service to the Canadian Farmer", and that tradition continues today by staff who continue to benefit Canadian agriculture through research excellence and enthusiasm.

Registration begins at 9 a.m. on July 16, 2010, there is no cost to attend and lunch will be provided. Immediately following this event, the Town of Scott will host its own centennial celebration from July 16 to 18.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Contact the North Battleford Regional Office at (306) 446-7962; or
- Contact the Town of Scott Centennial, at (306) 247-2011; or
- Visit www.townofscott.ca.





Regional Forage Specialists: Focusing on Forage with You



*by Jim Armstrong
Manager, Northern Region
Regional Services Branch*

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Contact a Regional Forage Specialist near you; or
- Visit www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca.

The 10 regional offices of the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture have Regional Forage Specialists who focus on the needs and opportunities of the forage industry.

Regional Forage Specialists work with producers and the forage industry to address production issues such as seeding methods, fertility, stocking rates, and developing forage mixes to meet a broad range of soil, climate and markets.

Regional Forage Specialists are available to do on-farm visits to assess existing range, identify rejuvenation options and develop long-term grazing plans to optimize yield and longevity of forage stands. They work with farmers and ranchers to extend the grazing season through practices such as swath grazing and the inclusion of a variety of early and late season forages in the grazing plans.

Regional Forage Specialists work closely with the research community to identify forage research results that can be adapted and adopted onto farms and ranches. They also work with the forage seed industry in demonstrating and evaluating new forage varieties to meet the needs of Saskatchewan producers.



Al Foster

Tisdale

(306) 878-8890



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Don Perrault

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North Battleford (306) 446-7962

Outlook (306) 867-5575

Prince Albert (306) 953-2363

Swift Current (306) 778-8285

Tisdale (306) 878-8842

Watrous (306) 946-3220

Weyburn (306) 848-2857

Yorkton (306) 786-1531





Fruit Growers Excited About ADOPT Projects



by *Forrest Scharf, AAg
Provincial Specialist - Fruit Crops
Crops Branch*

Several Agricultural Demonstration of Practices and Technologies (ADOPT) trials are being staged in Saskatchewan orchards this summer on species that include apple, dwarf sour cherry, haskap (edible honeysuckle), raspberry, saskatoon and strawberry. The practices and technology associated with each crop are designed to meet the agronomic needs of growers.

A chemical technology that apple growers are testing through ADOPT alleviates the need for pruning and reduces the impact of fire blight. The product is sprayed on apple trees and inhibits shoot growth through interference with growth hormones called gibberellins.

Another important practice being demonstrated by apple growers is “thinning”, which is a practice where immature fruit is removed from the tree so that the remaining fruit can become larger and gain improved quality. It was traditionally done by hand, but chemical thinning is now possible and is displayed at apple ADOPT sites.

Another set of trials are looking at using high tunnels to grow strawberries and raspberries. High tunnels are simple greenhouse structures that trap solar energy. The improved environment within the tunnel increases yield, quality, and the range of varieties that will grow under Saskatchewan conditions. Use of this technology is particularly important for the production of day-neutral strawberries and primocane raspberries that ripen outside the main production season, when fresh product is less available.

WINTER SWATH GRAZING - A COST-EFFECTIVE ALTERNATIVE BACKGROUNDING SYSTEM

Reducing a livestock operation’s cost per pound of weight gain is crucial to maintaining profitability. Sustainable producers must take advantage of lower cost backgrounding systems, while still ensuring animals reach targeted weight gains. Producers have tried winter grazing systems to reduce their costs, but there are unanswered questions about their impact on calf performance and cost of production.

A study led by Dr. Bart Lardner of the Western Beef Development Centre (WBDC) and funded by Saskatchewan Agriculture’s Agriculture Development Fund compared swath grazing forage barley and foxtail millet to the standard drylot pen feeding for backgrounding, and followed through to investigate subsequent feedlot performance and investigate overall system costs.

