



# Forage and Livestock eNews

*Updates and information from across the industry*

January 19, 2016 - Vol 8, Issue 1

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## Greetings!

Happy New Year! Welcome to the first edition of the eNews for 2016. If you're interested in forage prices this winter, a good place to start is Saskatchewan Agriculture's Forage, Feed and Custom Services [Listing](#).

The Saskatchewan Forage Council also surveys the forage industry in the province for feed pricing to include in our semi-annual Forage Market Report. Prices (metric tonnes) reported as of December 2015 averaged \$160 for alfalfa hay, \$125 for mixed hay, \$116 for greenfeed and \$75 for cereal straw. To view past issues of these SFC reports, visit our [website](#).



The January 2016 eNews brings you articles on forage research in Saskatchewan, an SFC ADOPT project, the new 21 Day Calving Challenge, and many more articles and upcoming forage industry events.

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Please feel free to forward the *eNews* on to others you think may be interested in forage and livestock industry updates -signing up is as easy as clicking the 'Join Our Mailing List!' on the left. We always appreciate your feedback, event listings or article suggestions.

Your *Forage and Livestock eNews* Editor,  
**Laura Hoimyr**

## AC Yellowhead Alfalfa Under Two Harvest Systems

*Saskatchewan Forage Council (SFC) ADOPT Project Update*

*By Laura Hoimyr, SFC Project Coordinator*

Maximizing yield of forage crops while keeping them healthy for future harvests can be a difficult balance to maintain when forage supplies are tight and weather conditions are unpredictable. Alfalfa regrowing after harvest must produce a sufficient amount of new leaf material to replenish root reserves prior to the first killing frost of the season to aid in winter survival and regrowth the following season. The "Critical Fall Period" (CFP) for alfalfa refers to the four (4) to six (6) weeks prior to the first killing frost. In Northeastern Saskatchewan, the first killing frost tends to be between mid and late September.

AC Yellowhead alfalfa was developed at the Semiarid Prairie Agricultural Research Centre (SPARC) of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) in Swift Current, SK and is reported to have improved persistence under grazing and superior cold hardiness and winter survival as compared to standard purple-flowered alfalfa varieties. Although AC Yellowhead has been shown to have similar yields to standard alfalfa varieties, the stems and leaves of Yellowhead are finer and smaller than these purple blossom varieties. This trait may allow it to maintain protein and energy levels longer than other alfalfa types, meaning AC Yellowhead would be a valuable forage in years when hay harvest is delayed due to precipitation such as experienced in recent summers in eastern Saskatchewan.

In the summer of 2015, the Saskatchewan Forage Council (SFC) in partnership with the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture (SMA) undertook an ADOPT project to demonstrate the effect that harvest schedule has on the yield and quality of Yellowhead alfalfa (rhizomatous-rooted) and two purple-flowered alfalfa varieties (one tap-rooted and one creeping rooted variety). The demonstration took place at the Melfort Research Farm, where the alfalfa was already established.

Five cutting schedules were applied to the three alfalfa types: early cut (July 5), late cut (July 30), early (July 5) and



during the CFP (Sept 10), early (July 5) and after the CFP (Sept 30) and late (July 30) and after the CFP (Sept 30).

Preliminary data from this demonstration shows yield and quality differences between cutting dates and varieties. Cutting in late July resulted in higher yields than cutting in early July for all alfalfa types in a one cut system. Cutting in early July and again after the critical fall period tended to produce the highest yields for the two cut system in this project. AC Yellowhead (rhizomatous root variety) had the lowest first cut yields at both July 5<sup>th</sup> and July 30<sup>th</sup>. AC Yellowhead also had the lowest yielding regrowth after each summer cutting date. Quality of the rhizomatous-rooted variety was superior to that of the tap root and creeping root varieties on September 20<sup>th</sup>, after a late summer cut. This is likely due to slower regrowth (as seen in yield) and the plants being at a less matures stage at this date.

This was a one year demonstration only and these differences in yield and quality of the rhizomatous-rooted type from the purple-flowered alfalfa varieties may be a reflection of the growing conditions in 2015 or of alfalfa type. If funding can be obtained, these plots will remain in place in 2016 and the same treatments will be applied. This will provide valuable information regarding the impact of harvest timing on the three alfalfa types in Northeastern Saskatchewan.

