

A canola field

Sask. farmers produce some of the world's most sustainable crops: GIFS at USask study

BY DAN YATES

Saskatchewan farmers are producing some of the least carbon-intensive crops in Canada and the world, as highlighted in a carbon life cycle analysis commissioned by the Global Institute for Food Security (GIFS) at the

by the Global Institute for Food Security (GIFS) at the University of Saskatchewan (USask). The two-part study commissioned in 2022 examined the carbon footprint from the production of five Cana-dian field crops – canola, non-durum wheat, field peas, durum wheat, and lentils. It compared these footprints, including their supply chain emissions, to some glob-ally competitive regions across the world that export the same products, including Australia, France, Germany, Italy, and the United States. The results demonstrate that Canadian producers, particularly in Saskatchewan naty, and the United States. The results demonstrate that Canadian producers, particularly in Saskatchewan and Western Canada, are producing crops with the least amount of greenhouse gas emissions or carbon dioxide equivalents among regions compared.

equivalents among regions compared. "These impressive results are driven by the wide-spread adoption in Saskatchewan of agricultural inno-vations and sustainable farming practices that have sig-nificantly reduced the amount of inputs and emissions needed to farm each acre of land," said GIFS Chief Ex-ecutive Officer Dr. Steve Webb (PhD). "The sustainable practices include reduced tillage, the adoption of herbi-cide-tolerant canola, the variable-rate application of fer-tilizer, a robust crop rotation system, and the production of nitrogen-fixing pulse crops." The study, conducted in partnership with the Food Systems PRISM Lab in the University of British Colum-bia, followed established protocol for measuring the carbon life cycle of agricultural production. It compiled

and reviewed data on the carbon dioxide equivalent and reviewed data on the carbon droute equivalent emissions for the various activities that go into crop production including transportation, seed, fertilizer and manure inputs, crop inputs, field activities, energy emis-sions, and post-harvest work.

The carbon life cycle analysis also considered and reviewed important data about the ability of the agri-cultural landscape to support soil-based carbon seques-tration and showed Saskatchewan has the smallest car-

bon footprint across all crop types and regions studied – when soil carbon sequestration is accounted for. Some highlights of the study's results show that Sas-katchewan's carbon footprint to produce one tonne of canola is 67 per cent lower than the global weighted av-erage. As well, Canadian growers, led by Saskatchewan farmers, are shown to be the most sustainable producers farmers, are shown to be the most sustainable producers of non-durum wheat. The results of the carbon life cycle analysis also show that no-till farming and reduced fer-tilizer applications in Saskatchewan field peas result in a carbon footprint that is more than 95 per cent lower than any other region studied. For lentils, the carbon footprint is 130 per cent lower. "We are not surprised by the results of this study as we have always known Saskatchewan is one of the most sustainable producers of the safe and nutritious food the world needs," said Saskatchewan Minister of Agriculture David Marit. "The world-leading agronomic and sustain-able farming practices being adopted by our world-class producers are the driving force behind these results." USask, founded as an agricultural university, has long

USask, founded as an agricultural university, has long been dedicated to developing crops, processes, and edu-cation to strengthen the province's agriculture and food

sectors. This study demonstrates how USask has been

sectors. This study demonstrates how USask has been supporting ag producers through research and discov-ery for more than a century. "USask has empowered Saskatchewan researchers and ag producers for over 100 years through new sci-ence, technology, and policies that sustainably feed the world. We are very pleased with the results of this study, and I know our faculty, students, and researchers will continue to lead and create innovative solutions for the environmental and aericultural challences the future environmental and agricultural challenges the future will bring," said Baljit Singh, vice-president, research, at USask.

USask. The extensive carbon life cycle analysis and compari-son to regions across the world provide a detailed under-standing of the contributions and impacts of agronomic practices and innovation to sustainable food production. By analyzing crop production, sequestration, and emis-sions, it helps provide a more holistic picture of the sus-tainability of Canadian agriculture. The data points can be used to inform the creation of science-based regula-tions for the sector tions for the sector.

"While these results are remarkable, there is always room for growth and to scale sustainable farming prac-tices even further. However, it's important to understand that one size does not fit all, and regenerative farming practices must always be suited to regions," said Webb. "Our regulatory landscape should also recognize dif-ferences at the regional level. We hope that the insights gleaned from this study, which are a win for Canada, will inform science-based decisions at the national and international level for Canadian agriculture and the producers involved.



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USask researcher awarded \$4.2 million to battle root rot

BY DANIEL HALLEN USASK MEDIA RELATIONS

Root rot in pulse crops has grown to be a devastating issue for growers across Saskatchewan and Western Canada, so a team of University of Saskatchewan (USask) researchers and colleagues at Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) and the National Research Council (NRC) led by Dr. Sabine Banniza (PhD) of USask's Crop Development Centre (CDC) is comprehensively searching for ways to beat it. "Wo tru to have a need balaven with ca

Prehensively searching for ways to beat it. "We try to have a good balance with solutions that farmers can use now, but then also by generating knowledge feeding into future solutions," Banniza said.

future solutions," Banniza said. Banniza, a professor with the College of Agriculture and Bioresources and the CDC, and the Government of Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture Strategic Research Program Chair in Pulse Crop Pathology, received more than \$4.2 million from the Strategic Research Initiative (SRI) to uncover solutions for root rot in pea and lentil crops.

Initiation of the second secon

Pulse Growers Commission, Results Driven Agriculture Research, and the Manitoba Pulse and Soybean Growers all contributed to the project. As Banniza puts it, root rot in pea and lentil has become so prevalent in Western Canada it has caused growers to stop planting the crops in some areas. Because of the importance of pea and lentil crops as a food source, as a nitrogen-fixing plant in crop rotations, and a cash crop for farmers, Banniza said tackling the root rot disease is of paramount importance.

ease is of paramount importance. "If you talk to growers and ask what is your biggest disease problem in pulse crops, they will almost all say root rot," she said. "The longer and more often you grow a crop, the more these crops then se-



USask Crop Development Centre researcher Dr. Sabine Banniza crouches between her research crops. Photo by Christina Weese

lect inadvertently for pathogens, and that is what we are witnessing here with the root rots."

Banniza and her research team will be using the funding from the SRI to investigate solutions to root rot disease at every level – from genetics and breeding in the lab and in field nurseries, studying pathogen biology and host-pathogen interactions, to management strategies for growers in the field. One of the cutting-edge strategies for in-field management of root rots that will be explored is called RNA interference – a method which involves directly targeting the root rot pathogens themselves at the genetic level to interfere with their ability to infect and spread in the plants.

genetic level to interface with their ability to infect and spread in the plants. Breeding peas and lentils for root rot resistance will be a cornerstone of this project, and use of such root rot resistant varieties will be an important and the least expensive tool for farmers. However, it takes time to develop new crop varieties with good disease resistance, so Banniza said RNA interference has the potential to be a powerful solution in the meantime.

be a powerful solution in the meantime. "RNA interference is a novel approach to in-field disease management, which makes it very exciting and promising," she said. "It could be a very, very potent method, but it's very novel so we have to see how it works... I'm quite excited about it because that is really thinking outside the box."

Banniza and her team are highly appreciative of the funding provided by the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture and the industry groups for such a large, focused and critical venture, and of the confidence they have put into the team and their home institutions with the CDC, USask, AAFC, and NRC to bring this collaborative project to fruition.

USask, AAFC, and NRC to bring this collaborative project to fruition. She said the strength of the SRI was how it encouraged and supported a multidisciplinary approach to the problem of root rot, allowing researchers to tackle this pervasive issue on so many fronts.

rot, allowing researchers to tackle this pervasive issue on so many fronts. "Output from one sub-project feeds into another. There is certainly much, much more communication," she said. "As you develop the proposal, sometimes lightbulbs go on and people say, 'I hadn't thought about it that way,' and so I think that makes a project like this SRI much more productive and creative." The SRI and the Aericulture Develop-

The SRI and the Agriculture Development Fund (ADF) are supported through the Sustainable CAP, an investment of \$3.5 billion over five years from federal, provincial and territorial governments, with the goal of supporting the agri-food and agri-product sectors across Canada. The Sustainable CAP includes \$1 billion in federal programs and activities and a \$2.5 billion commitment for programs designed by provinces and territories that is cost-shared 60 per cent by the federal government and 40 per cent by provincial/ territorial governments.



