

## FINAL CROP REPORT NOVEMBER, 2005

The harvest of 2005 proved to be another challenging one for Saskatchewan farmers, according to Saskatchewan Agriculture and Food's final crop report for the year.

April was dry, with above normal temperatures, but then May turned cooler with variable precipitation. Seeding activity began during the third week in April in southern regions. By the end of May, 85 per cent of the crop had been planted. June was wet across the prairies, and seeding and spraying operations were delayed.

Farmers seeded an estimated 35.4 million acres, second only to 2004 for highest amount of seeded acres. The June moisture gave crops a good start. Hot, dry weather in August reduced yields and bushel weights in the southwest.

The biggest challenge came at harvest time in the form of rain, particularly in central and northern areas. As a result, a harvest that started in late July was extended into November for many producers. To date, there are still at least 500,000 acres yet to be harvested. Crop quality deteriorated significantly in the heavy rainfall regions throughout the fall.

Crop reporters expect that farmers will harvest 30.5 million tonnes of the major grains, oilseeds,

and specialty crops for the 2005 crop year. The production estimate is 28 per cent above the 10-year average of 23.8 million tonnes, and 16 per cent above the 2004 production of 26.2 million tonnes.

The above average production is due to a record expected harvested area, as well as above average yields for almost all crops.

The quality of the 2005 crop is below average, with the exception of the oilseeds. Spring wheat and durum are expected to see the largest drop in quality, as compared to the average. Farmers also face the challenge of drying and storing the crop. Much of the crop harvested in October and November, particularly cereals, came off tough.

The hay crop was good this year, as provincially, the first and second cuts of brome/alfalfa hay on dry land averaged 1.8 imperial tons per acre, above the 10-year average of 1.0 imperial ton per acre. Quality was expected to be generally good to excellent.

About 75 per cent of the Saskatchewan grain belt has good to very good stubble subsoil moisture reserves going into winter. The southern area of the province, south of the Trans Canada highway from the Alberta border to the Weyburn area, has areas of fair to very poor

stubble subsoil moisture recharge. Winter snowfall and early spring rains will be needed in the southern area to replenish the subsoil moisture for spring seeding.

*Saskatchewan Agriculture and Food wants to thank our crop reporters for their reports during another challenging harvest – Thank you – your dedication makes the report the valuable commodity that it is.*

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### 1 Year Ago

Saskatchewan farmers harvested 26.2 million tonnes of the major grains, oilseeds, and specialty crops; 11% above the 10-year average.

Yields were above average for many crops and harvested area was also above average for a number of crops.

Quality of the 2004 crop was well below average.

## Precipitation/Moisture

According to Saskatchewan Watershed Authority's April 1, 2005 report, the accumulated winter snowfall in the grainbelt, generally varied from below normal in central areas, to near normal in southern areas, to slightly above normal in northern areas. The 2005 spring runoff in the grainbelt region of the province varied from well below normal in south western and south central areas to slightly above normal in northern areas.

April precipitation was generally well below normal across the province and the first three weeks of April saw well above normal temperatures across the province. Precipitation during May was quite variable across the province. In the grainbelt region, precipitation varied from well above normal in north western areas, to above normal in east central areas, to near normal in south eastern areas, and to well below normal in south western areas.

As a whole, June across the prairies was wet. In Saskatchewan, June 2005 is tied with June 1953 for the wettest month on record in the last 90 years. Southern areas generally recorded the highest accumulations. Several thunderstorms were prevalent during the month, causing rainfall amounts to vary locally as well as regionally.

In the grainbelt region in July, the primary source of precipitation was the result of thunderstorm activity, and thus rainfall amounts varied locally as well as regionally. In

general, precipitation amounts were below average. August precipitation was also quite variable with thunderstorm activity. Precipitation was well above normal with the exception of the south central area. Precipitation totals in excess of 100 mm were common throughout much of the north eastern and east central areas of the province.

September precipitation continued to be variable. The southeast saw well below normal precipitation and the west central, northwest, and northeast saw well above normal amounts. Like the previous few months, precipitation during October was quite variable throughout the province. East central grainbelt areas received well below normal precipitation, while far north western and north central grainbelt areas received well above normal precipitation.

During the growing season (April 1 to July 31), precipitation as a percentage of normal varied from lows of 81% in the Wynyard area (CD 5b), 82% in the Nipawin area (CD 8a), and 87% in the Assiniboia area (CD 3asw) to highs of 187% in the Outlook area (CD 6b), 154% in the Melfort area (CD 8), and 149% in the Saskatoon area (CD 6b).

## Seeding

In the fall of 2004, between 2% and 3% of the crop was not harvested due to poor weather conditions. About half of that was combined in the spring. Seeding activity in the province began during the third week in April in the southern

grainbelt. By the beginning of May, 3% of the 2005 crop had been planted. By mid-May, about 47% of the crop had been planted. Cool temperatures in May and dry soil conditions delayed seeding progress in many areas. By the end of May, 85% of the crop was seeded. Wet and windy weather limited the progress of fieldwork, particularly in northern and south eastern areas. By June 5, the provincial seeding progress was at 93%, with all regions reporting at least 90% seeded. Individual crop districts less than 90% completed included CDs 1a, 5, 8a, and 9b.

Heavy rainfall the first week in June, particularly in eastern areas of the province, caused flooding and left surplus topsoil moisture. Seeding and spraying operations were stalled for much of June with windy and wet weather.

## Crop Damage

Throughout the growing season, sources of weather damage were wind, heat and drought stress, frost, flooding, and hail. Results of these conditions were lodging, shelling, sprouting, bleaching, staining, scattering of swaths, reduced yields, and reduced bushel weights.

*From entomologist, Scott Hartley:* The cool, wet spring conditions in 2005 resulted in a slow start for crop development. These same conditions tended to delay insect emergence and development. However, even though insect infestations were not as prevalent and widespread as in some years, a

number of pests exceeded economic levels and required control measures, adding to producer concerns and expense. Below-ground insects, less affected by cool ambient temperatures, caused considerable damage to seedlings in 2005. Grasshopper populations were further reduced during the 2005 season. Diamondback moths appeared very early. Bertha armyworm populations reached economic levels. The most notable insect was the major migration of painted lady butterflies observed province wide.

Cereal insects: Wireworm infestations continue to cause considerable economic concern for producers in various locations in Saskatchewan. Cutworm populations have been on the increase over the past few years and were responsible for crop loss in a number of fields in 2005. True armyworms were found at economic levels in a number of fields, mainly wheat, from Wynyard to the Manitoba border. The wheat stem sawfly was probably the most destructive insect pest affecting wheat crops this year. Eastern regions of the province had the worst infestations of wheat midge. Infestations of this pest are again on the increase after a few years at relatively low levels. There were also some reports of Hessian fly and Russian wheat aphid.

Oilseed insects: Populations of flea beetles seem to have diminished significantly after two seasons of less than ideal conditions. Diamondback

moths caused some severe damage to canola seedlings in the spring and were at economic levels in some canola and mustard crops later in the season. The larvae of the painted lady butterfly generally remained on thistles, though some moved onto canola, sunflower, and borage crops. The highest infestations of Bertha armyworms were observed in the north and north of Regina in the Raymore area. The cabbage seedpod weevil has increased its distribution in the province and is expanding towards the main canola growing region.

Other Crops: Aphids tend to be a significant pest on an annual basis. Infestations of the brown wheat mite were noted in the Lucky Lake area under an irrigated farming system.