*Image: AC Yellowhead Alfalfa*

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## Saskatchewan Forage Seed Development Commission 2015 Grower Workshop

*By: Ray McVicar, Saskatchewan Forage Seed Development Commission (SFSDC) Executive Director*

The 2015 Forage Seed Growers' workshop was hosted by SFSDC in Nipawin, SK on December 2, 2015 with approximately 30 people were in attendance. The agenda included an excellent group of speakers and the Annual General Meeting.

Stu Brandt, Research Manager, Northeast Agriculture Research Foundation, reviewed the forage seed research program carried out at Melfort and area in 2015 including herbicide tolerance, copper fertility, desiccation of red clover and fungicide testing on established Timothy and Tall Fescue. In the copper project, Stu described three years of results from applying foliar copper fertilizer to established grasses where yield responses were not as large in 2015 as in the previous two years.

Allan Foster, Regional Forage Crop Specialist, Saskatchewan Agriculture provided an update on the forage seed establishment project funded by ADOPT at the Melfort Station. This two year project is wrapping up where forages were planted alone or with a companion crop in the same seed rows or in alternate rows using air seeder technology. The final report will be available on

the SFSDC website in early spring.

Dr. Bill Biligetu, Forage Crop Breeder at the University of Saskatchewan, talked about his program. Projects include improving hybrid bromegrass seed yield, improving seed yield of hybrid wheatgrass (an example of this crop is AC Saltlander), screening sainfoin for improved seed size and yield, and others. Dr. Biligetu and Terry Kowalchuk, Provincial Forage Crop Specialist, Saskatchewan Agriculture provided an update on the development of a new forage crop variety testing program in Saskatchewan. The goal is to provide independent and reliable data on new and existing forage crop lines under Saskatchewan conditions.

Shane Lacusta, Seed Production Specialist with Brett-Young Seeds reviewed the forage seed market including alfalfa, grasses and clovers. He noted continuing good prices and the need for more acres in many forage seed crops. For example, late spring frost in 2015 caused extensive damage to perennial ryegrass crops, and Shane related the need for more acres.

Two new Directors joined the SFSDC Board at the meeting. They are Morris Nycholat from Whitefox, SK and David Cox from Nipawin, SK. SFSDC would like to thank and recognize the efforts of Marcel Enns who retired from the Board after six years of service.



Thank you to all of the speakers for their presentations. Watch the SFSDC website at [www.skforageseeddc.com](http://www.skforageseeddc.com) for more updates and research reports.

*Image: SFSDC Forage Seed Workshop in Nipawin, SK December 2, 2015.*

*Source: SFSDC*

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**SSGA Awarded Funding to Lead Habitat Conservation Project**

*Saskatchewan Stockgrowers Association Press Release, January 11, 2016*

The Saskatchewan Stock Growers Association (SSGA) is pleased to announce they have received \$2.58 million from Environment and Climate Change Canada to lead a voluntary, producer-driven project to conserve habitat for species at risk in Saskatchewan.

The Species at Risk Partnership on Agricultural Lands (SARPAL) fund supports projects that engage the agricultural sector in preserving key wildlife habitat. Potential initiatives through this project are designed to fit landowners' unique circumstances, and will include new and inventive conservation strategies that meet the needs of producers and habitat. The work will take place over five years in southwestern Saskatchewan, in areas covered by the South of the Divide Conservation Action Program (SODCAP Inc.), who will also be involved in the delivery of the pilots.

"Agricultural producers are key partners in our ongoing efforts to protect and recover species at risk," said The Honourable Catherine McKenna, Minister of Environment and Climate Change Canada. "With this fund, we're supporting the many Canadian ranchers and farmers using land stewardship practices that benefit wildlife. We also look forward to continuing our work, with all stakeholders, on innovative solutions that conserve species at risk across Canada."

"We're glad to take the lead on this," says SSGA president Doug Gillespie. "Most of Saskatchewan's remaining native grass prairie is on privately-managed ranchland. Stewardship is a core value of the SSGA and our members are in the best position to protect habitat for species at risk."

To view the full press release, [click here](#).

For more information, contact:

Chad MacPherson, General Manager, SSGA  
306-757-8523  
[ssga@sasktel.net](mailto:ssga@sasktel.net)

For program delivery information, contact:

Tom Harrison, Executive Director, SODCAP Inc.  
306-530-1385  
[ed@sodcap.com](mailto:ed@sodcap.com)

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## Take the 21 Day Calving Challenge- AGAIN!