FCC launches program to incentivize adoption of 4R Nutrient Stewardship

by Jill McAlister FCC CORPORATE COMMUNICATION

Farm Credit Canada (FCC) is excited to an-nounce a new Sustainability Incentive Program that will support crop producers who follow Fer-tilizer Canada's 4R Nutrient Stewardship program using AgExpert. The program encourages producers to adopt 4R best management practic-es to help protect the environment without com-promising their competitiveness.

promising their competitiveness. The program was announced today at the Western Canadian Crop Production Show in Sas-katoon, giving producers time to participate in the program as soon as the 2024 crop year. "This program brings together the innovation, science, and expertise growers can leverage to meet the growing demand for food produced in a profitable and sustainable way." said Justine Hendricks, FCC president and CEO. "We see an opportunity to reward FCC customers who follow Fertil-izer Canada's 4R Nutrient Stewardship Program. Stream-lining the data management and verification process

lining the data management and verification process through AgExpert creates a simple way for producers to implement climate smart agricultural practices and create the best determine their area the size of the

To be eligible for the Sustainability Incentive Program

an FCC customer with active lending must:
Have a 4R Nutrient Stewardship plan in place
During the crop year record production activities, such as fertilizer applications in AgExpert Field
Have 4R best management practices verified by a 4R designated agronomist within AgExpert Field by the end of the previous ensemption.

of the growing season "Before planting, producers will work with their 4R designated agronomist to plan their crop year and then follow the practices outlined by Fertilizer Canada's 4R Nutrient Stewardship program throughout the crop cy-



cle," said Curtis Grainger, FCC director of sustainability programs. "Using AgExpert, agronomists can verify pro-ducers have followed the 4R plan, then following the crop year, producers can use that verification to apply for the

year, producers can use that verification to apply for the Sustainability Incentive Program." FCC continues to work with different sectors to support the long-term health of the agriculture and food industry by encouraging the adoption of sustainable practices. Fertilizer Canada's 4R Nutrient Stewardship is a frame-work of best management practices that follow the right source of fertilizer at the right rate, right time, and right place. Using these practices help producers increase pro-duction, farmer profitability, and enhance environmental protection. protection

"Fertilizer is vital to food security and is the most important input for maximizing crop yields. 4R Nutrient Stewardship gives growers the tools to reduce environ-mental impacts while continuing to grow healthy, nutri-tious crops," said Karen Proud, president and CEO, Fertilizer Canada. "We are thrilled to have worked with the FCC team to integrate the 4Rs into Ag-Expert. By including these practices in FCC's incentive program, producers will be further encouraged to adopt these sustainable best man-agement practices."

agement practices." Canada's strength in food production relies on its adoption of digital agriculture tools and innovative sustainable solutions. This announcement showcases the progress that can be made when different groups bring their expertise together in a shared vision.

"AgExpert connects farmers with trusted tools and solutions that allow them to centralize their information, increase efficiencies on the farm and get the most out of their data. Integrating programs such as 4R Nutrient Stewardship into AgExpert with the FCC Sustainability Incentive Program reflects our commitment to providing

meaningful tools to advance the Canadian agriculture and food industry," said Hendricks. Producers who are interested in the 4R Sustainability

Incentive Program should connect with a 4R agronomist

and prepare ahead of the program's official opening in May 2024. FCC is Canada's leading agriculture and food lender, dedicated to the industry that feeds the world. FCC em-ployees are committed to the long-standing success of ployees are committed to the long-standing success of those who produce and process Canadian food by pro-viding flexible financing, AgExpert business manage-ment software, information and knowledge. FCC pro-vides a complement of expertise and services designed to support the complex and evolving needs of food busi-nesses. As a financial Crown corporation, FCC is a stable partner that reinvests profits back into the industry and communities it server. communities it serves. For more information, visit fcc.ca.

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How can generations bridge the gap to prepare for transition?

BY DR. TOM DEANS AND MARK FOURNIER

MARK FOURNIER Silence can put a family farm in jeopardy. It must be disconcert-ing to be in your seventies or eighties and not have a farm succession plan in place. However, conversa-tions and family meetings will help you reading the will help you realize the best path forward, particu-larly with the rising generation.

Many farmers struggle to relinquish control. Some think that post succession, they must simply sit down on the couch and start watching afternoon TV. That's simply not the case. This idea that one must stop farming after retirement is a misconception.

Farm operators often live with extraordinary finan-cial risk for decades. It can be liberating for them to fully realize that they can continue to have employ-ment income after they transition their farm own-

ership. The senior generation can let go of the ownership, and truly start to engage the next generation and encourage them to risk their capital to purchase the family farm. This doesn't have to be overnight, nor should it be. Successful farm operations share fi-

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nancial information with the next generation, teach-ing them about financing early and those conversa-tions are held often. A per-fect time to start is when the next generation is in their late teens.

Ideally, you want to bridge the gap incremen-tally, though. Attempting an overnight transition is ill-advised and seldom works well. Start with the most obvious area – the physical work. From there, physical work. From there, if the rising generation is successful, gradually add additional responsibility to their job description. Even though you will have to adjust your plan as time unfolds, the reality is that getting ready for a farm transition can feel satisfy-ine. A maior burden will be lifted off the shoulders of the senior generation, who have often carried the

stress of providing for their family for decades

would be unrealistic It for the outgoing genera-tion to expect the incoming generation to do the same thing they did on the farm. It's just not going to hap-pen. The first thing both generations need to do is discuss where the simi-larities and differences lie. For younger farmers, there is commonly some fear, frustration and confusion about farm succession.

about farm succession. Many young people I know would like to take over the family farm, but grandma and grandpa are still farming, and they don't know if the farm will go to an aunt, uncle or their parents. This, ultimately parents. This ultimately drives young people to be confused. In this case, I encourage them to take action

Too often, a transition

happens when something happens to mom or dad and they're physically un-able to farm. That's not a proactive solution. To get around the disillusion-ment of being an adult child with zero input into farming operations, you must cultivate options for yourself. They could be on-farm options or they could be off-farm options, value-added or otherwise.

Create your own experience and create your own life because taking over the farm may or may not

work out. Farmland is expensive, and margins are tighter. Sometimes the only choice is to go out and cre-ate off-farm careers in ad-dition to farming. If things don't work out as planned, then there is less pressure on you and different av-enues you can take. It's not bad for the next

generation to look at other, more attractive options, especially if a situation be-comes unhealthy and starts

to tear at family unity. I would say by the time somebody in the incom-

ing generation is 30, they should have a plan in place, almost to the year, when the outgoing generation will hand over the opera-tion. That doesn't mean the outgoing generation won't be involved in the farm anymore. It just means they don't necessarily own the farm any longer. Dr. Tom Deans is and In-

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tergenerational wealth expert from Hockley Valley, Ont. and Mark Fournier is an Instructor at the Werklund School of Agriculture & Technology, Olds College, Olds, Alta.



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Top economic charts to monitor in 2024

BY LEIGH ANDERSON, FCC SENIOR ECONOMIST GRAEME CROSBIE, FCC SENIOR ECONOMIST JUSTIN SHEPHERD, FCC SENIOR ECONOMIST

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As we start the new year amid elevated inflation and major headwinds facing the economy, here are our top charts to help make sense of the economic environment for farm operations, agribusinesses and food processors.

Economy: Consumption slowdown, inflation downtrend and interest rate implications

A second consecutive year of weak growth is in the cards as the impacts of earlier interest rate increases are felt more acutely throughout the Canadian economy in 2024. Consumption spending, which accounts for nearly 60% of GDP, should see a marked deceleration as house-holds struggle under the weight of record high debt servicing (Figure 1), elevated shelter costs and a more chal-lenging labour market. The economic slowdown will reinforce the downtrend

in inflation, causing long bond yields, and ultimately lon-ger-term rates on fixed rate loans, to drop further in 2024. In contrast, short yields should be anchored by the Bank of Canada's decision to keep its overnight rate unchanged for another few months. But once the central bank is con-vinced that the inflation downtrend is sustainable, which we're expecting to happen around mid-year, look for it to start cutting its overnight rate to boost a flagging economy.



Figure 1: Canadian consumers under pressure

Crops: Canola crushing set a first quarter record Canada's canola crushers set a record in the first quar-ter of the 2023/24 marketing year as new capacity came online (Figure 2). Canadian canola crush expansion was initially slated to add 4.5 million metric tonnes in 2024 however, rising construction costs, higher interest rates, and tight canola supplies the last several years have led to delays in projects. Increased canola crush way help swing acres to the crop, although the soybean to corn futures ra-tio will still be the global bellwether to understand trends in seeded acres. U.S. producers will have incentives to plant more soybeans at the expense of corn acres if the ratio stays at today's level.



Figure 2: Canola crush in first quarter of marketing year (Aug-Sep-Oct).

Cattle: North American cattle

Cattle: North American Cattle herd continues to shrink The North American beef herd is going to be smaller on January 1, 2024, compared to a year earlier. Even strong prices have not been able to stem herd reductions as producers have dealt with droughts in 2 out of the last 3 summers, with heifers and cows accounting for 51% (clausible in 2020) (Clauser). Described 2020 environment of slaughter in 2023 (Figure 3). Provided 2024 provides bountiful rain for hay and pasture, rebuilding the herd will be a multiyear process as when looking back through time the high prices during 2015 and 2016 only resulted in herds staying flat.



Figure 3: North American heifer and cow slaughter near decade high.

Hogs: Canadian slaughter capacity in 2024 The USDA is expecting Canadian pork production to decline a further -1.2% in 2024 as the world faces a current oversupply of pork. Producers around the world contin-ue to be pressured on margins leading to herd reductions, including the world's largest producer. China. Canadian producers are going to face tight margins until at least the summer although there has been increased demand for pork domestically as consumers are shifting consumption patterns to lower priced protein options.



Figure 4: Canadian pork production will be under pressure again in 2024.