*From plant pathologist, Penny Pearce:* Overall, crop diseases were not as limiting to crop yield and quality as were less-than-ideal weather conditions at heading and harvest. Ideal spring and early summer conditions created heavy, humid crop canopies and high disease risks were forecasted (i.e. leaf diseases and fusarium head blight in cereals, ascochyta blights in pulses, and sclerotinia in canola). However, drier conditions at crop flowering mitigated this disease risk (as well as lowered yield potential). Grains harvested late have been reported to have concerns with sprouting, staining and moulds. Farmers are once again being encouraged to have their seed tested for seed-borne diseases and plan accordingly. Some of the disease issues in 2005:

Pulses: Anthracnose in lentils was favoured in south-central and south-east regions due to hot, wet conditions and dense lentil canopies. Farmers used fungicides in some cases, but the disease still spread and yield losses resulted. Ascochyta was not as severe on lentils as was the anthracnose. However, there was significant levels of ascochyta reported once again in chickpeas, but most growers have experience with how to control it. Ascochyta (*mycosphaerella*) leaf and foot rot was evident in field peas, especially in east and northern regions, resulting in lodging and increased risk of seed-borne infections.

Cereals: There was early development of leaf spot diseases, but they did not result in reduced yields because spots didn't spread onto flag leaves. The highest incidences of fusarium head blight were in the southeast and irrigated regions. Farmers are reminded to remain diligent about keeping this disease out by using disease free seed, crop rotation, selecting varieties with the best resistance, and applying foliar fungicides (when registered).

Oilseeds: Less sclerotinia developed than was originally forecasted. The usual levels of blackleg and other diseases were reported.

Spices: There were reports of blossom blight in caraway resulting in significant yield losses.

## Harvest/Production

Harvest operations got underway in late July in some southern and central areas in oat and pea crops. By the middle of August, 2% of the 2005 crop had been combined. By the end of August only 8% of the crop was off with rain hampering harvest activities. By mid-September, 37% of the crop was in the bin. During the harvest season, the largest percentage point gain week over week in harvest progress was 16% - this was achieved three times – the week leading up to September 11, the week leading up to September 25, and the week leading up to October 2. Under good harvesting conditions, one could expect week over week progress of 25% or more. By the end of September, harvest was close to 70% complete. At the time of this report, over 98% of the crop was harvested. There still remained over 500,000 acres to combine – the majority of that in the northern grainbelt.

Wet weather caused very challenging harvest conditions for farmers in the central and northern grainbelts. Much grain was harvested in damp condition and farmers will have to go through the expense of drying the grain to minimize storage problems. There already have been reports of grain beetles and crops heating in storage. Many fields in the north are suffering from compaction damage from the heavy machinery and the very wet field conditions. Also, there are large ruts that will need to be dealt with before spring seeding. There will be crop left to

harvest in the spring – though not as much as last year.

Saskatchewan farmers are expected to harvest 30.5 million tonnes of the major grains, oilseeds, and specialty crops for the 2005 crop year. The 2005 production estimate by crop reporters is 28% above the 10-year (1995-2004) average of 23.8 million tonnes, and 16% above 2004 production of 26.2 million tonnes. The above average production is due to above average harvested area for winter wheat, durum, barley, fall rye, triticale, flax, canola, peas, lentils, and canary seed, as well as above average yields for all crops except triticale.

On a provincial basis, all yield estimates are expected to be above average, except for triticale (4% below). The north eastern area of the grainbelt reported the highest average

yields for winter wheat, spring wheat, durum, oats, fall rye, flax, and canola. The south western area reported the lowest average yields for oats, barley, flax, canola, mustard, and sunflowers.

	2005	2004	1995-2004 avg.
	bu/acre		
Winter wheat	37.9	38.2	34.9
Spring wheat	36.1	32.3	29.3
Durum	35.6	33.0	29.3
Oats	70.7	66.4	57.9
Barley	58.8	54.1	48.0
Fall rye	36.3	39.4	29.9
Triticale	31.5	43.8	32.9
Flax	22.2	14.0	18.2
Canola	30.5	22.5	22.4
Field peas	34.4	36.1	28.1
	lb/acre		
Mustard	949	898	770
Sunflowers	1 260	633	1 072
Lentils	1 274	1 143	1 063
Canary seed	1 150	836	877
Chickpeas	1 240	1 175	n.a.

## 2005 Saskatchewan Crop Production Estimates

	2005			1995-2004 Average		
	hvt acres '000	bu/ac	prod'n '000 t	hvt acres '000	bu/ac	prod'n '000 t
Winter wheat	165	37.9	170	123.0	34.9	117.4
Spring wheat	8 935	36.1	8 780	10 499.5	29.3	8 460.1
Durum	4 650	35.6	4 500	4,581.0	29.3	3 638.7
Oats	1 450	70.7	1 580	1 531.5	57.9	1 371.2
Barley	4 450	58.8	5 700	4 215.0	48.0	4 423.9
Fall rye	195	36.3	180	147.5	29.9	114.1
Triticale	35	31.5	30	29.5	32.9	26.5
Flax	1 580	22.2	890	1 152.0	18.2	531.9
Canola	6 370	30.5	4 400	5 396.0	22.4	2 757.4
Field peas	2 710	34.4	2 540	1 859.0	28.1	1 436.3
Subtotal	30 540		28 770	29 534.		22 877.5
		lb/ac			lb/ac	
Mustard	430	949	185	530.	770	185.8
Sunflowers	35	1 260	20	36.8	1 072	17.5
Lentils	1 990	1 274	1 150	1 161.0	1 063	554.7
Canary seed	460	1 150	240	429.5	877	169.9
Chickpeas	160	1 240	90	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Subtotal	3 075		1 685	2 157.3		927.9
Total	33 615		30 455	31 691.3		23 805.4

## Quality

Crop quality took a hit again in 2005, starting with some delayed seeding in the spring, followed by some hot, dry conditions in August, and challenging harvesting conditions.

Because of the damp harvest weather, many crops needed aeration or drying before storage. It is important for farmers to check their bins to watch for hot spots, mould, and insect infestation.

The spring wheat crop is estimated to be 18% No. 1 Canada Western (CW), compared to 53% 1 CW for the 10-year (1995-2004) average. The overall quality of the durum crop is expected to be 26% 1 CW for 2005, compared to 38% for the 10-year average.

Twenty-two per cent of the oat crop is expected to grade 1 CW, compared to the 10-year average of 27%. Malting barley grade for the 2005 crop is expected to be below the 10-year average – 22% versus 31%. Sixty-five per cent of the

triticale crop is expected to grade 1 Canada. There is no 10-year crop report average for triticale.

Eighty-three per cent of the flax crop is expected to grade 1 CW, above the 10-year average of 80%. Canola is also above average – 85% for the 2004 crop versus the 10-year average of 74%.

Specialty crop quality varied. The mustard crop is expected to grade 77% 1 Canada versus the 10-year average of 74%. With just over 40% of the sunflowers combined, 74% of that crop is expected to grade 1 Canada, compared to 72% for the 10-year average. The lentil crop is expected to grade 65% in the top two grades, compared to the 10-year average of 74%. The pea crop is expected to grade 78% in the top two grades, compared to the 10-year average of 80%. The chickpea crop is expected to grade 39% 1 CW. There is no 10-year average for chickpeas.

The quality of fall seeded crops

was estimated to be below average. The rye crop was expected to grade 82% in the top two grades versus the 10-year average of 89%. Winter wheat crops were expected to grade 37% 1 CW versus 50% for the 10-year average.

The highest quality crops were found in the south – largely because that area did not receive the harvest precipitation that the rest of the province did.

## Hay/Pasture and Winter Feed

Hay crops were delayed due to cool weather, as well as frost and lack of precipitation earlier in the growing season. By mid-July about 31% of the first-cut hay crop was baled or put into silage. By mid-August, 93% of the first cut and 7% of the second-cut had been harvested. Many reporters did not expect a second cut of hay in their district.

