



Forage and Livestock eNews

Updates and information from across the industry

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Greetings!

Happy New Year from the Saskatchewan Forage Council! With a new year comes a new edition of the Forage and Livestock eNews, now in it's 10th season.

You'll find some great reading in this edition, with articles on forage pea varieties, annual versus perennial forages, alfalfa and much more. The events section has lots going on as well, so don't forget to scroll down and take a look!

If you have topics you'd like to have us share in our monthly eNews or on our website, get in touch with us. We'd love to hear from you! Follow us on [Facebook](#) or Twitter [@saskforage](#) to keep up to date on news and events.

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.



Your *Forage and Livestock eNews*
Editor,
Laura Hoimyr

Understanding Forage Pea Varieties

Forage pea varieties are similar to traditional field peas in many respects including agronomic considerations. However, plant breeding priorities for forage pea varieties focus on smaller seed size, increased biomass, and good lodging resistance, rather than on grain yield. Forage peas are grown for their biomass yield, digestibility, protein, and relative feeding values, primarily for the beef and dairy industries. Newer forage varieties produce on average four to five tonnes per acre of forage dry matter, similar to forage barley, but with greater protein concentration.

Plant breeder Tom Warkentin at the University of Saskatchewan's Crop Development Centre has released a few specialty forage pea varieties over the last decade. Some of the forage pea varieties include CDC Tucker, CDC Leroy, and CDC Horizon, with the most recent release CDC Jasper in 2016. CDC Jasper is in the seed multiplication stage and not yet widely available. Breeder seed of all four varieties was released to Select Seed growers through the Saskatchewan Pulse Growers Variety Release Program.

Older forage peas tended to have long vines, normal leaf-type, purple flowers, and produced a lot of biomass. In the 1970s, Trapper pea, a white flowered variety, was used as forage. Another variety, 40-10, which is still grown today, has a very small seed size and produces a lot of biomass. However, these older varieties have an indeterminate growth habit and tend to lodge and fall over at the flowering stage, making them more difficult to handle at harvest. The newer forage varieties produce as much or more biomass as 40-10, but are easier to manage and have better lodging resistance.

As part of Warkentin's forage pea program, elite trials are conducted to evaluate pea varieties for forage potential, using 40-10 as the check variety. Generally, newer forage pea varieties tend to be semi-leafless, have more basal branching, a determinate growth habit, and increased biomass.

Desirable traits in forage/silage pea varieties include:

- High, dry matter (biomass) yield
- High crude protein percentage, low neutral detergent fibre percentage, low acid detergent fibre percentage, and high relative feed value, to enhance feed value
- Small seed size to reduce planting costs
- High grain yield to improve efficiency of seed production
- Low lodging score to improve the efficiency of grain and forage harvest
- Favorable ensiling qualities

The trials show that forage pea is capable of very high biomass yield, similar to, or exceeding, that of forage barley and other annual cereals. As well, several test entries and checks exceeded variety 40-10 in protein concentration and relative feed value, which ranged from 123-161, indicating the high feed value of pea forage.

[Read the full article here.](#)

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SFC Forage Market Report available online

Catch up on the current and forage situation in Saskatchewan with the SFC's semi-annual Forage Market Price Report. This comprehensive report includes forage and forage transport pricing and price trends, yield info, weather conditions and much more. Navigate to the Resources tab and click Saskatchewan Forage Market Reports to see the fall 2017 report and past editions.

View the factsheet at:

www.saskforage.ca/images/pdfs/Market_Reports/2017-September-Forage-Market-Report-FACTSHEET.pdf

View the full report at:

www.saskforage.ca/images/pdfs/Market_Reports/2017-September-Forage-Market-Price-Survey.pdf

Thank you to all those in the Saskatchewan forage industry that contribute to this report!