Backgrounding

In the backgrounding phase, calf weight gain when swath grazing forage barley was comparable to weight gain in the standard mixed hay drylot pen feeding system. Swath grazing of foxtail millet produced lower weight gains per day than the other two systems. Total body weight change during the backgrounding phase was greatest with barley swath grazing.

Subsequent Feedlot Performance

At the beginning of the feedlot trial, the millet- and barley-fed calves were similar in weight but lighter than the hay drylot fed control. By the end of the feedlot finishing phase, all calves finished at similar weights due to the higher average daily gains of the barley- and millet- backgrounded calves. Millet-swath-grazing produced lighter calves but they made up this weight difference in the feedlot.

Various pruning techniques for saskatoons and cherries are also on display. Experimental pruning techniques are employed to create better plant canopies that maximize productive potential over many years.

A final trial looks at fertilizing haskap (edible honeysuckle) with micronutrients in order to maximize early growth. Haskap are



Bruce Hill, President of the Canadian Cherry Producers Inc., Chair of the Research Committee of the Canadian Horticulture Council and Vice President of the Saskatchewan Fruit Growers Association, inspects an ADOPT cherry pruning trial.

extremely hardy shrubs, but they stop growing very early in the season in order to harden for winter. Extending their early growth period will make them easier to harvest mechanically.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Contact Forrest Scharf at (306) 787-4666 or e-mail forrest.scharff@gov.sk.ca, or
- Visit the Saskatchewan Agriculture website at www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca; or
- Contact Patty Stewart with the Saskatchewan Fruit Growers Association at 1-877-973-7848.

As well, carcass quality and grade were not affected by the choice of backgrounding system.

Cost of Production

Backgrounding calves on swath-grazed barley was 39 per cent cheaper than drylot hay feeding averaged over two years of study. For millet-grazed calves, the cost was 14 per cent less than drylot hay feeding. Over the course of the study, the swath-grazing systems averaged 27 per cent less cost per pound of weight gain than the drylot fed system, with no disadvantage in the feedlot phase or in the market value of the finished animals.

The Agriculture Development Fund provides funding to help institutions, companies and industry organizations carry out research, development and value-added activities in the agriculture and agri-food sector. The results produce new knowledge, information and choices in technologies, techniques and varieties for farmers, ranchers, processors and input suppliers, to improve the competitiveness of Saskatchewan’s agriculture sector.

In 2010, the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture provided \$5.7 million for 44 ADF research projects.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Visit the Saskatchewan Agriculture website at www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/ADF/Search and enter the report number (20060115) into the search function; or
- Contact Dr. Bart Lardner at the WBDC at (306) 682-3139 ext. 249.





Gopher Control Rebate Program Continues in 2010

by Karen Williamson
Manager, Financial Services
Financial Programs Branch

The Gopher Control Rebate program has been extended for 2010.

The program was first announced in 2008, and continued in 2009. The program provides a 50 per cent rebate to producers, Rural Municipalities (RMs) and First Nations for the cost of gopher control products. Gophers have also been declared a pest under the provincial *Pest Control Act*. This gives RMs the option, through bylaws, to enforce prevention and control measures for gophers.

Gopher populations in many areas of the province continue to be a problem. In the southwest, population levels are at historical highs. Unfortunately, so is the damage gophers are causing to crops and forage, as well as the costs of controlling gophers.

Rebates apply to the following list of eligible products, purchased between October 1, 2009 and October 1, 2010. The deadline for applications is November 30, 2010.

Application forms are available at your local RM office, Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture Regional Offices or by visiting the Ministry website at www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/gopher-rebate.