*Saskatchewan Agriculture*

After the resounding success of the 21-Day Calving Challenge in 2015, Saskatchewan Agriculture, New Life Mills, Saltec-Ceres Industries, Cargill, and Co-op Feeds are once again hosting the contest-to raise awareness surrounding cow herd reproduction and tracking reproductive success. This year the contest is better than ever with \$4,000 in prizes up for

grabs! Producers taking the 21-Day Calving Challenge are eligible to enter a draw for one of four \$1,000 vouchers for beef mineral supplement provided by New Life Mills, Saltec-Ceres Industries, Cargill and Co-op Feeds. Get your official 21-Day Calving Challenge Calving Book today by visiting a Regional Services office. More information available [here](#) or call the Agriculture Knowledge Centre at (1-866-457-2377).

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## The Value of Certified Maintenance Inspections

*Manitoba Forage and Grassland Association eBulletin, January 6, 2016*

Inspection to prevent downtime, protect your equipment investment, and improve resale value. Your New Holland dealer's technicians can inspect your equipment and provide recommendations on how to maintain your machine for peak performance. CMIs are well-documented and provide valuable service records for the equipment owner that in turn can increase the equipment's resale value.

For more information, contact your local New Holland rep or by visiting their [website](#).



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## Saskatchewan "Bio-Forage Feed" Research Program

*What is "Bio-Forage Feed"? Why do we need to develop "Bio-Forage Feed"? How to develop "Bio-Forage Feed" and Current "Bio-Forage Feed" Programs.*

Author: Dr. Peiqiang Yu, Ministry of Agriculture Strategic Research Chair in Feed R&D, Department of Animal and Poultry Science, College of Agriculture and Bioresources, University of Saskatchewan

### **What is "Bio-Forage Feed"? Why do we need to develop "Bio-Forage Feed"? How to develop "Bio-Forage Feed"?**

What is "Bio-Forage Feed"? Bio-Forage Feed" means that we use recent biotechnology techniques (eg. gene transformation, gene modification, gene silencing) to develop a new forage feed or structure-modified forage feed to greatly improve feed nutrient value or feed quality and/or meet nutrient requirement of beef and dairy cattle. Recently we used gene transformation, modification and gene silencing techniques to improve alfalfa feed quality in Saskatchewan by reducing protein nutrient loss, improving true protein availability and reducing bloat incidence in ruminants (dairy cows, beef cattle, sheep). We have three bio-forage research programs. Program 1: Improve alfalfa feed quality with single gene inserting. Program 2: Improve alfalfa feed quality with two gene and double inserting. Program 3: Improve alfalfa feed quality with gene-silencing. The following project is part of Program 2 in alfalfa with double gene research areas.

### **Research Background, Motivation and Objective**

The utilization of forage potential in alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*) to its full extent is restricted due to its initial rapid rate of ruminal fermentation and higher "effective-protein degradability" causing digestive disorders, inefficient utilization of its proteins, imbalanced microbial protein synthesis, and environmental pollution. A new transgenic alfalfa genotype was developed recently by introducing leaf colour (Lc) and C1 genes. These are complementary regulatory-genes responsible for formation of a protein complex that stimulates transcription of anthocyanidine in plants. Hence, it is expected that proanthocyanidin (condensed tannin) will be synthesised in the aerial parts of the new alfalfa genotype enabling it to overcome the disadvantages of non-transgenic alfalfa as condensed tannins are known to slowdown ruminal protein degradation, reduce incidents of bloat and acidosis and reduce environmental impact by lower nitrogen waste and methane emission.

### **Research Methodology**

For the present study, plant materials were collected from alfalfa plants with double gene combinations Lc1xC1 and Lc3xC1, single gene Lc and C1, non-transgenic (NT; parent plant) and cultivar AC-Grazeland. All the plants were grown in growth chambers under high light intensity 18 h/day. The samples were analysed for nutrient composition and protein fractions PA, PB and PC. An in vitro gas production study was conducted to investigate the comparative degradation rates of Lc1xC1, Lc3xC1 and NT in the presence or absence of polyethylene glycol (PEG; MW3500; 0 or 1 mg/ml).