Dairy: Lower feed costs to provide

Dairy: Lower feed costs to provide boost to profitability With input costs stabilizing, dairy margins in 2024 should improve compared to the last few years with cur-rent estimates comparable to margins in 2019. Feed avail-ability and pricing – which have been extremely volatile in the last three years – will be the ultimate determinant of profitability. A bountiful U.S. crop in 2023 sent corn futures tumbling to a three-year low. With corn being the market-maker in other feed grain markets, this put downward pressure on feed wheat and feed barley costs the market-maker in order reed grain markets, use put downward pressure on feed wheat and feed barley costs as well, even in western Canada where drought limited production. A +/- 10% change in purchased feed costs can swing overall profitability by +/- 40%. To get a sense where the price of corn is headed in 2024, producers will want to keep an eye on corn production estimates from South America and on prospective plantings of corn in the US this upcoming growing season.



Figure 5: Dairy feed cost index declined in latter half of 2023 as US corn prices retreated.

Crop inputs: Fertilizer affordability to improve

Declining crop prices and elevated farm input prices notably fertilizer have been on the minds of Canadian farmers. Our fertilizer affordability index is a top chart to monitor. The ratio between fertilizer and crop prices is an indication for fertilizer affordability, calculated by the price of fertilizer divided by the crop price. It highlights the relationship between fertilizer prices and crop prices, or simply inputs and outputs. Our fertilizer affordability index based upon the major

Corp rotations has improved for both canola-wheat and corn-soybeans due to weaker global fertilizer prices rela-tive to crop prices. The lower the ratio, the more affordable fertilizer becomes relative to the crop. Overall, the fertil-izer affordability trends indicate optimistic 2024-25 crop profitability. Nitrogen has shown improved affordability across most major crop commodities. Spring wheat and canola prices have held up the most relative to nitrogen prices contrasted to corn. The ratio of commodity prices relative to the price of phosphate is also expected to im-prove despite more upside potential for global phosphate prices in 2024. We will continue to monitor fertilizer af-



fordability as spring planting approaches.



Figure 6: Fertilizer affordability index.

Farm equipment: High borrowing costs expected to weigh on sale

The farm equipment industry has faced supply chain issues for several years which impacted delivery of equip-ment from manufacturers. Reduced deliveries coupled with strong demand for farm equipment reduced inven-tory levels of both new and used farm equipment in 2022

tory levels or bour new and doce terms in a distribution of the second s Inflationary pressures on new equipment prices along

with higher borrowing costs are expected to slow farm equipment sales. Elevated interest rates have resulted in more caution as producers delay purchase decisions until interest rates stabilize or fall. Operations place a large focus on the cost per acre of equipment in relation to overall total costs on the farm.



Figure 7: Farm equipment sales are projected to slow in 2024.



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2024 Grains, oilseeds and pulses sector outlook: Falling commodity prices will pressure margins

BY MARTHA ROBERTS FCC ECONOMICS EDITOR Falling input prices feature in the 2023-24 and the 2024-25 crop years, partially offsetting lower prices for many ag commodities. There'll be more margin pressure, espe-cially for Western crops, than the sector has seen recently. This year, we'll be watching global stocks-to-use ratios, global weather forecasts and equipment costs as three sig-nificant influences on crop profitability. Commodity prices for the 2023-24 marketing year (MY) have fallen year-over-year (YoY), but for corn, spring wheat, and feed barley, they may already have bottomed out (Table 1). Canadian feed barley prices have been pres-sured by the availability of relatively cheap U.S. corn and lack of export demand and Canada's barley carryout is expected to be in line with the five-year average. Howevexpected to be in line with the five-year average. Howev-er, low supplies due to drought-related yield reductions on the prairies will help to boost prices for the new MY and keep them well above the five-year average.

Cash una	2625-25 MY (sectual)	MY MY forecard	20)4-25 MV (hermant)	5 year
Soybears (DN)	.715	595	590	34
Canela (SK)	815	1005	400	54
Peak (pelick: - 5K)	605	405	430	34
Lantile and - SKi	915	710	815	560
Spring wheat - (SK)	41	325	228	21
Feed barry (AB)	125	205	215	250
Durum (SK)	400	405	410	34

Table 1: Crop prices (\$/tonne) for new MY expected to still be higher than five-year averages.

Larger global and U.S. corn supplies will continue to weigh on Canadian prices, as will increases in 2023-2024 production and imports. Despite this pressure, prices should remain above the five-year average as carryout supplies are expected to be 11% below the five-year aver-age. Canadian non-durum wheat supplies are better than expected given 2023 prairie growing conditions, but this year's carryout stocks are expected to be 14% below the five-year average. four our point of the expert strength continuing amid low global wheat supplies and domestic use forecast in line with historical trends, 2024-2025 prices will be rough-

line with historical trends, 2024-2025 prices will be rough-ly in line to slightly higher YoY. The 2024-25 MY shows soybean, canola, yellow pea, and lentil prices falling YoY again. Soybean and canola prices will be pressured by ample global soybean sup-plies going to the vegetable oil and biodiesel markets, and a possible increase in U.S. soy acres in 2024. Brazil's soy-bean production is a wildcard to monitor. Peas are likely to continue falling or stabilize at lower levels, despite the recent removal of tarifies on Canadian vellow peas amplied

to continue falling or stabilize at lower levels, despite the recent removal of tariffs on Canadian yellow peas applied by the Indian government, as the move is temporary. Du-rum is expected to stabilize at last year's prices but re-main above the five-year average. On the expense side, all fertilizer prices are expected to be lower YoY as input costs continue to stabilize. Al-though commodity prices are dropping, fertilizer prices are dropping more quickly, easing some margin pressure. Eastern profitability (winter wheat, corn and soybeans) will be tight but close to break-even over the three-month outpool, period. Western margins will face considerably outlook period. Western margins will face considerably

more pressure. Downside risk will come from increasing equipment and interest expenses as the sector grapples with rising costs per acre.

Trends to monitor

The top economic trends likely to impact crop opera-tions in 2024 include:

Global stocks-to-use ratios

Prairie moisture levels Equipment costs per acre

Global stocks-to-use ratios for wheat, canola, soybeans,

Global stocks are expected to be low throughout Global wheat stocks are expected to be low throughout the 23-24 MY, with a stocks-to-use ratio lower than the five-year average. That will support prices in 2024 (Figure 1). Current forecasts show high corn, coarse grains and soybean supplies, softening their prices.



Figure 1: Global stocks-to-use ratios

Canada's canola stocks are tight now, down 36% YoY and 60% compared to the five-year average. Of note: domestic demand will likely increase this year as a new biodeset plant comes online. Canada ast a record for canola crush for Q1 2023-24 and it will grow with additional expansion planned. (For more, see our Top Trends post.) With the added demand, Canada's stocks-to-use ratio could be pressured further downward (Figure 2).



Figure 2: Low canola stocks to be pressured further in 2024

An El Nino year

While Western cropland is expected to be dry heading into the winter, the AAFC drought monitor shows some relatively higher soil moisture reserves YoY. Nonetheless, the dry conditions could be exacerbated by the El Nino weather pattern, which typically means a warmer, drier winter

The Canadian Drought Monitor showed 100% of Sas-The Canadian Drought Monitor showed 100% of sas-katchewan was in some degree of drought at October 31. Historical drought data (2003 – 2023) as of February each year illustrates the impact of dry conditions on Saskatch-ewan's subsequent canola and wheat yields (Figure 3).

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Figure 3: Saskatchewan's level of drought in February can determine next year's crop yields relative to trend.

Yields were hit particularly hard in 2021 when over half needs were nit particularly hard in 2021 when over half of the province experienced some degree of drought as of February 28. The 2023 drought was the largest of the last 20 years, but yield impacts weren't as severe. But 2022 and 2016 show that rains during the growing season can abate early season dryness. These yields were close to, or well above, their respective five-year trends.

Equipment costs per acre Supply chain logjams and inflationary pressures have boosted equipment manufacturing costs on raw materials and labour. As equipment prices rose in response, interest rate hikes added more expense to the cost of upgrading equipment. Commodity prices have also risen since 2020, helping to ease the burden, but with projected declines in crop prices this year, there may be extra per acre fi-nancial strain on grain and oilseed operations needing to upgrade equipment

upgrade equipment. For example, a new class 8 combine with no header was listed at \$800,000 in November 2023. Using a standard loan payment calculation for a five-year loan fixed at 6.4%, and with 0% down, the combine semi-annual payment would be over \$110,000. That's climbed 65.6%% since January 2020 (Figure 4).

Since January 2020 (rigure 4). On a per acre basis, the combine alone would cost \$60 per acre (assumes 250 annual hours doing 15 acres/hour), up from \$35 per acre in 2020 (assuming the through-put of the older equipment is the same as the newer model over the five-aver reside) over the five-year period).