Eligible Products	PCP No.	Eligible Products	PCP No.
2% liquid strychnine concentrate - Agrium Advanced Technologies RP Inc.(Nu-Gro)	28784	Ratol Paraffinized Pellets	26459
2% liquid strychnine concentrate - Maxim Chemical International LTD	28751	RoCon™ Concentrate Rodenticide	27400
Burrow Oat Bait (zinc phosphide)	24795	RoCon™ Concentrate Rodenticide - ISP	29305
Degesch Phostoxin Round Tablets Rodenticide	16351	Rodent Bait (zinc phosphide)	16122
Elston Gopher Getter Bait I (RTU - dry)	24989	Rodent Pellets (zinc phosphide)	21838
Elston Gopher Getter Bait II (RTU - dry - granular)	24988	Rozol Mineral Oil Concentrate (19 litre jugs)	11342
Fairview Gopher Cop R.T.U.	22956	Rozol Paraffinized Pellets	13729
Fairview Gopher Cop R.T.U.W. (RTU - high moisture - Maxim)	27758	Rozol RTU Field Rodent Bait (RTU dry on wheat - 22.7 kg bags - Agrium)	29545
Farm and Ranch Brand Liquid Rozol Rodenticide	21160	S.A.R.M. Gopher Poison R.T.U. (RTU - dry)	23236
Farm and Ranch Brand strychnine Gopher - Kil™ (RTU dry - Agrium)	22913	Wilco Gopher Ground Squirrel Bait (RTU - dry)	25472
Ground Force Paraffinized Pellets	20239	Wilson Richardson's Ground Squirrel Strychnine Bait (RTU - high moisture - Agrium)	27651
Ground Force™ GS Pocket Gopher Bait (RTU)	28142	ZIP RTU Bait (zinc phosphide - Maxim)	27358
K-9 Pocket Gopher Bait (strychnine RTU)	21557	ZP Rodent Bait (zinc phosphide)	14240
Poulin's Gopher Doom	22608		

ANNUAL DITCH MOWING PROGRAM GETS UNDERWAY

by the Saskatchewan Ministry of Highways and Infrastructure

The Ministry of Highways and Infrastructure reminds farmers and ranchers that hay in provincial ditches is once again available to salvage for free.

Hay in these ditches, known as the right-of-way, may be cut and baled any time prior to July 8 by the adjacent landowner. After July 8, any person may salvage the hay without the permission of the adjacent landowner provided the adjacent landowner hasn't commenced salvage operations.

"We want to give farmers and ranchers the opportunity to use this hay for free to complement their existing agricultural operations," Highways and Infrastructure Minister Jim Reiter said. "Since motorists may be travelling on the highway nearby during your hay salvage operation, please remember to be alert and cautious for everyone's safety."

Hay must be cut at a uniform height leaving a neat appearance. Bales of hay must be at least eight metres from the shoulder of the highway. All bales must be removed by Aug. 8. Bales that are left in a location deemed a hazard to motorists may be removed by the Ministry of Highways and Infrastructure.

The Ministry has also focused its early June ditch shoulder mowing on heavily travelled roads this season.

From June 7 to July 15, Ministry contractors will mow a four-metre-wide strip on the shoulders of ditches on Highways 1, 7, 11, 16, 39, along with portions of Highways 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10 and 55. This mowing width starts at the edge of the road surface and will leave the remainder of the ditch untouched. Other highways won't receive this shoulder cut during this period, but some highway intersections may receive a full ditch cut.

"This annual mowing program is geared toward improving motorists safety through better visibility," Reiter said. "It also provides better aesthetics for tourists travelling our highways."

Between July 15 and the fall, Ministry of Highways and Infrastructure contractors will conduct regular ditch mowing similar to previous years. They will completely mow the ditches of all four-lane highways, while all other highways will get a four-metre shoulder cut on accessible ditches. Additional mowing may be conducted near intersections, railway crossings, tourism facilities and as required for visibility, along with weed and brush control.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Contact your nearest Ministry of Highways and Infrastructure office or e-mail communicationsHI@gov.sk.ca.

Dates to Remember:

June 7 to July 15: Four-metre-wide shoulder mow by Ministry contractor occurs only along the heavily-travelled highways with some highway intersections potentially receiving a full ditch cut. Highway 1, Highway 2 from Moose Jaw to Chamberlain and from Prince Albert to La Ronge, Highway 3 from Tisdale to Prince Albert, Highway 4 from Swift Current to Rosetown and from North of Cando to Meadow Lake, Highway 5 from Watson to Saskatoon, Highway 6 from Highway 39 Junction to Melfort, Highway 7, Highway 9 south of Yorkton, Highway 10 from Yorkton to Balgonie, Highway 11, Highway 16, Highway 39, Highway 41 and Highway 55 from Nipawin to Prince Albert.