Across the province, the first and second cuts of brome/alfalfa hay

2005 Harvested Grains, Oilseeds, and Specialty Crops Grade Estimates																
per cent																
		1995-04			1995-04			1995-04			1995-04					
		2005	2004	avg.	2005	2004	avg.	2005	2004	avg.	2004	2004	avg.			
Winter wheat	1CW	37	15	50	2CW	46	38	30	CWFd	17	47	20				
Spring wheat	1CW	18	6	53	2CW	25	13	20	3CW	40	21	15	CWFd	17	60	12
Durum	1CW	26	6	38	2CW	37	25	27	3CW	26	31	22	Oth (4&5)	11	38	13
Oats	1CW	22	12	27	2CW	45	30	32	3CW	26	31	31	4CW	7	27	10
Barley	S.S.&S.	22	25	31	1CW	50	37	50	2CW&Sa.	28	38	19				
All rye	1CW	51	23	63	2CW	31	44	26	3CW	13	16	7	Sample	5	17	4
Triticale	1Can	65	33	n.a.	2Can	14	43	n.a.	3Can	17	8	n.a.	Sample	4	16	n.a.
Flax	1CW	83	34	80	2CW	14	25	13	3CW	2	20	4	Sample	1	21	3
Canola	1Can	85	35	74	2Can	11	25	16	3Can	3	21	6	Sample	1	19	4
Mustard	1Can	77	45	74	2Can	18	28	18	3Can	3	12	5	4Can&Sa.	2	15	3
Sunflowers	1Can	74	16	72	2Can	25	55	24	Sample	1	29	4				
Lentils	1Can	28	12	41	2Can	37	32	33	E3 &3Can	29	39	20	Sample	6	17	6
Field peas	1Can	37	26	45	2Can	41	43	35	E3 &3Can	14	20	12	Sample	8	11	8
Chickpeas	1CW	39	10	n.a.	2CW	44	25	n.a.	3CW	14	25	n.a.	Sample	3	40	n.a.

on dryland averaged 1.75 imperial tons per acre, above the 10-year average of 1.0 imperial tons per acre. Yields were above average across the province, ranging from an average high of 1.95 imperial tons per acre in the west central region to an average low of 1.43 imperial tons per acre in the southwest.

Winter feed supplies are rated as adequate to surplus by almost all the reporters. Some baling operations, both hay and straw, were stalled by wet weather – particularly in northern regions. Farmers also struggled with retrieval of bales as heavy precipitation made fields impassable. What should have been

a relatively straight forward job, turned into a lot of physical and mechanical effort.

### Moisture

Topsoil moisture conditions on crop land are rated as adequate by 65% of reporters, as surplus by 20% of reporters, and as short or very short by 15% of reporters. West central and northern areas report the most surplus conditions, The southwest reports the most very short conditions. Topsoil moisture conditions on hay and pasture land are rated as adequate by 68% of reporters, as surplus by 12% of reporters and as short or very short by 20% of reporters.

About 75% of the Saskatchewan grain belt has good to very good stubble subsoil moisture reserves going into winter. The southern area of the province, south of the Trans Canada highway from the Alberta border to the Weyburn area, has areas of fair to very poor stubble subsoil moisture recharge. Winter snowfall and early spring rains will be needed in the southern area to replenish the subsoil moisture for spring seeding.

	tons per acre				
Alfalfa	Brome/ Alfalfa	Other Tame	Wild	Greenfeed	
1.79	1.75	1.43	1.25	2.20	

Pastures were slow as lack of warm temperatures and early season dry conditions hampered growth. Pasture conditions were variable at the end of May, with about two-thirds of the reporters rating pastures in their area in good to excellent condition. By the end of June, pasture conditions had improved significantly and 98% were reported to be in good to excellent condition. Conditions declined somewhat by the end of July, with 82% of reporters giving the good to excellent rating. By the end of August, only 59% of reporters were giving a good to excellent rating. Southern pastures were in the poorest condition. Rainfall in September improved pastures to where close to 70% of reporters rated pastures in good to excellent condition at the end of September.

### Fall-seeded crops

The area seeded to winter wheat in Saskatchewan is estimated to rise to 205 000 acres, an increase of just over 2% from the fall of 2004. Fall rye plantings are expected to decrease to 250 000 acres, down 4% from the fall of 2004. Winter wheat acreages are expected to be up in the southwest and the east central region. The largest decrease in winter wheat acres is expected in the west central region. The largest decreases in fall rye acreage are expected in the northeast.

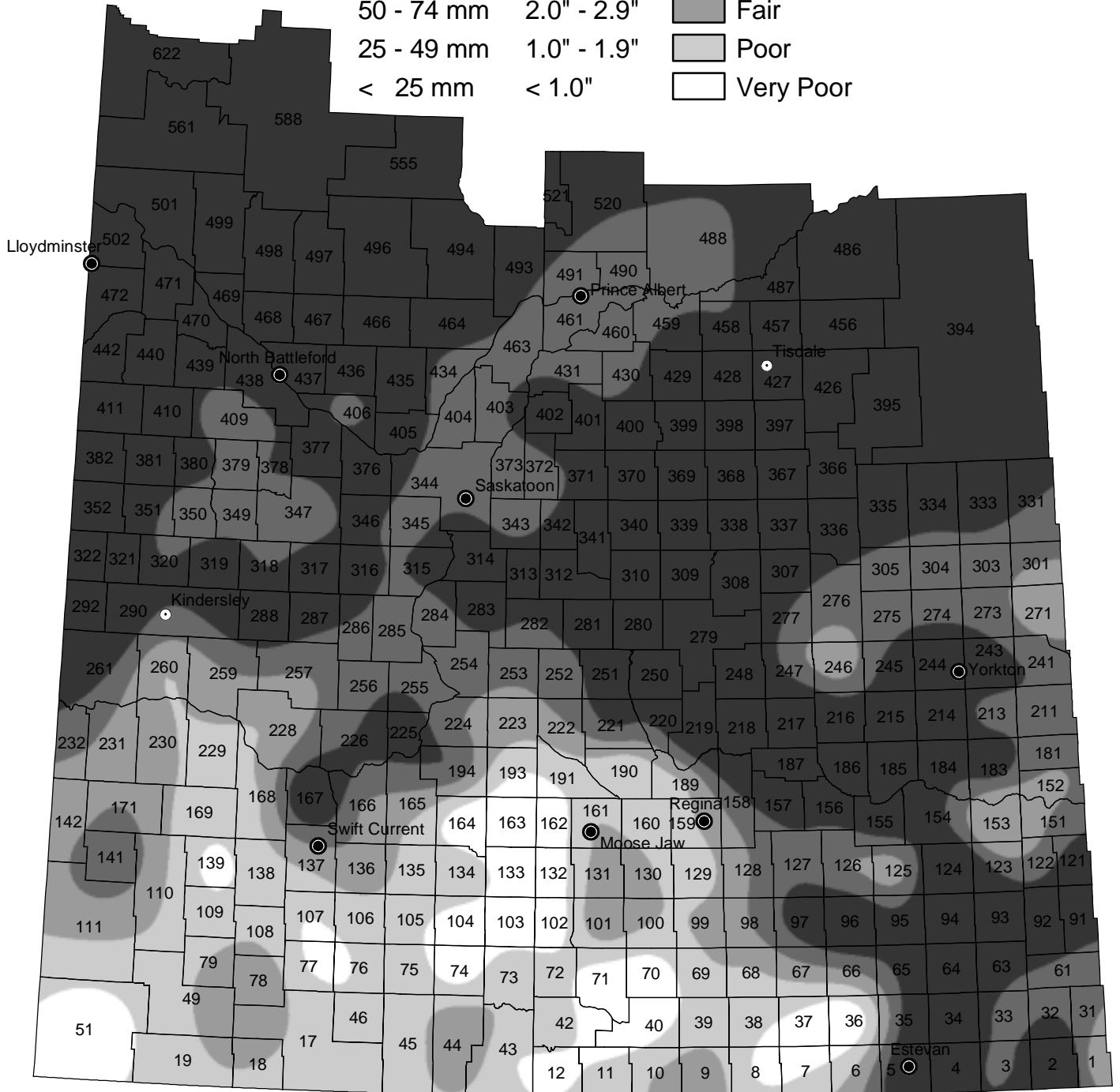
	2005	2004	1995-04
		Avg. acres	
Winter wheat	205 000	200 000	141 500
Fall rye	250 000	260 000	199 500