Figure 4: New combine semi-annual pay-



USask livestock and forage research receives nearly \$6 million

Livestock-focused research projects spearheaded by re-searchers at the University of Saskatchewan (USask) and

searchers at the University of Saskatchewan (USask) and USask-affiliated centres received almost \$6 million from the Agriculture Development Fund (ADF) and are sup-ported by industry co-funders. Nineteen USask-led and four VIDO-led projects were provided funding by the ADF, which receives support from both the federal and provincial governments. Two additional projects at USask's Prairie Swine Centre (PSC) also received funding. The ADF is supported through the Sustainable Cana-dian Agriculture Partnership (CAP), an investment of \$3.5 billion over five years from federal, provincial and territorial governments with the goal of supporting the agri-food and agri-product sectors across Canada. The Sustainable CAP includes \$1 billion in federal programs and activities and a \$2.5 billion commitment for programs and activities and a \$2.5 billion commitment for programs designed by provinces and territories that is cost-shared 60 per cent by the federal government and 40 per cent by

provincial/territorial governments. Projects supported by this round of ADF feature re-search in areas including livestock management strat-egies, innovative animal vaccination and disease pre-vention techniques, behavioural analyses, genomic

vention techniques, behavioural analyses, genomic development of feed, and more. "The cutting-edge research conducted at USask, VIDO and our affiliated centres is changing the way the world approaches agriculture," said USask's Vice-President Re-search Dr. Baljit Singh (PhD). "Our skilled and accom-plished researchers continue to create formidable change; exploring new techniques and technologies so we can continue to be what the world needs in our critical agrie-cultural inductor." cultural industry.

Industry co-funders for this round of ADF funding include the Saskatchewan Canola Development Commission, the Saskatchewan Cattlemen's Association, the Saskatchewan Porage Seed Development Commission, Saskatchewan Pulse Growers, and the Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission.

Finding efficient cows

A USask researcher hopes to discover a genomic con-nection for what makes an "efficient" cow.

Dr. Mika Asai-Coakwell (PhD) with the College of Ag-riculture and Bioresources is using a newly developed ranking system to identify efficient cows from among large populations.

From there, Asai-Coakwell will look to identify genom-



USask researchers Dr. Mika Asai-Coakwell (PhD) and Dr. Nathan Erickson (DVM).

ic regions that separate efficient cows from less efficient cows—and expressions that link efficient cows together. As Asai-Coakwell puts it, an "efficient" animal is tradi-

As Asar-Coakweil puts if an efficient animal is tradi-tionally measured as one that reaches peak growth with least required supplementation, whether that be food or other inputs. For mature beef cows, the focus is not on growth, rather the cow's ability to carry and wean a healthy caff. Asai-Coakwell's new research will look at more specific traits to measure efficiency—nd find ge-nomic links between those traits.

"That end goal, really, is if we can identify the differ-ent genomic variations in these cattle that are associated with that trait, you can eventually select for that trait,"

she said. "That would be ideal for our cattle industry. Asai-Coakwell received \$147,992 for this project, as well as co-funding from the Saskatchewan Cattlemen's Association.

She said her research is built off a previous ADF-funded project which developed a new ranking for determining efficient cows, focusing more on a cow's ability to repro-duce while maintaining a healthy weight.

Continued on Page C9 🖙





USask livestock and forage research receives nearly \$6 million

Section Continued on Page C8

Asai-Coakwell's new research will use the new ranking to identify efficient cows across a much larger population, and then single out genomic regions associated with traits that could be selected to con-

"If we can identify portions of the ge-nome involved, then you can start to breed for a more efficient cow, and at least you can select for the best cows genome-wise, she said. "The aim is to identify genes. We do want to associate areas of the genome (with efficient cows), and those can give us clues to discover which genes are in-volved."

The benefits of raising more efficient or productive cows extend to all levels of the farming process. Asai-Coakwell said more efficient cows mean less cost and less environmental impact as the industry moves more and more towards increased sustainable agriculture. Asai-Coakwell praised the ADF and the

Saskatchewan Cattlemen's Association for continuing to support cutting-edge ge-nomic research and helping her establish herself as a researcher in this field.

"They have helped me and been really supportive ... it has been the backbone of building this research lab," she said.

Preventing disease in calves New research spearheaded by Dr. Na-than Erickson (DVM) at USask's Western College of Veterinary Medicine (WCVM), Dr. Nilusha Malmuthuge (PhD) with Ag-riculture and Agri-Food Canada in Le-thbridge, and Dr. John Ellis (PhD) of the WCVM is looking to control bovine respi-ratory disease in calves.

As Erickson puts it, the beef industry is very "segmented." He said the goal of this project is to help maintain the health of calves as they transition from the earliest stage of birth and growth into the second stage, or the "feedlot" stage. The project is receiving \$157,672 from the ADF. "That transition from cow-calf to feedlot

"That transition from cow-call to feedlot is where we really see a large prevalence of respiratory disease," Erickson said. "There's a lot of different stresses that pre-cipitate respiratory disease ... Our goal is to figure out the best (vaccination) prim-ing and boosting of these animals to have robust immunity all the way out to that high-risk phase."

high-risk phase." Erickson said this project is a continu-ation of research that has been ongoing since at least 2016. He praised the collaborative efforts of researchers throughout the WCVM and industry partners in sup-porting ongoing research to protect calves from disease.

Erickson's team is working with vaccine protocols in which calves receive a vaccine delivered nasally through mucosal membranes, and then receive a booster further down the line. Because of high concentrations of maternal antibodies in newborn calves, Erickson said early injection vaccines aren't as effective because the maternal antibodies interfere with the vaccine

nai antibodies interfere with the vaccine response by partially neutralizing the vac-cine antigen. The new strategy involves priming calves with mucosal vaccines that can be given almost immediately after birth and bypass the maternal antibody issue. However, mucosal vaccines do not have the same duration as an injected vaccine the same duration as an injected vaccine. which means finding the optimal time to

later provide a booster becomes critical. Erickson and his team hope to develop the best immunization protocols for calves to ensure they are protected as long and as

"It's really about creating memory in the immune response so when we get to the high-risk phase, they'll hopefully have that memory established," he said. "Previ-

C9

ous to this prime-boost idea, we haven't had a good way of establishing memory well in young calves." Erickson said their hope is to provide the most accurate information to veterinarians and the producers they are working for to unceine the others entire a direase that is a vaccinate calves against a disease that is a rampant issue among feeder calves.



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C10 2023 clubroot distribution in Saskatchewan

The Government of Sas-katchewan released the 2023 Saskatchewan Club-root Distribution Map outlining the rural municipali-ties (RMs) where clubroot has been identified since the province started it's

clubroot survey in 2018. No new visible clubroot symptoms were record-ed through the clubroot ed inrough the clubroot monitoring program in 2023, while the clubroot pathogen was detected in one new field through DNA-based testing. Add-ing these results to previ-ous years, the total number of commercial fields with visible clubroot symptoms remains at 82. However, the number of commercial fields identified to have the clubroot pathogen through DNA testing rises from 42

DNA testing rises from 42 to 43. "This map is an impor-tant tool for producers and specialists alike, ensuring they have the information needed to make the best decicions for their operadecisions for their opera-tions," Agriculture Min-ister David Marit said. "While clubroot remains present in Saskatchewan, we thank producers for al-lowing testing and utilizing the resources available to effectively manage clubroot.

In 2023, over 500 fields were examined with pro-ducers' permission. One component of the clubroot monitoring program is the soil testing bags available free to producers and in-dustry agronomists. Sask-



Clubroot, a soil-borne disease, prevents plants from getting the nutrients they need by attacking their roots.

Canola, select RMs, and the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities (SARM) helped distribute the soil testing bags, with SaskCanola paying for the tests. "As we navigate the ev-

ergreen landscape of biose-curity, investing in clubroot testing continues to raise awareness and support mitigation," SaskCanola Chair Keith Fournier said. "SaskCanola remains dedicated to investing levy dol-lars into clubroot-related research to protect canola's sustainability as a core crop

into the future." Clubroot, a soil-borne disease, prevents plants from getting the nutrients they need by attacking their roots. Being soil-borne, it is imperative to know where clubroot ex-ists to limit its spread. By proactively monitoring clubroot in Saskatchewan, the Government of Sasthe Government of Sas-katchewan is working with producers and other indus-try partners to minimize its impact, contributing to healthy plants, high yield crops, and a Saskatchewan. and a prosperous



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Infrastructure investment boosts Yorkton agricultural research capacity

New equipment is ex-panding the scope of crop research in Yorkton, Sas-katchewan, where Suncrest College operates a research farm in partnership with the East Central Research

The college received \$60,400 from the Western Grains Research Foundaion (WGRF) Accelerating Capacity Initiative and used the funds to construct a sample dryer and pur-chase a truck and weigh

"The equipment has ac-tually expanded the type and number of trials we can do," says Blair Cherneski, ECRF chairperson and Goodeve area farmer. "The funding is a major plus for the research farm and -: it benefits research, it benefits local producers." Mike Hall, ECRF research

coordinator, explains that a shipping container was purchased to build the sample dryer. It was filled with perforated shelves and attached to a garden shed that houses an electric furnace. The dryer works

shed that houses an electric furnace. The dryer works when the furnace blows air through tubing that is installed under the shelves. "It's been a great addi-tion because we now have the capacity to dry a lot of plant material," he says. "The dryer allows us to participate in a wider array of projects, including for-age projects, and this year we have been using it to dry down tissue samples from grain crop projects as well

Hall's team previously relied on dryers at other



Recent equipment funding has improved efficiency at Suncrest College and the ECRF. "We're a smaller research farm so any time we can get assistance, it's important to the area," says Blair Chernesk.