July 8: Before this date, a landowner or lessee nearest to a highway ditch has the first option to cut or bale this hay. After this date, anyone may cut and bale the hay or grass in a highway ditch without getting the permission of the nearby landowner, provided salvage operations haven't started already.

Between July 15 and the fall: After this date, Ministry contractors will begin completely mowing the ditches of all four-lane highways, while all other highways will get a four-metre shoulder cut on accessible ditches. Additional mowing may be conducted near intersections, railway crossings, tourism facilities and as required for visibility and for weed and brush control.





Saskatchewan Pastures Program responds to local conditions



by Bob Drysdale, M.Sc., P.Ag., P.A.S.
Resource Management Specialist
Lands Branch

The Saskatchewan Pastures Program operates 53 cattle pastures and one sheep pasture throughout the province.

These pastures occupy 836,979 acres of land and provide summer grazing for approximately 130,000 head of livestock, or about 4.5 per cent of the province's cattle herd. Pastures provide supplemental grazing for local producers who can apply for a grazing allocation.

This program is in addition to the federal Canada Pastures Program, which is operated by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada.

Saskatchewan Pastures Program manages stocking rates and grazing densities to maintain optimal grazing conditions. Each pasture has completed detailed pasture plans to inventory ecological health and range conditions, which are used to assist in making capital and operational management decisions. The management systems used on the pastures demonstrate sound management practices that can be incorporated into a producer's livestock operation.



Management practices that promote optimal grazing conditions also aid in maintaining ecological integrity and bio-diversity on native rangelands, as about 70 per cent of the land within the Saskatchewan Pastures Program is native prairie.

Critical considerations in setting grazing allocations each year include local range conditions and the availability of water for livestock. Due to below-normal supplies of water in pastures north of Swift Current, the number of livestock were reduced for this season. Some pastures in the Kindersley area are still feeling the effects of the drought in 2009.

Cattle numbers in this area have been reduced to allow forage conditions to recover on those pastures.

In seasons where there is extra grazing capacity, such as has occurred in the northeast region of the province in recent years, the additional grazing capacity is made available to livestock from drought-stricken regions.

Careful range management preserves good range conditions and ensures that grazing capacity is maximized over the long term.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Visit www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/pastures.

GRAIN BIN SAFETY *by the Ministry of Advanced Education, Employment and Labour*

Many farm workers are injured each year due to falls from grain bin ladders. Bins equipped with ladder cages and fall-arresting systems, such as platforms and nets, help to minimize much of the risk.

Cages are available for most new bins, but older bins are often not equipped. To address this problem, Occupational Health and Safety is working with grain bin manufacturers on how to ensure the safety of users of fixed ladders on grain bins.

Incident Prevention

To prevent the risk of injury, plan your work operations to avoid climbing to the top of the grain bin. Bin hatch opening systems are available that can operate from the ground level. This minimizes the need to climb a ladder.

When a bin is equipped with a fixed ladder, employers, contractors and owners must ensure a ladder cage or an approved fall-arresting system is in place when required (see section 255 of *The Occupational Health and Safety Regulations*). Inspect and maintain the ladder, the ladder cage, or fall-arresting system regularly. Ensure workers are trained in how to use the ladder cage or fall-arresting system safely. Contact bin suppliers in your area for options on retrofitting your existing bins.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Call Worksafe Saskatchewan at 1-800-567-7233; or
- Visit www.worksafesask.ca; or
- Visit www.labour.gov.sk.ca/falls.



The safety hoop ladder offers a greater degree of safety than the traditional types.