# Stubble Subsoil Moisture Map

## November 1, 2005

Millimeters/Inches of Available Soil Water

> 100 mm	> 4.0"	Very Good
75 - 99 mm	3.0" - 3.9"	Good
50 - 74 mm	2.0" - 2.9"	Fair
25 - 49 mm	1.0" - 1.9"	Poor
< 25 mm	< 1.0"	Very Poor



# 2005 Weekly Rainfall Summary (in millimetres)

Crop R.M.										Crop R.M.											
Dist.	No.	Name	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total	Dist.	No.	Name	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total
1A	1	Argyle	20	113	83	50	35	51	40	397		164	Chaplin	6	45	110	12	23	64	5	265
	2	Mount Pleasant	19	122	117	148	39	22	32	500		193	Eyebrow	31	45	112	50	38	36	8	320
	3	Enniskillen	15	122	83	157	53	19	38	487		194	Enfield	22	54	89	38	19	87	13	322
1A	1	Argyle	7	66	135	84	60	2	37	391	3BS	17 A	Val Marie	25	23	52	10	70	15	16	211
	2	Mount Pleasant	8	68	162	42	64	7	34	385		17 B	Val Marie	4	29	89	10	33	27	16	208
	3	Enniskillen	3	107	164	43	57	4	50	428		45	Mankota	23	17	75	6	42	35	19	217
	31	Storthoaks	NIL	68	170	35	38	8	63	382		46 A	Glen Mcpherson	10	43	74	4	52	21	17	221
	32	Reciprocity	6	78	120	56	32	7	33	332		46 B	Glen Mcpherson	13	24	50	38	33	17	7	182
	33 A	Moose Creek	5	78	154	80	55	9	46	427		75 A	Pinto Creek	12	14	86	8	28	18	8	174
	33 B	Moose Creek	5	55	142	33	63	NIL	47	345		75 B	Pinto Creek	12	17	97	5	27	40	18	216
	34	Browning	6	67	140	49	72	7	37	378		76 A	Auvergne	12	19	65	5	33	19	22	175
	35	Benson	8	67	187	34	97	5	22	420		76 B	Auvergne	15	27	68	22	30	23	22	207
	61	Antler	8	87	272	51	15	11	53	497		77	Wise Creek	14	24	104	8	28	36	20	234
	63 A	Moose Mountain	8	66	132	18	40	7	49	320		78 A	Grassy Creek	19	29	122	15	46	27	26	284
	63 B	Moose Mountain	14	54	110	43	35	4	19	279		78 B	Grassy Creek	12	22	70	12	40	20	23	199
	64	Brock	5	76	177	31	74	7	29	399		78 C	Grassy Creek	22	25	105	18	58	31	17	276
	65	Tecumseh	2	58	212	26	87	4	16	405		105	Glenbain	11	37	174	22	61	30	29	364
1B	91	Maryfield	7	66	157	12	19	3	32	296		106	Whiska Creek	12	15	99	13	52	14	22	227
	92	Walpole	NIL	54	113	50	23	24	46	310		107	Lac Pelletier	13	30	109	8	19	13	35	227
	94	Hazelwood	5	51	189	43	64	NIL	19	371		108	Bone Creek	29	37	130	12	40	38	13	299
	95	Golden West	5	61	146	46	100	2	14	374	3BN	135	Lawtonia	16	25	145	15	47	72	9	329
	123	Silverwood	5	70	174	61	94	3	26	433		136	Coulee	30	37	145	24	36	38	13	323
	124	Kingsley	7	60	154	54	107	NIL	17	399		137	Swift Current	22	16	84	19	31	25	5	202
	125	Chester	5	34	116	26	112	Trace	10	303		138	Webb	37	31	92	28	57	21	6	272
	151 A	Rocanville	11	47	243	64	61	NIL	33	459		165	Morse	3	38	165	53	26	46	4	335
	151 B	Rocanville	7	47	211	46	99	6	25	441		166	Excelsior	27	21	187	7	27	37	9	315
	153	Willowdale	6	50	142	23	100	2	20	343		167	Sask. Landing	30	32	151	24	35	36	12	320
	154	Elcapo	Trace	53	120	27	105	5	8	318		225	Canaan	9	48	142	11	19	122	7	358
	155	Wolseley	10	81	160	58	97	10	3	419		226	Victory	17	75	168	23	38	55	8	384
2A	36	Cymri	7	69	188	35	96	5	29	429		228 A	Lacadena	26	51	123	15	25	67	1	308
	66	Griffin	Trace	41	135	13	81	3	25	298		228 B	Lacadena	29	17	185	6	51	53	16	357
	67	Weyburn	18	40	116	23	81	4	NIL	282		255	Coteau	25	35	148	80	70	112	3	473
	68	Brokenshell	17	45	114	33	71	2	4	286		256	King George	18	62	173	19	25	60	6	363
	96	Fillmore	2	60	160	41	106	2	4	375		257	Monet	35	48	139	11	46	74	4	357
	97	Wellington	Trace	63	117	58	99	2	3	342	4A	19	Frontier	20	29	252	21	33	21	15	391
	99	Caledonia	31	70	142	60	51	4	13	371		49 A	White Valley	18	9	120	10	44	10	N/A	211*
2B	126	Montmartre	NIL	80	115	35	103	1	10	344		49 B	White Valley	60	11	167	18	59	40	23	378
	127	Francis	3	72	144	74	126	8	9	436		51	Reno	19	13	99	6	43	15	21	216
	128	Lajord	NIL	40	72	42	88	20	6	268		79	Arlington	18	20	90	12	50	24	13	227
	129	Bratt's Lake	21	43	109	27	52	3	9	264		109 A	Carmichael	68	13	201	18	57	37	N/A	394*
	131	Baldon	26	53	164	31	62	24	21	381		109 B	Carmichael	51	19	162	16	82	37	24	391
	156 A	Indian Head	1	75	158	91	151	5	5	486		110	Piapot	70	8	158	21	57	29	18	361
	156 B	Indian Head	6	72	125	82	125	6	8	424		111 A	Maple Creek	40	10	179	25	76	34	28	392
	157	South Qu'appelle	3	134	109	97	103	11	10	467		111 B	Maple Creek	78	16	157	3	62	38	26	380
	158	Edenwold	2	66	71	51	83	28	10	311	4B	139	Gull Lake	41	30	118	12	45	27	20	293
	160	Pense	10	40	74	22	62	15	10	233		141	Big Stick	66	12	139	9	69	45	17	357
	161	Moose Jaw	15	43	113	28	44	62	14	319		142	Enterprise	51	12	190	14	24	66	27	384
	191	Marquis	15	48	145	24	35	45	2	314		169	Pittville	28	19	142	2	37	19	10	257
3ASE	8	Lake Alma	6	63	133	23	62	3	16	306		171	Fox Valley	53	10	182	6	22	50	17	340
	9	Surprise Valley	Trace	61	111	41	62	4	20	299		229	Miry Creek	30	15	148	5	33	33	15	279
	38 A	Laurier	27	58	132	51	68	6	8	350		231	Happyland	37	12	190	20	92	80	13	444
	38 B	Laurier	23	59	101	46	57	1	9	296		232	Deer Forks	38	14	174	17	66	62	22	393
	39 A	The Gap	2	53	89	22	46	2	12	226	5A	152	Spy Hill	5	28	159	36	74	2	22	326
	39 B	The Gap	2	77	104	30	48	3	7	271		181	Langenburg	6	25	208	26	46	9	16	336
3ASW	10	Happy Valley	2	51	116	16	73	2	12	272		183	Fertile Belt	5	52	192	36	124	8	19	436
	12	Poplar Valley	10	48	80	14	26	10	11	199		184 A	Grayson	Trace	73	122	47	16	75	1	334
	40	Bengough	25	50	110	28	59	3	19	294		184 C	Grayson	6	56	150	33	131	7	14	397
	42	Willow Bunch	29	61	93	18	42	24	20	287		185	McLeod	14	101	167	37	138	5	3	465
	43 A	Old Post	13	59	107	18	11	45	17	270		186	Abernethy	3	78	123	59	95	5	8	371
	43 B	Old Post	7	59	98	13	22	32	17	248		187	North Qu'appelle	3	56	93	44	118	10	10	334
	44	Waverley	14	38	102	11	69	59	24	317		211	Churchbridge	Trace	44	242	20	70	10	9	395
	70	Key West	15	64	94	12	75	3	16	279		213	Saltcoats	7	52	169	23	104	10	9	374
	71 A	Excel	31	46	109	20	28	6	17	257		214	Cana	10	71	193	36	73	7	10	400
	71 B	Excel	31	33	86	11	22	6	22	211		241	Calder	3	57	250	26	208	9	11	564
	71 C	Excel	27	39	66	8	53	5	16	214		243	Wallace	7	78	180	53	106	8	NIL	432
	73 A	Stonehenge	3	44	117	10	50	35	19	278		245 A	Garry	9	81	126	15	119	20	7	377
	73 B	Stonehenge	17	50	99	25	64	21	46	322		245 B	Garry	15	85	131	21				