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Forages were the foundation for researcher's celebrated career

Canadian Cattlemen magazine, published Jan 2, 2018

By: Tara Mulhern Davidson

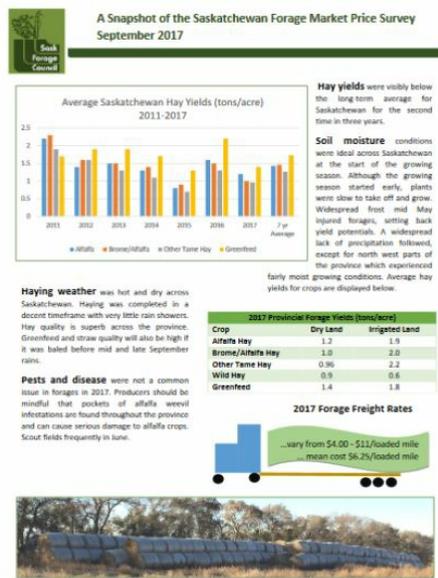
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In a career that already spans more than five decades, Dr. David Christensen, of the University of Saskatchewan, has been a major contributor to the research in support of Canadian forage crops. His substantial contributions on a regional, national and international level were recently recognized by the Saskatchewan Forage Council (SFC) when he was presented with the 2017 Forage Industry Innovation Award.

Christensen, an emeritus professor with the department of animal science, has been a professor and researcher at the University's College of Agriculture and Bioresources since 1965. He's received numerous honours over the years in recognition of his studies into dairy and beef cattle nutrition and meat science, and his major contributions to international agricultural initiatives.

"The productivity that can be obtained from forages is not always fully recognized or achieved," says Christensen. The role they play in animal agriculture has been an underlying theme of his career, whether he was studying their impact on individual animals or overall production systems. Over time Christensen and his team investigated the nutritional composition of several forages and their influence on animal intake. "It's a matter of knowing what the energy and nutrient requirements are for a particular class of animal," Christensen adds. "We measured the intake and digestibility of everything we could find from slough hay to corn silage."

"A major finding that came out of that work was the recommendation for barley silage (in Western Canada) to be cut at mid-dough or later," he says. This updated recommendation overturned a previous Kansas-based standard that suggested barley should be cut at the boot stage.



Greg Penner of the University of Saskatchewan, congratulates Dr. David Christensen (right) on winning the 2017 SFC Forage Industry Innovation Award

Image source: SFC



Filling experimental silos, Dr. David Christensen and others.

Image Source: SFC

"Compared to the American Midwest, we have a longer day length and lower growing temperatures, so forage quality holds up better under our growing conditions," he says.

Though his career has been rich in research, Christensen was also a dedicated teacher, in Canada and abroad, and in some cases taught two or more generations of students. "There's that challenge of people with young minds wanting to know how things work," says Christensen while admitting curious students motivated him to stay current with the latest work in forages and cattle. Many of the graduate and veterinary students he supervised have gone on to serve the Canadian livestock and forage industry, including Beef Industry Research Chair (and Canadian Cattlemen columnist) Dr. John

McKinnon.

[Read the full article here.](#)

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Alfalfa can improve land productivity

By: Trevor Lennox, Regional Forage Specialist, Ministry of Agriculture

One of the advantages of winter is that it forces us indoors, allowing us to spend some quiet time thinking and planning for the upcoming year. One topic that usually comes to mind during these moments is the question of, "What can be done to improve land productivity?" One option to consider for improving land productivity is to increase the amount of legumes. Alfalfa is the most important of the legume options. It is the backbone of many livestock operations, but seldom gets the credit deserved for providing abundant, high-quality forage.

On a livestock operation, alfalfa will usually give you "more bang for your buck" than any other forage plant. Alfalfa is not an expensive crop to plant, but has the potential to fix some of the highest amounts of nitrogen while providing abundant forage for livestock. Alfalfa is often referred to as the "queen of the forage crops" due to its excellent nutritional qualities and high digestibility. It is the standard of excellence against which all other forage crops are compared.

As the cost of nitrogen fertilizers rises, alfalfa will continue to play an important role. The alfalfa plant is a miniature nitrogen factory, tapping the limitless nitrogen supply in the air and converting it into a form readily used by the plant. Furthermore, alfalfa is acknowledged by plant scientists to produce more protein per acre than any other known crop.

Twenty years ago when I first started working as a Professional Agrologist, just a few graziers were starting to graze alfalfa. The majority of producers were scared to use alfalfa due to its potential to cause bloat in livestock. However, over the years, more and more producers have come to recognize the value of alfalfa as a valuable tool on their farm or ranch, and many are using it in pasture mixtures. If you calculate the additional pounds per acre you gain with alfalfa as part of a pasture mixture, a producer could potentially afford to lose an animal or two and still be better off financially.