Agriculture Applied Re-search Management (Agri-ARM) sites in Saskatch-ewan. Now, they can now dry samples in a timelier manner which has elimi-nated the risk of plant ma-terial starting to rot in tran-

sit. The new truck is being The new truck is being used for hauling equip-ment and completing field work. The weigh wagon is making field-scale plot work more efficient. In addition to the WGRP-

funded equipment, the ECRF has obtained a new seed cleaning clipper and screens, dump trailer, cus-tom-made bleachers for plot tours and video equipment.

The research team now findings and posts them on YouTube (@eastcentral-researchfoundat1520). The channel, which has attract-ed over 27,000 views so far, has increased speaking engagement requests and media coverage of research trials

"We're a smaller research arm so any time we can get assistance, it's important to the area," says Cherneski. "Better infrastructure gives us an opportunity to pro-vide better information to local producers and attract quality people." The ECRF is a non-profit organization mandated to

conduct crop production

OMEGROWN

research and extension activities in east central Saskatchewan. In 2013. Saskatchewan. In 2013, the organization formed a partnership with Parkland College to share resources. Parkland College merged with Cumberland College to become Suncrest College in 2022 in 2023.

The WGRF is a farmerfunded and farmer-directed non-profit organization investing in agricultural research that benefits western Canadian producers. To date, more than \$240 million has been invested to support diverse crop re-



A new weigh wagon, truck and sample dryer have been purchased by Suncrest College and the ECRF thanks to WGRF Accelerating Capacity Initiative funding.



A shipping container converted to a sample dryer has increased the ECRF's capacity to complete more trials and dry grains and forages in a timely manner.

search projects. The WGRF has commit-ted \$32 million to the Accel-

erating Capacity Initiative to expand crop research capacity.



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Crown land grazing rates frozen for 2024

The Government of Saskatchewan is freezing the 2024 Crown land grazing rate at 2022 levels, as the industry con-tinues to deal with the effects of several years of dry conditions. Producers who must reduce their stocking rates on leased Crown land due to drought will also again be eligible for a rent reduction. "The beef cattle sector continues to ex-

perience challenges with tight margins and ongoing concerns related to multi-ple years of dry conditions," Agriculture Minister David Marit said. "Producers are valuable stewards of Saskatchewan's grasslands. Maintaining rates at the ex-isting level, and offering a reduction in some scenarios, will help producers plan for 2024."

Crown grazing rates are set annually using a formula based on fall cattle prices and the long-term stocking rate of each parcel of land. The rate freeze applies to all grazing leases in Saskatchewan. This is the second consecutive year that rates

*§***1.5 million** invested in FarmSafe Manitoba

The Canada and Manitoba governments through the Sustainable Canadian Agriturough the Sustainable Canadian Agri-cultural Partnership (Sustainable CAP) are investing over \$1.5 million over the next five years to the Keystone Agricultural Producers (KAP) for the FarmSafe Manitoba program to promote safe and healthy farm operations in Manitoba, federal Agriculture and Agri-Food Minister Lawrence MacAulay and Manitoba Agriculture Min-

"As equipment and practices evolve and change the day-to-day realities on Canadian farms, it's vitally important that we take steps to protect our agricultural workers and their families," said MacAu-lay. "This important investment will help farmers access essential tools and informa-tion to manage risks effectively and keep

faming operations in Manitoba safe, sus-tainable, and productive." With the agriculture industry facing evolving challenges, this KAP-led pro-gram provides a set of strategies and in-tiatives that meet the growing demand for form sofeth education and support. farm safety education and support. Farm-Safe Manitoba provides farm-specific re-sources, safety assessments, hazard iden-

sources, safety assessments, hazard iden-tification, risk management guidance, and training sessions, the ministers noted. "As the owners and operators of their farming operations, farmers and ranchers need to be supported in the efforts they take to protect themselves, their fami-lies and their workers," said Kostyshyn. "FarmSafe Manitoba is an invaluable re-source that gives producers the ability to use their knowledge and experience to foster a safety culture that promotes phys-ical and mental well-being." ical and mental well-being." The FarmSafe Manitoba program pro-

vides resources that cover various as pects of farm safety including machinery operation, livestock handling, chemical handling, and emergency preparedness. FarmSafe Manitoba aims to reduce workplace injuries and fatalities, and promote a culture of safety in the agricultural com-munity. The project also seeks to raise awareness about the importance of workplace safety in the Manitoba agri-food sec-tor and improve the overall well-being of farmers and farm workers.

farmers and farm workers. "This funding provides KAP with the ability to deliver the FarmSafe Manitoba program, which provides Manitoba pro-ducers with a suite of resources, tools and services to help them manage safety on their farms," said Jill Verwey, president, KAP. "With an increased demand for these tools and services, KAP will be able to sup-

KAP, with an incleased behalted for dissections and services, KAP will be able to sup-port Manitoba producers in their efforts to be safer in their operations and continue to promote what they have available at their disposal." KAP is Manitoba's general farm policy organization, representing farmers and commodity organizations from across the province. For more information about KAP, visit www.kap.ca. Sustainable CAP is a five-year, \$3.5-bil-lion investment by Canada's federal, provincial and territorial governments that supports Canada's agri-food and agri-products sectors. This includes \$1 billion in federal programs and activi-ties and a \$2.5-billion commitment that is cost-shared 60 per cent federally and 40 cost-shared 60 per cent federally and 40 per cent provincially-territorially for pro-grams that are designed and delivered by provinces and territories.

For more information about FarmSafe Manitoba, visit https://farmsafemanitoba.ca/



have been maintained at existing levels.

The rate reduction will apply in situa-tions where an individual lessee or pas-ture association must reduce the number

of animals grazing Crown leases by 20 per cent or more, compared to the ap-proved long-term carrying capacity of

that land, due to the dry conditions. This pro-gram helps to protect and maintain the sustainability of Crown land for the

C13

ity of Crown ... long term. "SCA appreciates the government's recogni-tion of the challenges producers have our producers have faced through the ongo-ing drought," Saskatch-ewan Cattlemen's Association Chair Keith Day said. "With the price of feed and freight continu-ing to increase, freezing

the grazing rates for another year goes a long way to help producers manage their costs."

Saskatchewan has approximately 6 million acres of Crown land under grazing leases









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More than \$10 million awarded to USask crop research projects

BY DANIEL HALLEN USASK MEDIA RELATIONS

Twenty-nine crop science projects from researchers at the University of Saskatche-wan (USask) have received a total of close to \$7.5 million from the Governments of Canada and Saskatchewan and more than \$2.5 million in co-funding from industry partner

partners. The USask crop research projects re-ceived support from Saskatchewan's Agriculture Development Fund (ADF), meant to aid the growth and advance-ment of the agricultural industry in the province through innovative work solv-ing modern questions in agricultural sci-

ence. The ADF is supported through the Sus-tainable Canadian Agriculture Partner-ship (CAP), an investment of \$3.5 billion over five years from federal, provincial and territorial governments with the goal of supporting the agri-food and agri-product sectors across Canada. The Sus-tainable CAP includes \$1 billion in federal represence and activities and a \$2.5 billion

product sectors across Canada. The Sus-tainable CAP includes \$1 billion in federal programs and activities and a \$2.5 billion commitment for programs designed by provinces and territories that is cost-shared 60 per cent by the federal govern-ment and 40 per cent by provincial/terri-torial governments. Twenty-nine USask-led projects re-ceived nearly \$7.5 million from the ADF. Of those 29 projects, 12 received a total of more than \$2.5 million from key agri-cultural industry and research partners including Alberta Grains, the Manitoba Crop Alliance, the Saskatchewan Barley Development Commission, the Saskatch-ewan Canola Development Commission, the Saskatchewan Flax Development Commission, the Saskatchewan Forage Seed Development Commission, Sas-katchewan Pulse Growers, and the West-ern Grains Research Foundation. Research funded by the ADF ranges in commer commercianely in a provide the proversion of the term of the proversion partners in commission.

ern Grains Research Foundation. Research funded by the ADF ranges in scope from genomic analysis of crop spe-cies, to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through crop rotation, to meth-ods for improving crop yields through changing climate conditions. "USask has a long-standing tradition of excellence in agriculture research. This significant funding is reinforcement of

significant funding is reinforcement of our leadership in this field," said USask



Clockwise from left: Dr. Steve Shirtliffe (PhD), Dr. Kate Congreves (PhD), Dr. Bunyamin Tar'an (PhD), Dr. Kirstin Bett (PhD) and Dr. Curtis Pozniak (PhD).

Vice-President Research Baljit Singh. "We appreciate the support from the the pro-vincial and federal government and our industry partners. Using state-of-the-art technologies and innovative methods, USask researchers will continue to sus-tainably feed a burger world." tainably feed a hungry world.