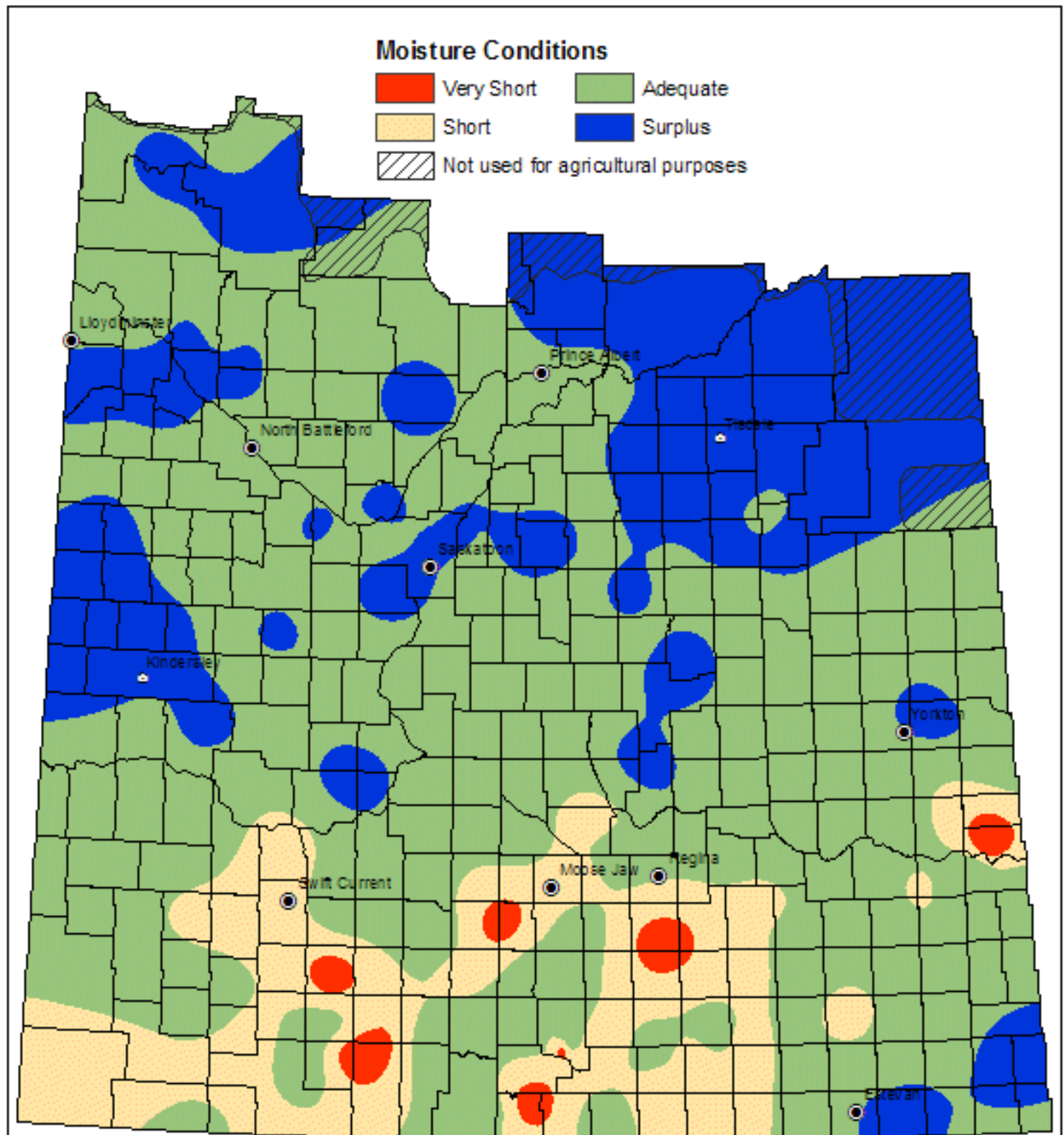


# 2005 Weekly Rainfall Summary (in millimetres)

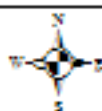
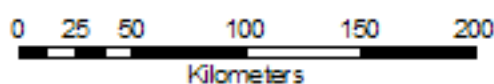
Crop R.M.										Crop R.M.											
Dist.	No.	Name	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total	Dist.	No.	Name	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total
	304	Buchanan	7	60	79	19	80	20	9	274		378 A	Rosemount	37	45	102	67	61	119	7	438
	307	Elfros	15	79	92	38	147	28	21	420		378 B	Rosemount	36	43	119	66	50	89	6	409
	308	Big Quill	3	79	114	35	167	46	18	462		379	Reford	34	51	107	62	74	75	5	408
	335	Hazel Dell	14	71	149	27	129	45	10	445		380 A	Tramping Lake	17	40	86	69	97	52	12	373
	336	Sasman	8	72	106	17	124	31	36	394		380 B	Tramping Lake	32	51	125	67	N/A	N/A	N/A	275*
	337	Lakeview	11	47	96	55	113	57	23	402		381	Grass Lake	26	59	133	66	104	93	N/A	481*
	338	Lakeside	9	46	85	32	106	89	14	381		382	Eye Hill	27	90	124	103	164	110	27	645
	366 A	Kelvington	11	47	75	30	158	85	10	416		409	Buffalo	29	49	84	66	90	91	2	411
	366 B	Kelvington	16	54	78	35	151	74	17	425		410	Round Valley	36	50	110	53	126	90	22	487
	367	Ponass Lake	7	55	123	41	129	94	28	477		411	Senlac	20	67	103	46	120	53	5	414
6A	368	Spalding	3	39	69	24	105	120	8	368	8A	395	Porcupine	12	41	97	61	203	133	21	568
	189	Lumsden	12	44	104	74	99	38	9	380		397	Barrier Valley	22	47	115	72	184	99	18	557
	190 A	Dufferin	9	50	74	63	110	25	14	345		398	Pleasantdale	26	62	113	92	141	154	26	614
	190 B	Dufferin	1	38	106	38	77	29	12	301		428	Star City	12	47	160	112	137	123	20	611
	190 C	Dufferin	12	45	84	33	70	52	11	307		456	Arborfield	10	52	133	28	190	160	18	591
	219 B	Longlaketon	Trace	52	78	35	86	34	10	295		457 A	Connaught	20	31	85	33	115	152	34	470
	219 C	Longlaketon	Trace	59	70	60	127	46	14	376		457 B	Connaught	4	26	91	24	110	108	12	375
	220	Mckillop	2	50	77	49	135	30	11	354		458	Willow Creek	15	38	108	26	106	112	14	419
	221	Sarnia	8	51	119	39	81	55	12	365		486	Moose Range	11	37	77	30	129	121	25	430
	222	Craik	13	63	144	44	46	50	16	376		487	Nipawin	12	28	81	31	109	125	24	410
	251	Big Arm	2	57	177	53	146	37	14	486	8B	369	St. Peter	5	38	140	9	109	176	16	493
	252	Arm River	6	72	103	25	77	51	14	348		370	Humboldt	7	38	152	45	85	150	8	485
	279 A	Mount Hope	3	55	98	43	116	33	11	359		371	Bayne	4	48	126	27	82	91	9	387
	279 B	Mount Hope	7	70	113	100	156	25	18	489		372	Grant	9	27	153	26	92	76	17	400
	280	Wreford	Trace	56	100	51	107	59	10	383		373 A	Aberdeen	11	25	154	32	111	78	7	418
	281	Wood Creek	NIL	46	96	71	76	57	13	359		399	Lake Lenore	17	56	172	79	101	85	10	520
	282	Mccraney	12	74	128	57	97	37	14	419		400	Three Lakes	NIL	43	152	22	80	52	8	357
	309	Prairie Rose	2	77	83	28	100	58	16	364		401	Hoodoo	3	50	178	6	70	64	N/A	371*
	310	Usborne	NIL	66	135	91	105	64	17	478		402	Fish Creek	4	35	159	37	106	81	12	434
	312	Morris	10	45	88	40	99	77	15	374		429 A	Flett's Springs	25	65	144	72	87	69	12	474
	313	Lost River	6	29	103	42	64	101	11	356		429 B	Flett's Springs	12	43	123	78	106	111	20	493