Growing Forward



Prairie Syrup Company is dripping with sweet success



by Rachel Kraynick, PAg
Agri-Business Information Specialist
Yorkton Regional Office

Everyone's heard of the basic maple and berry syrups, but red clover blossom syrup? Red clover is traditionally known as an exceptional forage crop, but Lyn Brown from Bedard Creek Acres in Choiceland found a new use. Lyn wanted to provide consumers with an exciting and unique culinary experience by making quality products from edible flowers and plants. She began by seeding her organic fields into red clover and hand picking the flowers to make syrup.

In 2008, her daughters, Angela, Carmen, Arianna and Crystal joined the business to expand to other products like black pansy syrup, jellies, salves, lotions and lip balms.

Lyn's customers use red clover blossom syrup as a substitute for sugar, maple syrup or honey. It can also be used in teas, on pancakes or even on ice cream. As the demand for their products grew they needed assistance to expand. That's why Lyn was interested in the Saskatchewan Agri-Value Initiative (SAVI).



Lyn worked with a regional farm business management specialist to access SAVI funding to support their incremental marketing activities. The SAVI program paid for a professional photography service for product pictures, a professional chef for recipe development, printing of their flyers, recipe cards and banners, and is also providing financial support for the company to attend various trade shows to tap into new retail, restaurant and gift show markets.

Since the red clover blossom syrup is not commercially produced anywhere else in the world, Bedard Creek Acres hopes to conduct some market research and, in the future, break into new European markets.

The SAVI was designed to help small to medium-sized agribusinesses or producer/processor organizations in the development and expansion of small to medium-sized enterprises who are involved in value-added processing of primary agricultural products.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Contact a Regional Farm Business Management Specialist near you; or
- Visit www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca; or
- Contact Bedard Creek Acres at www.bedardcreekacres.ca.

Are you Business SAVI?

Farm Business Development Initiative

The **Saskatchewan Agri-Value Initiative (SAVI)** can provide funding up to **\$50,000** for business development and business assessment tools.



The **Farm Business Development Initiative** can help your farm. Funding is available for training and professional services that work toward increasing profits for your operation.



Contact your
Regional Farm Business Management Specialist
for more information.

North Battleford

(306) 446-7964

Watrous

(306) 946-3220

Prince Albert

(306) 953-2363

Yorkton

(306) 786-1531

Tisdale

(306) 878-8842

Swift Current

(306) 778-8218

Kindersley

(306) 463-5513

Weyburn

(306) 848-2857

Outlook

(306) 867-5575

Moose Jaw

1-866-457-2377



Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada



Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture

Growing Forward





Register a Crop Insurance claim when crops damaged by natural perils

Whether it is rain or shine, the development of Saskatchewan crops can depend on weather – and weather can be unpredictable.

Producers are familiar with natural perils that occur in Saskatchewan, including frost, grasshoppers and drought. Crop Insurance customers are able to register a claim should their crop suffer damages. Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Corporation's (SCIC) multi-peril programs protect producers against losses in production yields and quality.

Producers experiencing damage should contact their local customer service office. Field adjusters will work with producers to confirm the cause of loss and help determine the next course of action.

If damage exists, but is limited, a claim may not have to be registered immediately. In this instance, the crop will be left to mature and be harvested. If yields are below a producer's production guarantee at harvest, then a claim can be registered.

If damage is greater and the crop cannot be harvested, producers may register a claim immediately. In this instance, a customer can decide to put affected acres to an alternate use, such as baling or grazing. An inspection is required before acres are put to that alternate use, though. During the inspection, the potential yield of the acres is appraised to be used in calculating the claim amount.

While frost can occur at any time, dependent on weather conditions, it becomes a concern as the season progresses and harvest begins. If frost, or any other peril, has damaged acres to the point where yields and/or quality may be below production guarantee, producers should notify SCIC of the loss in person, in writing, by fax or phone.

Producers that have any questions about their Crop Insurance coverage or would like to register a claim should contact SCIC for assistance.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Contact the nearest customer service office;
- Call 1-888-935-0000; or
- Visit www.saskcropinsurance.com.



Weather can vary greatly in Saskatchewan and cause significant damage to crops.