### **Research Results and Discussion**

There were significant differences ( $P < 0.05$ ) in overall protein contents (CP), protein fractions (PA, PB, PC) and fibre components (NDF, ADF) while lignin contents were similar. The in vitro data has revealed that while the total degradability was the same, fermentation rates were significantly different. Further, unlike NT samples, PEG treated LcxC1 transgenic samples have shown a tendency for a higher degradability rate indicating a possible presence of CT in the LcxC1 plants. It is concluded that Lc x C1 genes have an impact on plant composition leading to changes in the ruminal fermentation. Further studies are suggested to ascertain the presence and levels of anthocyanidins in new transgenic alfalfa plants.

### **Other Project Information:**

Principal Investigator: Professor Dr. Peiqiang Yu<sup>1\*</sup>

PhD student: R. G. Heendeniya<sup>1</sup>

Project Collaborators/Co-investigators: M. Y. Gruber<sup>2</sup>, Y Wang<sup>3</sup>, D. A. Christensen<sup>1</sup>, J. J. McKinnon<sup>1</sup>, B. Coulman<sup>4</sup>, Peiqiang Yu<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Animal and Poultry Science, College of Agriculture and Bioresources, University of Saskatchewan, Canada

<sup>2</sup>Saskatoon Research Center, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

<sup>3</sup>Lethbridge Research Center, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

<sup>4</sup>Department of Plant Science, College of Agriculture and Bioresources, University of Saskatchewan, Canada

# North American Ranching Industries, Beef Cattle Trade and Grasslands: Status and Trends

*Commission of Environmental Cooperation (CEC), infographic publication excerpts, Montreal, Canada, 2015*

The North American grasslands are the only shared, contiguous terrestrial ecoregion extending from Canada through the United States and on to Mexico. For more than a decade, the Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC) has supported grasslands conservation and the development of beneficial ranching practices to strengthen the resilience of this continentally-shared ecosystem.

This report stems from CEC-funded efforts to chronicle recent trends in the North American cattle ranching industry and beef cattle trade, and the grasslands that support these vital sectors.

The continued development and collection of data on the grasslands, the North American beef cattle industries and beef cattle trade across Mexico, Canada and the United States will strengthen tri-national efforts for a common approach to grasslands conservation and sustainable use.

## **Beef Cattle Industry in North America**

North America is a large producer of beef for domestic and export purposes, and most beef cattle are grass-fed at some point during their lifecycle. Yet grasslands are North America's most threatened terrestrial ecosystem, largely due to climatic and market pressures. A strong association exists between ranch economics and grassland health, such that pressures on the grasslands may be felt by the beef cattle market and vice versa.

There are around 106 million beef cattle in North America. This represents approximately 12% of the world's cattle inventory. The United States has the largest inventory of beef cattle in North America, with around 65.2 million head, followed by Mexico with around 30.5 million and Canada with 10.3 million head.

## **Distribution of Remaining North American Grasslands**

According to recent estimates, grasslands today contain less than 3% of original tallgrass prairie, 29% of original mixed-grass prairie, and 48% of original shortgrass prairie. In Canada, it is estimated that less than 20% of the original 61.5 million hectares (ha) of prairie remains, with nearly 50 million ha lost between 1870 and 1930 to crop production. Of the approximately 278 million ha of original Central Plains grasslands in the US, over 105 million were converted to crops between 1850 and 1950 and another 11 million were lost between 1950 and 1990. Mexico's Chihuahuan Desert grasslands currently spans about 12.5 million ha but the original extent would have been far greater. The latest comprehensive estimate suggests that only 14% of the original Chihuahuan Desert grasslands remains, and loss continues at an alarming rate. During 2004-2009, over 404,000 ha of grasslands were converted to agriculture in Mexico. And in

the Valles Centrales region, cropland expanded by 6% per year between 2006 to 2011, resulting in a loss of 69,240 ha of grasslands and shrub lands.

To view the full pdf publication, [click here](#).

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## Government of Saskatchewan Research Report Search

### *Saskatchewan Agriculture*

Interested in finding out more about Saskatchewan research projects? Projects funded through the Agriculture Development Fund (ADF), Agricultural Demonstration of Practices and Technologies (ADOPT) and Saskatchewan Agri-Value Initiative (SAVI) as well as under past programming can be searched for in the [Research Report Search](#) page on the Saskatchewan Agriculture website.

All non-confidential final project reports are published following completion of the project. Completed reports' executive summaries are also available. All approved projects underway are listed as well, even though no report is available for distribution. Some Project Final Reports are available as a downloadable file while others must be ordered in print form.