Using drones and spectral imaging to predict best crops Dr. Steve Shirtliffe (PhD), a professor in USask's College of Agriculture and Biore-sources, received \$315,353 from the ADF

sources, received \$315,353 from the ADF for his work using digital tools to identify the ideal traits in early generation wheat plants to help breeders accelerate their breeding and growing process. He is collaborating with Dr. Adam Cart-er (PhD) of the Crop Development Centre (CDC). The project is co-funded by Alber-ta Grains, the Manitoba Crop Alliance, the Saskatchewan Wheat Development Com-mission, and the Western Grains Research Foundation. By utilizing drones armed with multi-

By utilizing drones armed with multi-

Photo by University of Saskatchewa spectral imaging cameras, Shirtliffe and his collaborators hope to identify the best phenotypes – representative physical characteristics – which signify superior genotypes of wheat for breeders to target. Researchers can use digital imaging to Researchers can use digital imaging to more accurately estimate the harvest in-dex, which is the ratio of seed to crop bio-mass. By targeting this in early-generation plants, breeders will be able to select the best-yielding crop varieties to breed supe-rior strains of wheat. "One of things we're trying to quantify using dirictal imagery is some actimate of

using digital imagery is some estimate of crop yield and harvest index at very early generations of wheat, before it even goes into small plots," Shirtliffe said. "We're going to explore methodologies to esti-mate the yield." The research team will test various phe-

notyping techniques to identify the best tools for predicting future crop yields and how they relate to different phenotypes. Shirtliffe said he was grateful and ex-

cited to receive support from the ADF and

numerous other industry partners to push this project forward. Crop phenotyping, he said, didn't really exist as a discipline as recently as a few years ago, so to receive the funding to continue developing these

C15

the funding to continue developing these new techniques is an exciting prospect. "It keeps the University of Saskatch-ewan at the cutting edge of digital agri-culture, and we have such strength in the CDC in crop breeding, it's such a symbi-osis," he said. "The good thing is we've spent the last seven years figuring out how to do this work." Shirtlifte also received funding from the

Shirtliffe also received funding from the Western Grains Research Foundation for a separate project using satellite imaging to map spatial variation in crop yields across fields in Western Canada.

Analyzing and reducing crop

Analyzing and reducing crop greenhouse gas emissions As considerations of greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) grow in all industries, including agriculture, Dr. Kate Congreves (PhD) is developing new techniques for growers to reduce their emissions.

growers to reduce their emissions. Congreves, an associate professor in the Department of Plant Sciences in the Col-lege of Agriculture and Bioresources, re-ceived \$421,246 from the ADF to research how different crop rotations affect GHGs released by soils. The project was co-fund-ed by the Saskatchewan Pulse Growers. By using micrometeorological tech-niques on a 12-hectare field, Congreves and her team can measure the GHG dy-namics consistently over prolonged peri-

namics consistently over prolonged periods of time.

"Soils are by far the main anthropo-genic source of nitrous oxide. We can get measurements of nitrous oxide released from soils year-round," she said. "We can also get measurements of carbon dioxide, which captures both soil respiration as

while the plant sequestration. So, we can see the whole picture." Congreves said the goal is to build a better understanding of soil ecosystem services in relation to different crop rotations. Pulse crops help to fix nitrogen into the soil and can reduce the reliance on nitrogen-based fertilizer in the long term, when considering the full rotation.

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FCC launches program to incentivize adoption of 4R Nutrient Stewardship

Farm Credit Canada (FCC) is excited to announce a new Sustainability Incentive Program that ity Incentive Program that will support crop produc-ers who follow Fertiliz-er Canada's 4R Nutrient Stewardship program using AgExpert. The pro-gram encourages produc-ers to adopt 4R best man-acement reactings to help agement practices to help protect the environment without compromising without compromising their competitiveness.

The program was an-nounced today at the Western Canadian Crop Production Show in Saskatoon, giving producers time to participate in the program as soon as the 2024 crop year.

2024 crop year. "This program brings together the innovation, science, and expertise growers can leverage to meet the growing de-mand for food produced in a profitable and sus-tianable way." said Jus-tine Hendricks, FCC pres-ident and CEO. "We see an opportunity to reward an opportunity to reward FCC customers who follow Fertilizer Canada's 4R Nutrient Stewardship Program. Streamlining 4R Nutrient Stewardship Program. Streamlining the data management and verification process through AgExpert creates a simple way for produc-ers to implement climate smart agricultural prac-tices and create the best outcomes for their opera-tions." tions."

To be eligible for the Sustainability Incentive



Program an FCC custom-er with active lending must:

Have a 4R Nutrient Stewardship plan in place During the crop year re-cord production activities,

cord production activities, such as fertilizer applica-tions in AgExpert Field Have 4R best manage-ment practices verified by a 4R designated agron-omist within AgExpert Field by the end of the crowing easeon

Field by the end of the growing season "Before planting, pro-ducers will work with their 4R designated agronomist to plan their crop year and then fol-low the practices outlined by Fertilizer Canada's 4R Nutrient Stewardship program throughout the program throughout the crop cycle," said Curtis Grainger, FCC director of

sustainability programs. "Using AgExpert, agron-omists can verify produc-ers have following the 4R plan, then following the crop year, producers can use that verification to ap-plu for the Curstinability.

ply for the Sustainability Incentive Program." FCC continues to work with different sectors to support the long-term health of the agriculture and food inductry by an and food industry by encouraging the adoption of sustainable practices. Fertilizer Canada's 4R Nutrient Stewardship is

a framework of best mana framework of best man-agement practices that follow the right source of fertilizer at the right rate, right time, and right place. Using these practic-es help producers increase production, farmer profit-

ability, and enhance envi-

ability, and enhance envi-ronmental protection. "Fertilizer is vital to food security and is the most important input for maximizing crop yields. 4R Nutrient Stewardship gives growers the tools to reduce environmental imreduce environmental im-pacts while continuing to grow healthy, nutritious crops," said Karen Proud, president and CEO, Fer tilizer Canada. "We are thrilled to have worked with the FCC team to in-cornet the dBe into AcEv. tegrate the 4Rs into AgEx-pert. By including these practices in FCC's incentive program, producers will be further encour-aged to adopt these sus-tainable best management practices."

Canada's strength in food production relies

on its adoption of digital agriculture tools and in-novative sustainable solutions. This announcement showcases the progress that can be made when different groups bring their expertise together in a shared vision.

"AgExpert connects farmers with trusted tools and solutions that allow them to centralize their information, increase effi-ciencies on the farm and get the most out of their data. Integrating pro-

grams such as 4R Nutrient Stewardship into AgEx-pert with the FCC Sustainability Incentive Program reflects our commitment to providing meaningful tools to advance the Canadian agriculture and food industry," said Hendricks.

Producers who are in-terested in the 4R Sustainability Incentive Program should connect with a 4R agronomist and prepare ahead of the program's official opening in May 2024

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More than \$10 million awarded to USask crop research projects

Section Continued from page C15

By introducing a nitrogen-fixing pulse crop such as peas into a wheat-canola rotation, Congreves believes less nitrogen (as nitrous oxide) will be released into the atmosphere.

The USask micrometeorological site is one of only a few in Canada and was established in Saskatoon with the assistance of University of Guelph researchers in 2018, as well as colleagues in the Department of Soil Science at USask. Congreves said the support received not only provides her project the funding to continue innovative agricultural research, but also furthers opportunities for USask to train future researchers on these advanced technologies

"This funding provides an amazing platform for train-ing students," she said. "It's a really rich resource for ing statuting, and stat of a result for a construct in training the next generation to be able to not only under-stand GHG dynamics, but to be competent in measure-ment, using the technology, synthesizing the data, and in interpreting what the data means."

Creating efficient, climate-resilient and high-yield

chickpea and flax strains USask's Dr. Bunyamin Tar'an (PhD), a professor with the College of Agriculture and Bioresources and a plant breeder with the CDC, received more than \$800,000 from the ADF for projects looking to create superior strains of

the ADF for projects looking to create superior strains of two crucial crops. Tar'an received \$489,613 for a project to use genetics to create a hardier type of chickpea that will still produce strong yields with fewer resources contributed – a "more efficient" strain. He also received \$317,371 to develop more genetic variability in flax strains that will resist changes in weather and climate. The flax project is co-funded by the Manitoba Crop Alliance, the Saskatchewan Flax Development Commission, and the Western Grains Research Foundation. "What we want is to make the new varieties in the future have increased nutrient use efficiency – nutrient

"What we want is to make the new Varieties in the future have increased nutrient use efficiency – nutrient meaning the nutrition that plants need from the soil and the environment – how we can breed new lines in the fu-ture that can afford a minimum input for the plant yet still deliver the yield we are expecting to have." Tar'an said. Tar'an said crop breeders wouldn't have the same con-mercian dependence of the source of the sou

carns around genetically selecting for hardier, high tem-perature-resistant crop strains as recently as 10 or 15 years ago. But with some of the extreme weather conditions of the past few years, that has now become a necessity for producers.