	339 A	Leroy	NIL	56	58	41	97	95	16	363		430	Invergordon	5	45	128	17	89	74	7	365
	339 B	Leroy	9	54	67	38	97	88	16	369		431 A	St. Louis	3	50	92	50	116	88	13	412
	340 A	Wolverine	2	47	95	66	77	118	15	420		459	Kinistino	19	55	117	20	94	92	12	409
	340 B	Wolverine	1	43	121	50	87	160	10	472	9AE	461	Prince Albert	10	43	90	57	138	112	26	476
	341	Viscount	Trace	39	126	22	77	83	NIL	347		488	Torch River	7	49	125	88	114	131	27	541
	343	Blucher	3	27	100	40	59	114	7	350		520 A	Paddockwood	NIL	NIL	25	31	98	102	NIL	256
6B	254	Loreburn	16	56	154	54	35	80	9	404		520 B	Paddockwood	NIL	NIL	116	48	98	98	31	391
	283	Rosedale	21	74	164	63	80	65	7	474	9AW	405	Great Bend	18	29	140	13	54	85	8	347
	284	Rudy	20	59	156	68	79	97	8	487		406	Mayfield	38	34	119	46	68	99	20	424
	285	Fertile Valley	17	56	212	54	32	98	6	475		435	Redberry	26	30	105	67	50	98	25	401
	286	Milden	13	42	176	22	45	83	5	386		436	Douglas	33	38	84	27	62	73	11	328
	314	Dundurn	16	73	136	56	47	127	1	456		463	Duck Lake	3	53	123	58	92	113	13	455
	344	Corman Park	24	26	138	40	51	84	10	373		464	Leask	16	52	75	78	79	128	23	451
	345	Vanscoy	15	38	147	66	80	117	14	477		466	Meeting Lake	40	37	111	85	79	78	21	451
	346	Perdue	40	33	134	75	40	115	17	454		467	Round Hill	38	51	84	38	81	108	26	426
	376 A	Eagle Creek	53	23	125	50	47	137	18	453		493	Shellbrook	4	43	61	25	112	116	29	390
	376 B	Eagle Creek	45	33	133	53	51	136	19	470		494	Canwood	24	28	71	47	81	113	20	384
	403	Rosthern	4	35	137	41	67	108	15	407		496	Spiritwood	31	29	109	41	107	82	17	416
	404	Laird	20	36	104	34	52	91	16	353		497	Medstead	29	33	107	43	76	79	19	386
7A	259	Snipe Lake	43	15	155	9	61	80	14	377		555	Big River	43	100	82	95	96	116	48	580
	260	Newcombe	23	12	121	22	42	88	10	318	9B	438 A	Battle River	34	59	101	81	120	98	21	514
	287	St. Andrews	36	49	194	40	27	76	8	430		438 B	Battle River	33	49	80	55	76	88	10	391
	288	Pleasant Valley	58	51	145	63	38	99	14	468		440	Hillsdale	33	46	100	35	131	51	18	414
	290	Kindersley	20	25	135	33	48	90	10	361		442	Manitou Lake	23	51	92	39	202	61	31	499
	292	Milton	29	26	145	23	69	113	21	426		468 A	Meota	31	62	97	77	99	98	24	488
	317 B	Marriott	53	50	167	63	46	81	12	472		468 B	Meota	8	66	112	50	N/A	N/A	N/A	236*
	317 C	Marriott	35	38	110	66	33	86	14	382		470	Paynton	39	51	85	81	131	99	19	505
	318 A	Mountain View	28	42	117	72	55	84	10	408		472	Wilton	33	73	123	52	195	58	24	558
	318 B	Mountain View	39	48	152	46	78	108	12	483		498 A	Parkdale	14	46	68	96	80	59	18	381
	319	Winslow	21	40	115	46	59	107	5	393		498 B	Parkdale	25	39	93	59	89	59	17	381
	320	Oakdale	26	27	128	55	82	137	15	470		499	Mervin	64	77	99	54	108	70	30	502
	321	Prairiedale	31	42	122	43	74	130	20	462		501 A	Frenchman Butte	49	60	84	61	106	55	27	442
	322	Antelope Park	17	19	148	59	75	101	8	427		501 B	Frenchman Butte	52	54	71	37	102	55	25	396
7B	347 A	Biggar	30	42	121	59	57	112	7	428		501 C	Frenchman Butte	13	60	120	52	95	70	24	434
	347 B	Biggar	42	48	85	65	32	102	8	382		502	Britannia	26	64</						