[Read the full article here.](#)

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Saskatchewan Forage Seed Development Commission (SFSDC)

By: Ray McVicar, executive director

The annual SFSDC Forage Seed Information Session was held in Saskatoon, SK on January 11, 2018. The session included reports on forage seed research and markets as well as the SFSDC 12th Annual General Meeting.

Dr. Dave Grafstrom, University of Minnesota, began the session with an excellent presentation entitled, "Perennial Ryegrass Yields 2,000 lbs/acre by 2020: Reality or Pipedream!" His discussion centred on general crop economics, ryegrass economics, theoretical perennial ryegrass seed yields, management strategies for high ryegrass yields, fertility, growth regulators, and diseases.

Eric Johnson, Research Assistant, University of Saskatchewan has completed herbicide and plant growth regulator trials on numerous seedling and established forage seed crops over the past three years. Minor use data has been collected on: sainfoin, cicer milkvetch, sweet clover, Timothy, slender wheatgrass, tall fescue and hybrid brome grass. Eric summarized the results of previous years' work and reviewed the results of the trials in 2017. Many trials will be carried forward into 2018 to collect seed yields.

Jessica Pratchler, Research Manager, Northeast Agriculture Research Foundation (NARF) reviewed the plant growth regulator (PGR) research at Melfort in 2017. PGR's were applied to established red, alsike and sweet clover to determine their effect on plant height and yield. Jessica also described the herbicide trials that were completed on established red, alsike and sweet clover as well as seedling slender wheatgrass, and the insecticide trial to measure control of lesser clover leaf weevil. This on-going work is being done to generate data for potential minor use label expansions in forage seed crops.



SFSDC Forage Seed Information Session in Saskatoon, SK January 11, 2018

Source: SFSDC

Stu Brandt, NARF reviewed three projects including: alternate row planting with faba bean and red clover to compare pre-tillage to direct seeding and measure weed control; alternate row planting of meadow brome grass and wheat to increase knowledge of forage seed and companion crops in alternate rows; and planting red and alsike clover with canola to measure the impact of canola as a companion crop on clover seed production. These projects received funding support from Saskatchewan Agriculture's ADOPT Program.

Terry Kowalchuk, Provincial Forage Crop Specialist with Saskatchewan Agriculture provided the market review. Terry discussed global and Canadian legume and grass seed production areas, as well as production trends from year to year. Terry reviewed Canadian forage seed exports over the past 12 years, highlighting export trends of individual crops. A review of seed prices from the past 12 years was described, including both prices paid to producers and export prices. United States continues to be the major importer of forage seed from Canada, followed by China, Netherlands and Germany. More market information is available at: www.peaceforageseed.ca/markets.html

Mike Scheffel, Managing Director of Policy and Standards at the Canadian Seed Growers Association (CSGA) in Ottawa provided the pedigreed forage seed acreage report and an update on the on-going Circular 6 modernization. Mike listed the top pedigreed forage seed crops in Saskatchewan as Timothy, perennial ryegrass and clovers. In the Circular 6 modernization process,

Mike reviewed the seven proposed changes have been identified by the Forage Working Group and were agreed upon by CSGA's Standards and Circular 6 Committee.

For more information on these proposed changes, please check the CSGA website at: www.seedgrowers.ca/seed-growers/regulations/

Thank you to all of the speakers for their excellent presentations. Reports for the research projects will be made available on the SFSDC website in the near future at:

www.skforageseeddc.com

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Annual and Perennial Forages: Advantages and Disadvantages

By: Michele Simili da Silva, PhD; SFC- WBDC Post-Doctoral Fellow

Annual and perennial forages in monoculture or in combination can be good alternatives for successful feed production. Both have potential to maximize forage production, reduce inputs while meeting animal requirements. However, achieving successful forage production can be a challenge. Some advantages and disadvantages of annual and perennial stands will be covered in this article. Hopefully, it will be helpful in planning your forage acreage this year.

Deciding on annual or perennial forages or both, of course, will depend on the situation. Each species and variety has specific characteristics and requirements. In order to select the species and varieties that best suits each scenario it is fundamentally important to take into consideration factors such as soil, climatic and geographic characteristics, quality, yield potential, invasiveness as well as the forage availability, type of animal that will be grazing and the purpose of the field.