"As we go through this kind of a year, you see erratic climate conditions, dry climate conditions ... we noted plants need the ability to withstand more erratic condi-tions," he said. "We need to add into the mainstream

breeding program these additional factors." As Tar'an puts it, USask and the CDC are "unique" in that research can be carried through from the labora-tory stage with plant breeders directly into the applied

research of creating viable strains for growers. Tar'an leads both the flax and the chickpea breeding programs at the CDC, and there are many opportunities to share results and for research opportunities with students

"That's what I'm really enjoying here – we do the re-search, we deliver to the farmers, and we do the training of future scientists, future breeders," he said

Breeding mutually supportive wheat and lentils

While it is a commonly accepted practice to rotate crops in a field, Dr. Kirstin Bett (PhD) with USask's College of Agriculture and Bioresources believes more can be done at the crop breeding level to give scientists and growers an advantage.

Bett is working with Dr. Curtis Pozniak (PhD), a pro-fessor in the College of Agriculture and Bioresources and director of the CDC, and with Congreves on a project which will examine the advantages of breeding lentils

and wheat with the targeted purpose of assisting each other in a crop rotation. The project received \$625,000 in funding from the ADF.

"We want to develop lentils that will work well in rota-tion, and wheats that will respond well to lentils in rotation, while at the same time still breeding for high yield in both," she said. "So, a farmer would be able to plant a high-yielding lentil that will also leave behind something good ... to make them feel like they've made the most of

growing the crop in rotation." Unlike other crops, pulse crops like lentils have the ability to fix nitrogen, and Bett said some of that nitrogen can be left behind for the subsequent cereal crops – which could lead to less synthetic nitrogen use and more envi-

ronmentally conscious growing. Bett said there is evidence that different varieties of lentils grown in a crop rotation will affect the yields of the rotated-in wheat crop. The goal of this ADF-funded research is to interconnect the lentil-breeding and wheat breeding program at USask to identify at the genomic level how to best select and breed lentil and wheat plants that will use divergence the select and breed lentil and wheat plants

A second target is to develop wheat crops that more efficiently utilize the nitrogen applied or left behind. "An exciting objective of our work is to characterize a

novel DNA segment in wheat that has been shown to re-duce nitrogen losses from wheat production. The funding

duce nitrogen losses from wheat production. The funding provided by ADF will support our collaborative efforts to maximize producer profitability." Pozniak said. This ADF-funded project is an additional facet of a larg-er project funded by Genome Canada's Climate-Smart Agriculture and Food Systems initiative spearheaded by Bett and Pozniak. With the support of the ADF, match-ing funds for the Genome Canada project are also coming from the Western Grains Research Foundation, the Sas-katchewan Pulse Growers, the Saskatchewan Wheat De-velopment Commission, the Manitoba Crop Alliance, and Results Driver Aericulture Research (RDAR) Results Driven Agriculture Research (RDAR).

e full list of USask's January

2024 ADF funding recipients in crop research:
 Dr. Bishnu Acharya (PhD), College of Engineering.
 Valorization of oat hulls for materials, chemicals and functional food ingredients - \$292,500
 Dr. Sabine Banniza (PhD), College of Agriculture and

Bioresources - Development of a rapid screening tech-nique for Aphanomyces root rot in pea and lentil - \$65,733 - Co-funded by the Saskatchewan Pulse Growers and the Western Grains Research Foundation

Western Grains Research Foundation
 Banniza - Development of advanced lentil lines with partially resistance against race 0 of Collectorrichum lentis causing anthracnose - \$316,494 - Co-funded by the Sas-katchewan Pulse Growers
 Dr. Kirstin Bett (PhD), College of Agriculture and Bio-resources - Crop rotation: Using selection targets to im-prove lentil and wheat performance in a changing climate \$625,000

\$625.000

Dr. Rosalind Bueckert (PhD), College of Agriculture and Bioresources - Temperature, soybean protein and seed filling - \$20,125

 Bueckert - Soybean leaf area and leaf nitrogen -\$165,485

 Bueckert - Building a better nitrogen pantry in pea -\$195,385

• Dr. Kate Congreves (PhD), College of Agriculture and

Dr. Kate Congreves (PhD), College of Agriculture and Bioresources - Crops with benefits: using rotations to re-duce greenhouse gas emissions - \$421,246 - Co-funded by the Saskatchewan Pulse Growers
 Dr. Ajay Dalai (PhD), College of Engineering - Pro-duction of fuel pellets from agricultural residues as bio-coal for conversion to biofuels using gasification and combustion - \$385,000
 Dr. Supretime Check (PhD), College of Agriculture

Dr. Supratim Ghosh (PhD), College of Agriculture and Bioresources - Improving food application of prairie crop-based oleosomes by modifying their structure and functionality - \$235,000

• Dr. Randy Kutcher (PhD), College of Agriculture and Bioresources - Assessing seed to seedling transmission

of Xanthomonas translucens causing BLS of cereals to establish inoculum thresholds - \$179,457 - Co-funded by Alberta Grains, the Manitoba Crop Alliance, the Saskatch-ewan Barley Development Commission, the Saskatch-ewan Wheat Development Commission, and the Western Creater Research Four define

Grains Research Foundation
 Dr. Patrick Lloyd-Smith (PhD), College of Agriculture and Bioresources - Developing irrigation economic mod-els to improve producer outcomes and sustainable agri-

cultural water management in Saskatchewan - \$200,000 • Dr. Venkatesh Meda (PhD), College of Engineering -Sustainable agricultural waste management through the development of fire-resistant ducts using natural fibers -troom \$150.000

Dr. Rex Newkirk (PhD), College of Agriculture and Bioresources - Total utilization of canola by-products after oil extraction - \$225,000

Dr. Michael Nickerson (PhD), College of Agriculture and Bioresources - Development of a commercial wet fractionation process for producing novel oat protein ingredients - \$244,000

Nickerson - Development of faba bean and oat-based

Incretison - Development of laboration bear and open-section of the texturized vegetable proteins as meat analogues - \$210,000
 Dr. Curtis Pozniak (PhD), College of Agriculture and Bioresources - Improving accessibility of FHB resistance in wheat - \$242,501 - Co-funded by the Manitoba Crop Alliance, the Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commis-

 Pozniak (PhD) - Genomic assisted breeding for heat and drought tolerance in wheat - \$355,000 - Co-funded by the Manitoba Crop Alliance, the Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission, and the Western Grains Re-Search Foundation
Dr. Randall Purves (PhD), College of Pharmacy and

 Dr. Kaldali Turves (11b), College of Trainacy and Nutrition - Exploring biochemical diversity in faba beans and their seed coats for added value potential - \$209,000
 Dr. Martin Reaney (PhD), College of Agriculture and Bioresources - Total utilization of oilseed hull: Canola, flaxseed, and borage - \$360,000 • Dr. Jeff Schoenau (PhD), College of Agriculture and

Bioresources - Land application of spent filtration earth from canola oil production to improve soil properties -\$118,200 - Co-funded by the Saskatchewan Canola Development Commission

Schoenau - Effect of calcium containing soil amendments on soil conditions, plant growth and greenhouse gas emissions - \$55,500 - Co-funded by the Saskatchewan

gas emissions - \$55,500 - Co-funded by the Saskatchewan Forage Seed Development Commission and the Western Grains Research Foundation • Dr. Steve Shirtliffe (PhD), College of Agriculture and Bioresources – Digital phenotyping to accelerate wheat breeding - \$315,353 - Co-funded by the Alberta Grains, the Manitoba Crop Alliance, the Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission, and the Western Grains Re-search Foundation search Foundation

• Dr. Bunyamin Tar'an (PhD), College of Agriculture and Bioresources - Improvement of phosphorus use ef-ficiency and abiotic stress tolerance in chickpea - \$489,613

• Tar'an (PhD) - Enhancing genetic gain for yield, biotic and abiotic stress tolerance in flax - \$317,371 - Co-funded by the Manitoba Crop Alliance, the Saskatchewan Flax Development Commission, and the Western Grains Research Foundation

Dr. Tom Warkentin (PhD), College of Agriculture and Bioresources - PearILL - A TILLING oppulation for im-provement of yield, seed protein concentration and re-sistance to root rots in pea - \$294,113 - Co-funded by the Saskatchewan Pulse Growers
 James Wasserman, Canadian Centre for Rural and Agricultural Health - Implementing a low-cost ROPS program to reduce Saskatchewan farm fatalities - \$50,800
 Dr. Christian Willenborg (PhD), College of Agricul-ture and Bioresources - Improving weed management for Saskatchewan growers - \$492,683
 Dr. Lifeng Zhang (PhD), College of Engineering - De-velop a green, non-thermal and sustainable process for improving functionalities of pulse proteins - \$217,500 -Co-funded by the Saskatchewan Pulse Growers



C18



TIME TO DIG DEEPER



Saskatchewan Potash Grows Communities

Here's a snapshot of the benefits potash mines bring to communities.