# Crop Land Topsoil Moisture Conditions

November 6, 2005



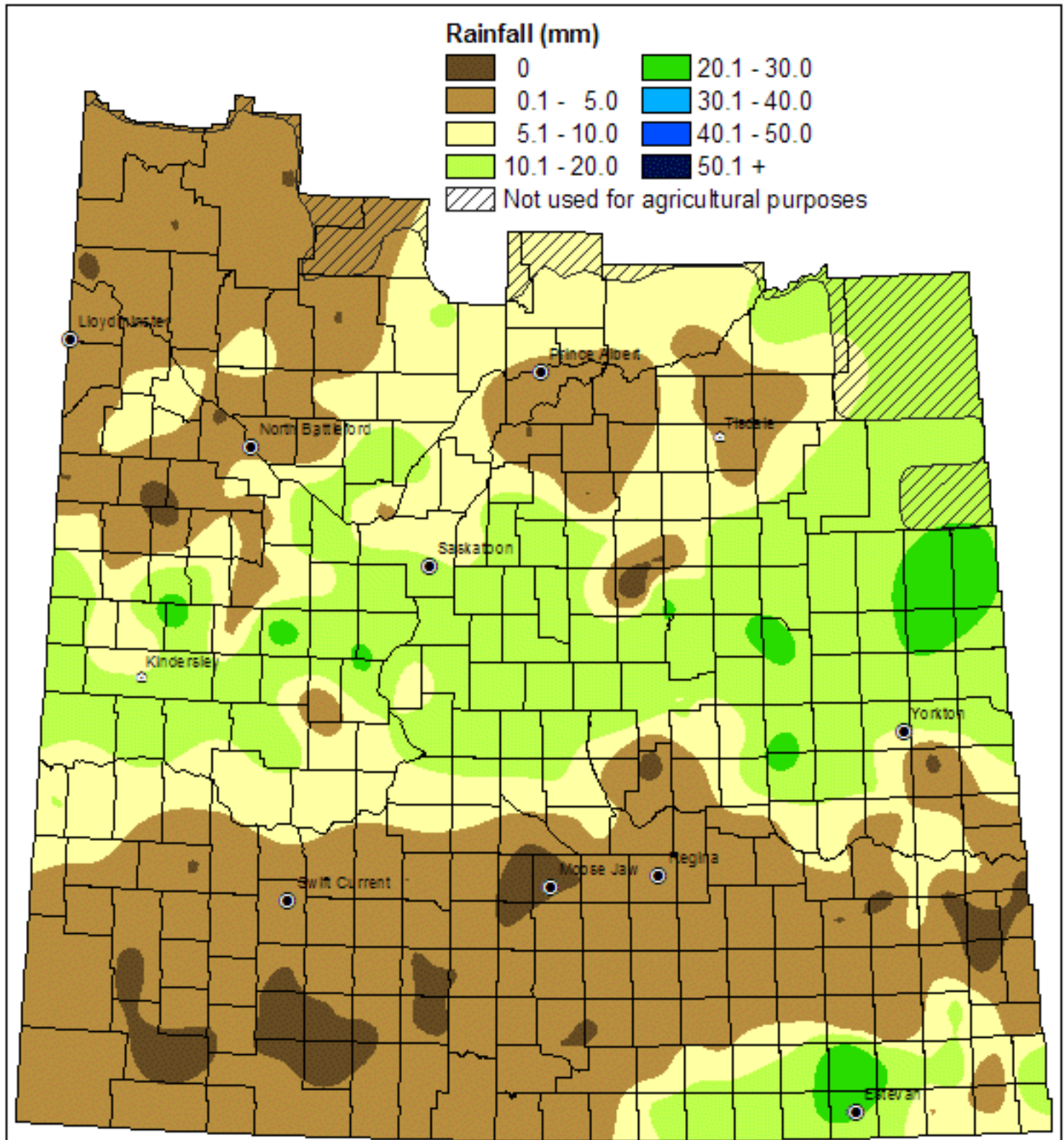
NOTE: Since techniques used to smooth the transition between zones can affect the values in localized areas, this map should be used for regional analysis only.



Prepared by:	Geomatics Unit
Data source:	SAF Crop Report Database
Date:	November 15, 2005

# Weekly Rainfall

for the week ending November 5, 2005

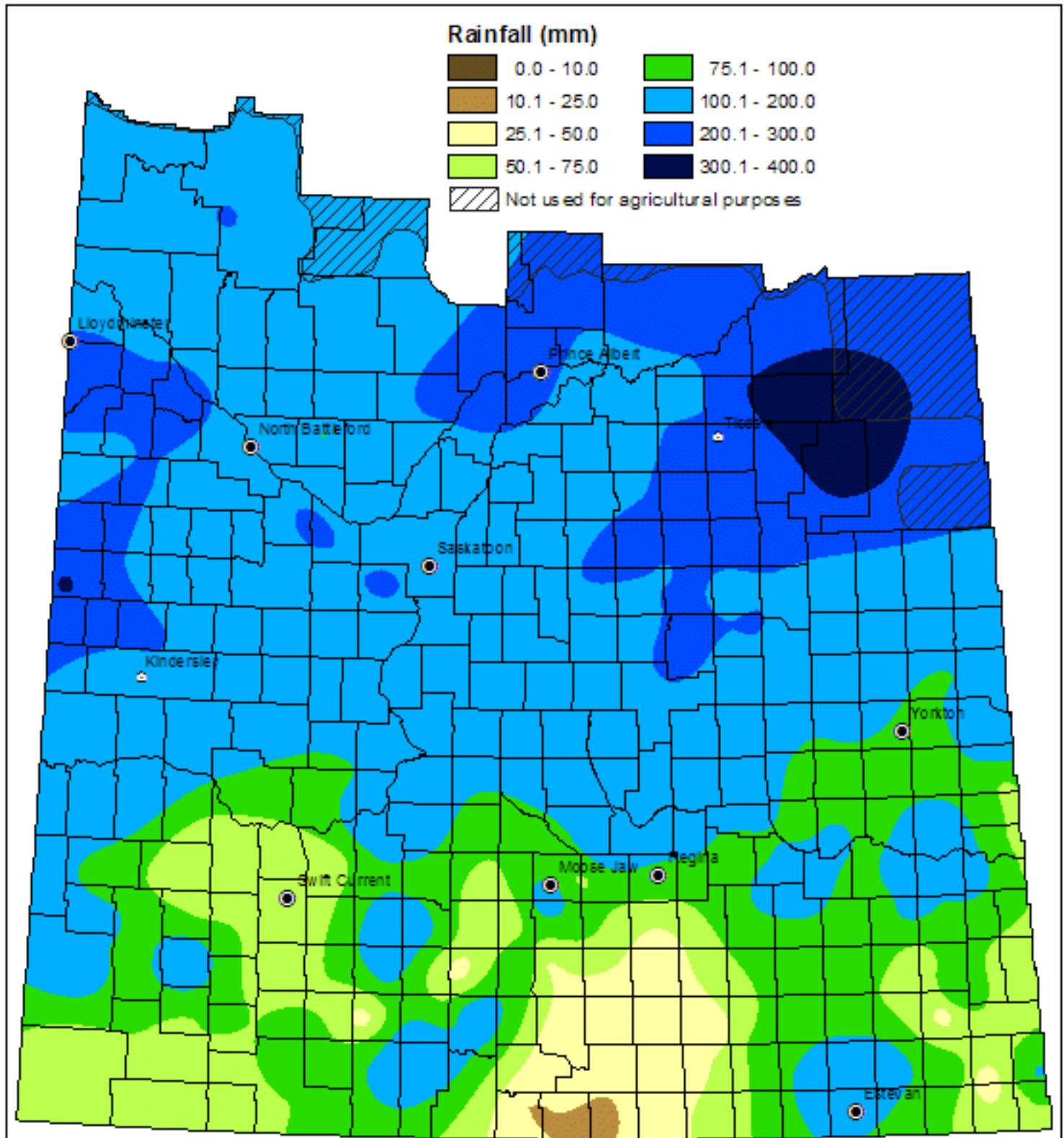


NOTE: Since techniques used to smooth the transition between zones can affect the values in localized areas, this map should be used for regional analysis only.

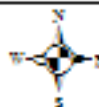
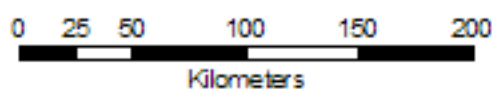
# Cumulative Rainfall

From: August 27, 2005

To: November 5, 2005



NOTE: Since techniques used to smooth the transition between zones can affect the values in localized areas, this map should be used for regional analysis only.