Annual crops have been considered an option under diverse circumstances due to the high flexibility in rotations and to adjust rapidly to immediate needs, price and demand changes. They can easily produce more forage through the year than perennials and have been used as an alternative to deal with drought and feed shortage when perennial forage cannot meet the animals' requirements. Furthermore, late season annual crop can also help with the weed control and provide improvements to the soil thus reducing the necessity of herbicides and fertilizers.

In western Canada, cool season cereals such as barley, oats, wheat, triticale and rye are the most common species used for swath grazing. Some producers have also considered the use of annual warm season forages such as corn, sorghum, millets and brassica crops as an alternative to extend the grazing season due the fact that they can be seeded later, this maintains the quality of the forage without compromising its biomass production. However, some of these warm season species and varieties such as corn and foxtail millet require adequate heat units and moisture to develop which are limiting factors for some areas.

The main disadvantage to annual crops is the need to replant them every year which incurs economic costs with annual inputs (machinery, fuel, fertilizer and seed) and environmental costs from tillage. Alternatively, perennial forages do not require annual seeding, thus avoiding the risk of establishment failure and associated costs.

Perennial forages represent an important part of the feeding program on the prairies. They include a diversity of species with different characteristics that can fit the different purposes and situations playing a very important role during the early fall and late spring when annuals are establishing. Land in a perennial forage crop is not tilled and when established the crop can provide soil protection, improve water infiltration, reduce runoff, retain nutrients, increase soil nitrogen and build soil organic matter. Thus providing long term benefits to soil health and a considerable saving in fertilizers.

Listed below are some of the perennials grasses and legumes more adapted to Saskatchewan

growing conditions.

Common grasses in commercial mixtures include: Crested wheatgrass (*Agropyron cristatum*), Intermediate wheatgrass (*Thinopyrum intermedium*), Slender wheatgrass (*Elymus trachycaulus*), Smooth brome grass (*Bromus inermis*), Meadow brome grass (*Bromus riparius*), Hybrid brome grass (*Bromus riparius* x *Bromus inermis*), Tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea*), Orchardgrass (*Dactylis glomerata*), Timothy (*Phleum pratense*) and Russian wildrye grass (*Psathyrostachys juncea*). More specialized grass mixtures may include: Creeping foxtail (*Alopecurus arundinaceus*), Creeping red fescue (*Festuca rubra*), Dahurian wildrye grass (*Elymus dahuricus*), Green Wheatgrass (*Elymus hoffmannii*), Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*), Meadow foxtail (*Alopecurus pratensis*), Northern wheatgrass (*Elymus lanceolatus*), Reed canarygrass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), Streambank wheatgrass (*Elymus lanceolatus* subsp. *riparium*), Tall wheatgrass (*Thinopyrum ponticum*) and Western wheatgrass (*Pascopyrum smithii*).

Most common legumes in commercial mixtures include: Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*), Cicer milkvetch (*Astragalus cicer*) and Sainfoin (*Onobrychis viciifolia*). Alsike clover (*Trifolium hybridum*), Birdsfoot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*) and Red clover (*Trifolium pratense*) are used to a lesser degree.

It is very important to highlight here that although perennial forages don't need to be replanted annually, they still need adequate management in order to keep the health and productivity of the stand. Perennial forages can demand as much or more work than annual crops once established. If managed improperly, perennials can be very susceptible to weeds and require weed suppression practices such as spraying and mowing.

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2017-18 Excellence Award for Agricultural Students

Farm Management Canada (FMC) and the Canadian Association of Diploma in Agriculture Programs (CADAP) are proud to announce the launch of the 2017-18 Excellence Award for Agricultural Students, designed to encourage students to improve their critical thinking, communication and leadership skills through a national competition.

FMC and CADAP are collecting submissions from agricultural students across Canada and will award three winners with scholarships towards furthering their education in agriculture. First place stands to win \$1,500!

The award is designed to help students develop their communication skills by having the opportunity to voice their opinion on a subject related to farm management.

[Learn more here.](#)

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Saskatchewan Agriculture News

The December 2017/January 2018 edition of Agriview has some interesting reading, and will catch you up on what some of Saskatchewan's newsmakers and organizations are up to. Read the full version of the articles below, and much more in the [online edition](#).