Governments invest \$14.7 million in crop research

Canada's Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Lawrence MacAulay and Saskatchewan Agriculture Minister David Marit announced a total of \$14.7 mil-

lion to support crop-related research in 2024. Invested through Saskatchewan's Agriculture Devel-opment Fund (ADF) and the Strategic Research Initiaopment Fund (ADF) and the Strategic Research Initia-tive (SRI) under the Sustainable Canadian Agricultural Partnership (Sustainable CAP), the commitment in-cludes \$12.2 million for 56 ADF research projects and \$2.5 million to support an SRI project identifying solu-tions to manage root rot in pea and lentils. "Investments like these are vitally important to the future of our agriculture sector," MacAulay said. "These research projects will help our farmers adopt more sustainable practices and new methods to counter

more sustainable practices and new methods to counter the effects of drought, diseases and other environmental challenges they face.

"Funding agriculture research is the first step to helping our producers stay competitive and profit-able," Marit said. "Our growth targets for the end of this decade rely heavily on agriculture and agri-food products. Our commitment to projects like those being funded today, with strong support again this year from our industry partners, is an investment in Saskatche-wan's innovative, export-based economy."

Wan's innovative, export-based economy." The ADF provides support annually and on a com-petitive basis to research projects with the potential to create growth opportunities and enhance the agricul-ture industry's sustainability and competitiveness. This year's successful ADF projects cover a range of research topics, including enhancing flax abiotic stress tolerance; determining the impact of agronomic products contain-ing calcium on soil conditions. ing calcium on soil conditions, plant growth and green-house gas emissions; understanding, mitigating and managing Group 14 resistant kochia; and, developing a wet fractionation process for novel oat protein ingredients

The Governments of Canada and Saskatchewan work closely with industry partners to leverage fund-ing to support research that aligns with industry pri-orities. An additional \$4.2 million was contributed by the following industry partners to support this year's ADF research projects: Alberta Grains; Manitoba Canola Growers; Manitoba Crop Alliance; Prairie Oat Growers Association; Results Driven Agriculture Re-Saskatchewan Barley Development Commis-sion; Saskatchewan Canola Development Commis-sion; Saskatchewan Flax Development Commission; Saskatchewan Forage Seed Development Commission; Saskatchewan Pulse Growers; Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission; Western Grains Research Foundation.

The SRI provides targeting funding to address com-plex challenges facing the agriculture sector. Through the SRI, Dr. Sabine Banniza at the University of Sas-katchewan will accelerate the discovery of root rot solutions for pea and lentil crops in Saskatchewan. This project will develop new options to manage root rot and will contribute to preserving and expanding the pea and lentil acres in our province. It represents a \$4.2 million research investment, with \$2.5 million government funding through Sustainable CAP and .7 million coming from Saskatchewan Pulse Growers (SPG), Western Grains Research Foundation, Alberta Pulse Growers Commission, Results Driven Agricul-ture Research and Manitoba Pulse and Soybean Grow-

ers. "The continued support from federal and provincial governments of the ADF is greatly appreciated," SPG Board Chair Winston van Staveren said. "The funding supports SPG's highest priorities in research like root

disease, weed management and more. These investments will work to address growers' top concerns and work to improve profitability and competitiveness." The ADF and SRI are supported through Sustainable CAP, a five-year, \$3.5-billion investment by Canada's federal, provincial and territorial governments that

supports Canada's agri-food and agri-product sectors. This includes \$1 billion in federal programs and activi-ties and a \$2.5 billion commitment that is cost-shared 60 per cent federally and 40 per cent provincially/ter-ritorially for programs that are designed and delivered by provinces and territories.



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C20 own-time during the post Christmas season

Well now that we have all made it through the season of too many chocolates, too many butter tarts and any number of other 'too many's,' we can work at lessening the calories in anticipation of the next season of indulgence!

What a wonderful season it was to 1) look back over the past year's highlights; 2) our oh so many blessings; and 3) to spend time together with family and friends. We survived calving season last winter (well, I always survive calving season without any problem so little do I have to do with that) without a hitch. We survived driv-ing in Phenriu last Federatory without is dident and ing in Pheonix last February without a mich, we survived driv-joyed some sights we had never seen before.

In June we returned to my childhood home in beauti-ful NW Ontario, something I just 'needed' (can't really explain) to do. We safely got through seeding and har-vesting and took it all in stride (that's what grain farming for 46 consecutive years does to a person—we mellow; don't sweat even the 'big' things so much). And we oh so enjoyed the Christmas season as we celebrated His birth! The food, the friends, the family, the games, the gather-

At Christmas this year, our seven and nine-year-old archisen and a start of the second second and the second s he days calendar to departure date, the index are antici-pating not only their first ever flight, but their first trip to that magical place! Later that day, our grandson (9) asked what his Grand-pa and I had bought for each other. I told him that we had

gotten each other a trip to California (at the same time he was going). "You bought each other the same thing?" he said rather incredulously. "Yup, exactly the same thing. Same place, same time, same everything." He never said another thing, but his face kind of told it all: 'that's just weird that Grandpa would buy you a trip to California and you would buy him a trip to California.' What he won't likely understand is that the highlight for us will be seeing his and his sister's excitement when they see Disneyland for the first time.

During our family get-together at Christmas we en-joyed some Dice Poker and Mexican Train games as well joyed some Dice Poker and Mexican Train games as well as some time roasting weiners over the fire at the creek during the 'warm' spell before the 'cold' spell. We will fondly remember some of the 'cold' gifts for our 'gag' gift exchange with little gifts purchased by none other than moi, mostly all of which were nabbed during the post-camping-season sales. From beach cups to campfire pok-ers and bear bells, it was fun to see which were the most popular items from the varied age groups. One of the twins seemed to lose his gift every time which meant he



had to keep opening a new one, none of which particular-ly interested him, if the look on his face meant anything. He was definitely more excited when someone actually took what he had! As for the team games complete trivia, marshmallow games, and name-that-song. I think we can say we enjoyed it all. Some of us perhaps need to learn to draw a bit better for next year's team events!

As for the post-Christmas season, there's some work ahead for our cattle farmers who are or will soon be in the middle of calving time. I was just barely 12 when my family left NW Ontario to start farming in Saskatchewan, both cattle and grain.

Our first calf was born prematurely on a very cold night and I was heartbroken to think that the poor little thing wouldn't have a chance. That was probably my first introduction in seeing what farmers will and can do for their livestock. I was brand new to all things 'farm' but my parents had been down the 'livestock road' before In y patents had been down the insetsor. For a being the restore to Ontario. When I saw that poor little calf on death's door I never imagined the efforts that would go into warming her up in the old, unlivable farmhouse with the wood stove and how some bottle and tube feed-ing would bring her around. Eventually she was carried outside on occasion so she could bond with her mama. It was the first time is coving our beard result to the form was the first time in seeing our brand-new-to-the-farm family so dedicated to saving a calf but it wasn't the last time!

Over the years we made every effort to save any animal in distress, though not always with the success of that very first one who became the favorite barnyard ani-mal of all time.

In today's world, calving barns and cattle set-ups are much more sophisticated than our late '60s set-up when my family first started in the cattle business. I remember the days when it was my turn to check cows in calv-ing season: heavy socks on? Yes. Ski pants on? Yes. Scarf

wrapped three times around neck? Yes. Toque? Yes. Old heavy, seen-better-days coat? Yes. Heavy, warm, manureridden barn boots? Yes. And then out into the bitter cold you went, flashlight in hand if it was a night. Three times a night, more times during the day. If there were prob-lems you raced from the corrals to the house to round up the rest of the family and together you got that cow into the barn and I'm sure disrupted or at least extended the poor cow's labour time.

Today my grand-twins (12) check cows from the com-fort of the farm kitchen via a camera and tv screen. And disruptions for momma cow are nil unless she ends up in trouble. And while technology makes for a more sophis-ticated ag industry whether in the field or in the corrals, so far sorting cattle and caring for a cow who is calving or newborn calf in distress, along with a myriad of other

In this particular season for those of us in the grain growing business, we have a bit of time on our hands. For me that means...projects! I never get tired of planning and executing a project even though I am often reminded (by I won't say who) that our home is new and there is a project to do. Actually, I have come to believe it's really more about procrastination than anything but I will say this—those year-end farm books are nearly done, so maybe I am doing better on the procrastination problem! Hubby on the other hand has been moving some grain and watching those grain prices fluctuate. That word may give the impression that the prices are going up and down but methinks that would give the wrong impres-sion because down seems to more accurately describe the

some because volverseems to more activately describe the present trend. He watches markets, I watch HGTV and try to spend the money he isn't making. The best part of our 'downtime' right now though is to be able to watch some figure skating, curling, ringette and hockey courtesy of the grands who love their winter sports. And in their down time they are internal enjoying life. sports. And in their down time, they are just enjoying life,

sports. And in their down time, they are just enjoying life, time with friends and time in the great outdoors. We got a text one day from the twins asking if we wanted to meet up at the creek for hotdogs. We arrived to the sight of a snowmobile sitting at the edge of the creek, cushions set out on the old patio furniture pieces, fire roaring and two boys sitting there, ready for supper. It was a reminder that they are growing up and becom-ing very capable and very independent young fellows. And then they asked, "You bring any food?" Yup, that's my boys! And yup, we brought food. And now as I close off, here's hoping you are enjoying life 'down on the farm'—or wherever you are. I know you have things to do and places to go but I sure appreci-ate you spending a few moments with me today. Until next month...

next month



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