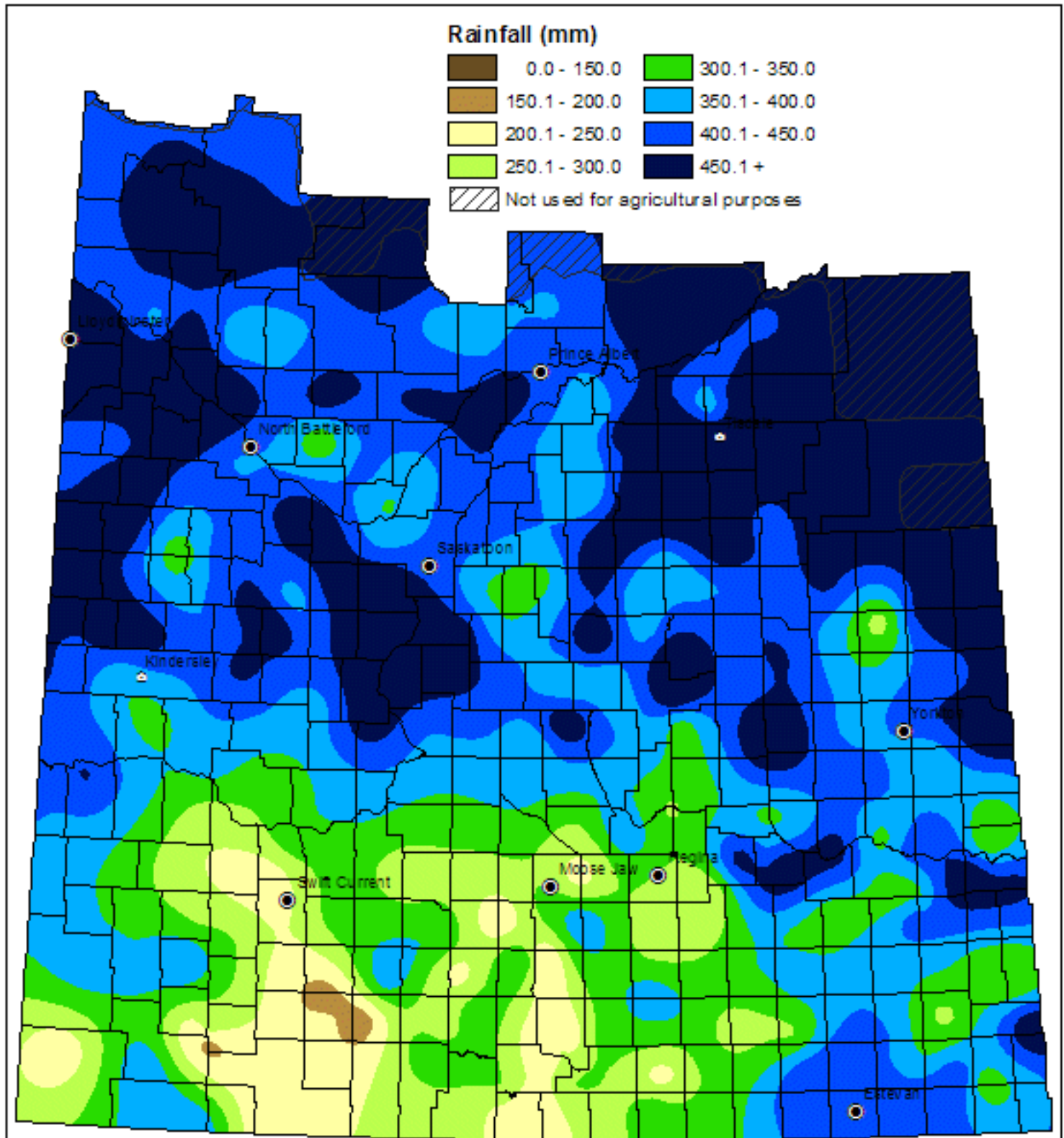


Prepared by:	Geomatics Unit
Data source:	SAF Crop Report Database
Date:	November 15, 2005

# Cumulative Rainfall

From: April 1, 2005

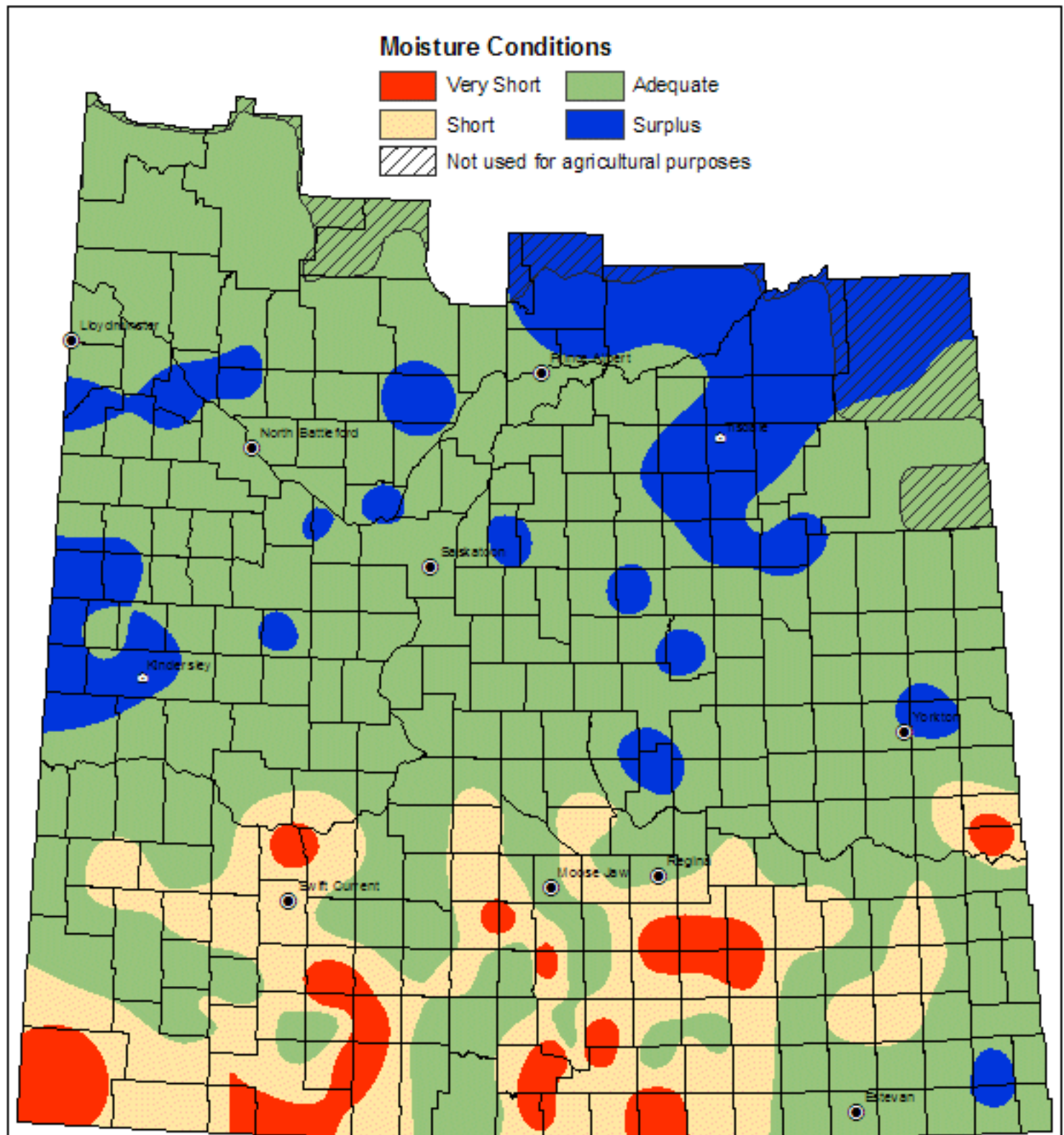
To: November 5, 2005




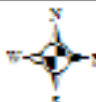

NOTE: Since techniques used to smooth the transition between zones can affect the values in localized areas, this map should be used for regional analysis only.

# Hay and Pasture Topsoil Moisture Conditions

November 6, 2005



NOTE: Since techniques used to smooth the transition between zones can affect the values in localized areas, this map should be used for regional analysis only.

 Saskatchewan Agriculture and Food	0 25 50 100 150 200		Prepared by: Geomatics Unit
			Data source: SAF Crop Report Database
	Kilometers		Date: November 15, 2005