Outstanding Young Farmers (OYF)

Saskatchewan's Outstanding Young Farmers, Derek and Tannis Axten of Minton, are in Penticton, B.C. from November 30 to December 3, competing for the national title against other Outstanding Young Farmers from across Canada. The Axtens were named Outstanding Young Farmers for the

Saskatchewan Region at a ceremony in Regina in June. Terry and Lichelle Aberhart of Langenburg were this year's runners-up.

Read more on [page 14 of Agriview](#).

Note: Tannis and Derek Axten were one of two couples awarded the National OYF Award in Peneticton in December.

Business Risk Management Programming

Risk management in agriculture has never been more important. Like other industries, the costs involved with modern farming operations continue to grow. The prices of fertilizer, seed, machinery, and a lengthy list of others are on the rise, meaning the investment Saskatchewan producers make on an annual basis is increasing. With costs on the rise, the impact uncontrollable factors such as weather, markets and trade can have on the success of a farm is becoming more substantial. The Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Corporation (SCIC) has a suite of programs that contain a range of options to help producers protect their businesses, whether it is livestock, grain or a mix of the two.

Read more on [page 8 of Agriview](#).

Is it time for forage rejuvenation?

In any given year, there are about five million acres of tame hay or pasture land used in Saskatchewan. The majority of this land is not suitable for annual cropping and is typically seeded to mixtures of grasses and legumes for hay.

The point at which rejuvenation may be required is dependent on management and will vary from region to region.

Read more on [page 10 of Agriview](#)

What's your piece of the beef industry puzzle? Find out at SBIC

Saskatchewan's premier beef event, the Saskatchewan Beef Industry Conference (SBIC) will take place at the Saskatoon Inn and Conference Centre, January 24-25, 2018. The theme this year is "What's Your Piece of the Puzzle?" This annual event offers education and information-sharing, product promotion and valuable business connections in an easy-access venue for producers, decision-makers and stakeholders across all aspects of the beef business.

Read more on [page 11 of Agriview](#)

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Saskatchewan Forage Council Featured Project...

[Saskatchewan Invasive Plant Species Identification Guide](#)

"Invasive species are a growing threat to the integrity of native prairie. Native prairie is home to many important and/or rare plants and animals. The plants which make up native prairie work together to store carbon, maintain water and nutrient cycling, and build soil. Invasive species can upset this balance."

Funding for this project has been provided by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada through the Canadian Agricultural Adaptation Program (CAAP). In Saskatchewan, this program is delivered by the Agriculture Council of Saskatchewan.

Download your free pdf copy of this guide on the SFC website, under the resources tab or [click here](#).

To view the Saskatchewan Forage Council's completed projects, [click here](#).

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Upcoming Events

Saskatchewan Beef Industry Conference

January 24-25, 2018

Saskatoon, SK

Saskatchewan's premier beef industry event will take place at the Saskatoon Inn from Jan 24-25, 2018. This event is an opportunity to get up to date on the beef industry, visit the trade show and spend some time networking. Jan 24th will include a full day of presentations after registration, followed by evening cocktails, dinner, SBIC scholarship presentation, live auction and guest speaker Murad Al-Katib, CEO of AGT Foods, World Entrepreneur of the Year 2017. Thursday will be a full day of meetings and updates from the beef industry including SSGA semi-annual meeting, CCA, BCRC, and Canada Beef updates, Sask Cattlemen's Association AGM, presentation of succession and taxation and more.

To view the schedule, speakers and more, visit:

<https://www.saskbeefconference.com/index.html>.

To register online, [click here](#).

Saskatchewan Cattlemen's Association AGM

January 25, 2018

Saskatoon, SK

All Saskatchewan beef producers are invited to attend the Saskatchewan Cattlemen's Association's Annual General Meeting on January 25, 2018, beginning at 1:30, at the Saskatoon Inn and Conference Centre. This event takes place concurrent with the Saskatchewan Beef Industry Conference, (SBIC) and while we encourage producers to attend the SBIC, it is not required in order to attend the AGM and there is no charge to attend the meeting. The meeting will feature introduction of new board members as well as an opportunity to bring forward and discuss any resolutions.