AGRISTABILITY CUSTOMER SERVICE A FOCUS FOR SCIC

With the Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Corporation (SCIC) now administering the AgriStability program, producers across the province have been noticing some changes in how this business risk management program is being delivered.

SCIC knows that farmers and ranchers need to have access to timely, reliable and local service. This is being accomplished through hiring 140 full-time staff who are knowledgeable about today's agriculture practices.

Using that agriculture knowledge base as a foundation for effective program delivery, SCIC has been working with and connecting with producers through a number of different avenues. The AgriStability call centre, located at SCIC's head office in Melville, has been busy so far this year handling more than 8,000 calls in the first four months of operation.

The 21 customer service offices (CSO) across the province have also become a great option for producers to access local AgriStability support. Through mid-May, the CSOs have handled more than 5,000 producer requests which have been split between walk-in-business and phone initiated discussions.

Eight AgriStability Advisors, experts in the program, are now in place throughout the province and available to help. They have

been busy travelling to rural meetings and talking one-on-one with producers answering questions, dealing with issues and ensuring program support is readily available.

Another key part to SCIC's commitment to customer service is a computer program that allows staff to easily track participant's cases. It's called Customer Relations Management software and it ensures there is a record each time a producer contacts SCIC about AgriStability. By having this information accessible, staff can quickly see any developments on a file and can keep the producer up-to-date on the status of their inquiry.

SCIC is continuing to enhance its service to producers and any questions or more information can be accessed:

- at the AgriStability call centre - toll-free 1-866-270-8450;
- via e-mail agristability@scic.gov.sk.ca;
- online at www.saskcropinsurance.com; or
- through a local customer service office.





DATE	EVENT	LOCATION	PHONE	INTERNET
July 5	Crop Insurance deadline to report seeded greenfeed acres		1-888-935-0000	www.saskcropinsurance.com
July 11	Crop Insurance deadline to meet and maintain minimum summerfallow coverage requirements		1-888-935-0000	www.saskcropinsurance.com
July 15	Irrigation Field Day and Tradeshow	Outlook	306-867-5400	www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/Calenda
July 16	Scott Research Farm Centennial Celebration	Scott	306-247-2011	www.townofscott.ca
July 24	Grand Opening of the Bell Barn Interpretive Centre	Indian Head	306-586-1405	www.bellbarn.ca
July 26	6th Canadian Barley Symposium	Saskatoon	306-966-5855	www.canbar6.usask.ca
July 27 - 29	Western Canada Feedlot Management School	Saskatoon	306-382-2333	www.saskcattle.com
August 16 - 21	The Canadian National Arabian and Half Arabian Championship Horse Show - The Royal Red	Regina	306-584-3524	www.cntgrp.ca/Default.aspx?tabid=143&language=en-US
August 25	Deadline to select winterkill coverage for fall rye and winter wheat		1-888-935-0000	www.saskcropinsurance.com



PHOTO CONTEST WINNERS

The Agriview Farm Family Photo Contest was a success with entries coming from all corners of the province. Thank you to everyone who sent in their photos. We received more than 200 entries. Each was reviewed by our celebrity guest judge Don Mclellan, manager of Don's photo in Regina, SK. The winners were chosen based on the following criteria:

Subject matter – Did the picture reflect families participating in farm and ranch activities?

Lighting, focus, colour and composition – Was it a good picture?

Emotion – Did the picture tell a story?

It was difficult picking a winner from all the entries, but it was a photo of Randy Thiele's grand daughters Halle Weber and Kaitlyn Thiele having a beach party during harvest that captured the top prize.

Second Place was awarded to Cheryl Woodward from Luseland with her picture "Checking the Crops".

Third Place was awarded to picture "Still Counting".

Thank you to everyone who shared your farm family photos.

1

"Harvest Pool Party",
by Randy Thiele,
Briercrest, SK.



2

"Checking the Crops"
by Cheryl Woodward,
Luseland, SK.



3

"Still Counting"
by Betty Swiezak,
Makwa, SK.



Saskatchewan Agriculture