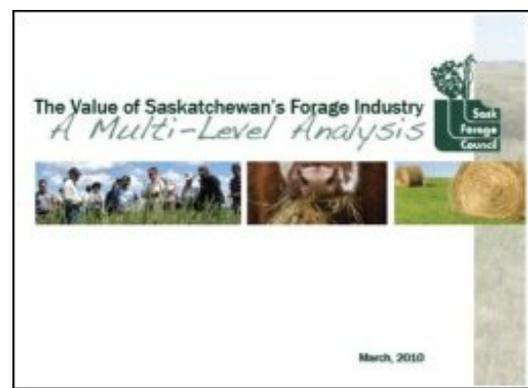
The Saskatchewan Forage Council has undertaken or partnered on many projects funded by the ADOPT and ADF programs. Search by subject on the Saskatchewan Agriculture website, view our [Current and Ongoing Projects](#) or [Completed Projects](#) pages on the SFC website or contact the SFC at [office@saskforage.ca](mailto:office@saskforage.ca) for more information on any of our projects.

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## The Value of Saskatchewan's Forage Industry .....

***"Alfalfa is used throughout the world as a source of high protein roughage for livestock in pasture and hay. The Prairie provinces in Canada are well adapted to alfalfa seed production thus seed is produced almost entirely in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Canada has become a major exporter of alfalfa seed with exports originating primarily from the three Prairie provinces."***

To view the *Saskatchewan Forage Industry Analysis* Report, [click here](#).



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## Upcoming Events

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### **Saskatchewan Beef Industry Conference**

**January 20-22, 2016**

**Saskatoon, SK**

Saskatchewan's Premier Beef Event! The Beef Industry Conference will be held at the Saskatoon Inn from January 20-22. Registration is now open and can be done online or print the pdf form and mail in your registration. The SBIC is a three day event including conference, trade show, industry meetings, business networking and more.

For more information or to register, [click here](#).

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### **Forage Matters!**

**January 26, 2016**

**Harris, SK**

Plan to attend this free event at the Harris Community Centre to learn about improving forage management to maximize productivity and profitability on your operation. Topics include: using aerial imagery and mapping to improve grazing management, managing saline areas with forages, salt-tolerant alfalfa varieties and funding programs available.

For further information or to register contact Glenn Barclay-Eagle Creek Watershed at 306.831.6009 or Sarah Sommerfeld-Saskatchewan Agriculture at 306.867.5559.

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### **5th Annual SaskMilk Dairy Info Day**

**January 28, 2016**

**Warman, SK**

The 5th Annual Dairy Info Day will take place at the Brian King Centre in Warman, SK. This event begins at 9 AM and will include a report from the Dairy Advisory Board, pain management in dairy cattle, barley and corn variety evaluation for silage, replacing barley starch with sugars and much more.

Register by contacting the SaskMilk office at 306.949.6999 or email [deb.hauptstein@saskmilk.ca](mailto:deb.hauptstein@saskmilk.ca). For more information, visit the [SaskMilk website](#).

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## **Weed Management Workshop**

**January 28, 2016**

**Melfort, SK**

The Carrot River Valley Watershed Association is hosting a Weed Management Workshop on January 28th in Melfort. This workshop has information relevant to Rm Weed Inspectors, livestock producers, land managers and more! Cost is \$20 and lunch is included. Please register before January 22, 2016.

To view the poster, [click here](#).

For more information or to register, contact Charlotte Gayler at 306-920-8166 or 306-752-1270 or email [crwatershedaegp@gmail.com](mailto:crwatershedaegp@gmail.com).

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## **Native Plant Society AGM and Conference**

**January 30, 2016**

**Regina, SK**

The Native Plant Society of Saskatchewan's annual general meeting and conference will be on Saturday, January 30, 2016 at Conexus Arts Centre in Regina, SK and this year's theme is "Pulling Together Against Invasive Species". We have a great line-up of fascinating speakers including Dr. Shauna-Lee Chai from Alberta Innovates. Our speakers have been carefully chosen to give us a broad perspective of invasive species issues from research to applied management, and from within Saskatchewan as well as neighbouring provinces so that we can compare and contrast issues.

For more information or to register, visit the [Native Plant Society of Saskatchewan Website](#) .

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## **Back to Your Roots Soil Solutions-Annual Producer's Conference**

**February 1-3, 2016**

**Saskatoon, SK**

There is still time to book your seat at our annual producer's conference, Gathering Energy to be held February 1, 2 & 3 at the Western Development Museum in Saskatoon, SK. This year's conference features a new format with participants able to choose between Day 1 Introduction to the basics, Day 2 Building on the basics and Day 3 Problem solving and management of soil health.

For more information view the [pdf brochure](#).

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## **2016 Western Canada Feedlot Management School (WCFMS)**

**February 2-4, 2016**

**Saskatoon, SK**

Registration is now open for the 2016 Western Canada Feedlot Management School (WCFMS) on February 2-4, 2016 presented by the Saskatchewan Cattle Feeders Association, the University of Saskatchewan and the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture. The theme for this year's school is *The Keys to Backgrounding Success*-so if you are new to feeding calves, or if you are interested in hearing from producers and experts in the fields of animal health, nutrition and feedlot management, you won't want to miss this event!

To view the full agenda or to register, [www.saskcattle.com](http://www.saskcattle.com).

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## **Saskatchewan Ranch Management Forum**

**February 5-7, 2016**

**Saskatoon, SK**

Join us to discuss timely topics such as Feeding for Breeding, Heifer Development, AI for Commercial Producers, Vaccination Protocols, DNA on the Ranch, Ranch Decision Making and much more. Cost of this event is \$225 and funding is available through the Farm Business Development Initiative.

To register or for more information, call the Agriculture Knowledge Centre at 1.866.457.2377.

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## **Canadian Western Holistic Conference**

**February 15-17, 2016**

**Manitou, SK**

Every farm and ranch is unique and holistic management enables you to deal with the uniqueness. Registration includes two coffee breaks, two evening meals and two lunches. Early registration cost is \$185/person or \$120 per student.

To find out more about the conference and registration, [click here](#).

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## **Restoration Training Workshop**

**February 16, 2016**

**Saskatoon, SK**

The PCESC 2016 Planning Committee is very excited to announce that a Restoration Training Workshop will take place immediately preceding the 11th Prairie Conservation and Endangered Species Conference on Tuesday, February 16 at the Saskatoon Inn in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. The full day Restoration Training Workshop, titled "Natural Processes for the Restoration of Drastically Disturbed Sites" will be lead by David Polster, R.P. Bio.

For more information or to register , visit the [PCESC website](#).

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## **Prairie Conservation and Endangered Species Conference**

**February 16-18, 2016**

**Saskatoon, SK**

The 11th Prairie Conservation and Endangered Species Conference will be held February 16, 17 & 18, 2016 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. The theme is Prairie: It's a Happening Place! This year's event organizers are the Saskatchewan Prairie Conservation Action Plan.

For more information, visit the website at [www.pcesc.ca](http://www.pcesc.ca).

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## **International Rangeland Congress 2016**

**July 17-22, 2016**

**Saskatoon, SK**

The future management of grazing lands in a high-tech world. Plan to join us! This all encompassing Congress will cover the Ecology, Management and Policy issues of all types of grazing lands around the world.

Event Registration is now open! [Click here](#) to register online today.

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## Saskatchewan Forage Council Membership

### Be Sure Your Voice in the Forage Industry Counts!

- Incorporated under *The Co-operatives Act*, a membership fee for the SFC is a one-time cost of \$25.00;
- The SFC has worked in the province on behalf of **ALL** forage industry stakeholders (and that's a very extensive and diverse group) for more than 20 years;
- If you are involved with production, management, protection, harvesting, storage, utilization or marketing of forage products, the SFC wants your involvement and input;
- The SFC is committed to placing a focus and awareness on the importance of forages in our province.

*The SFC at a glance...*

With a mandate to enhance the province's forage and grassland industry, the Saskatchewan Forage Council (SFC) strives to partner with all sectors of the industry - producers, industry organizations and companies, government and university.

Formed in 1988, our objectives are focused on the development and dissemination of information related to the production and utilization of all forage resources, prioritization of forage research and collaboration with governments to develop and implement effective policies and programs as they relate to forage production and marketing.



To learn more about becoming a member [Click Here](#).

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We welcome questions about article submission or to find out more about sponsorship,  
*please contact the Saskatchewan Forage Council at:*

Email: [office@saskforage.ca](mailto:office@saskforage.ca)

Phone: 306.969.2666

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Saskatchewan Cattlemen's Association Saskatchewan Beef Industry Development**

**Fund:**



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