If you would like to pre-register for the Annual General Meeting and reserve your seat, please call the SCA office at 1-877-908-2333 or by email at officeadmin@saskbeef.com

Dairy Info Day

January 25, 2018

Warman, SK

This annual event is an opportunity to learn about the developments in agriculture research as it relates to dairy.

Learn more at saskmilk.ca or view the [schedule here](#).

Native Plant Society AGM and Conference

January 27-28, 2018

Regina, SK

Register now for the Native Plant Society of Saskatchewan's 23rd annual general meeting and conference. This event will take place at Conexus Arts Centre and will feature keynote presentation Islands of Grass by Trevor Herriot and Branimir Gjetvaj.

To register or for more information visit <http://www.npss.sk.ca/>. View the full agenda [here](#).

WUQWATR-ALUS Winter Workshops

January 29-Feb 1, 2018

various locations, SK

WUQWATR-ALUS would like to welcome you to join us at our free educational workshops planned for the 2018 winter season. A wide range of topics including invasive weed management,

alternative farming practices and pasture management will be covered across our watershed. We hope that these workshops will provide a valuable learning experience for all those involved. Workshops will be held in Humboldt on Jan 29, Sedley on Jan 30, Tugaske on Jan 31 and Lumsden on Feb 1. Find more information at: <http://wuqwatr.ca/events/item/?e=74>
To register for one of these events, or for more information, please contact Folly Baugh with the Wascana AEGP by email: folly@wuqwatr.ca or give him a call at 306-529-5125. Registration deadline in Jan 26th.

2018 Western Canada Holistic Management Conference

February 2-4, 2018

Moosomin, SK

The 2018 Conference will theme is "Learning from Regenerative Leaders". What to expect: Canadians Leading the Way to a Regenerative Future, Leadership Skills, Great Food, and an Inspiring Community. This event starts with a Friday night social, followed by presentations Saturday, supper and evening speakers and more great info Sunday morning, with the conference adjourning after lunch.

To learn more, visit the website at: <http://holisticmanagement.ca/2018-conference/> the registration form is available [here](#).

Western Canada Feedlot Management School

February 6-8, 2018

Regina, SK

Registration is now open for the 20th edition of Western Canada Feedlot Management School. Register early to ensure your spot in this workshop that will improve your cattle feeding savvy! This year's agenda includes some high profile speakers who will help you focus on a winning business strategy, hone your animal handling skills, and get up to date on animal health and nutrition. As always you will have plenty of time to network with others in the industry and make valuable business connections.

To view the agenda and registration form, [click here](#) or visit the [Saskatchewan Cattle Feeders Association website](#).

Native Prairie Restoration/Reclamation Workshop

February 7-8, 2018

Saskatoon, SK

Look to the future, learn from the past at the Saskatchewan Prairie Conservation Action Plan (SK PCAP) native prairie restoration and reclamation workshop. Topics include native prairie, climate change, soil remediation, species at risk, partnerships and more.

For registration and sponsorship information, contact Carolyn Gaudet at 306.352.0472 or pcap@sasktel.net. To learn more visit the [website](#).

Saskatchewan Ranch Management Forum

February 9-11, 2018

Moose Jaw, SK

Topics include: Calving Management, Livestock Water Quality, Beef Cattle Nutrition, Managing Forages in Dry Conditions, Artificial Insemination, The Do's and Don'ts of Cattle Marketing, Cattle Handling Facilities, Making Feed with Your Calculator, Cattle Marketing, Succession Planning, Cow Herd Surveillance Equipment, Farm Structure and Tax Tips, a tour of JGL, a Producer Panel and more! Curt Pate, an internationally recognized stockmanship instructor will provide a stock handling demonstration. Learn cattle handling techniques to help move cattle comfortably and stress free. Cost: \$175 (meals are included).

To register or for more information call the Agriculture Knowledge Centre at 1-866-457-2377

Free Screening - Food Evolution

February 13, 2018

Regina, SK

Food Evolution is a science-based documentary about GMO's. This event will be hosted by APAS to celebrate Canada's Agriculture Day and will be held at the Royal Saskatchewan Museum from

5:30-7:30PM, with a reception to follow. Space is limited and seating is on a first-come, first-served basis.

To view the trailer, visit YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t654yDVIDpo>

Take This Farm and Love It!

February 15-16, 2018

Meadow Lake, SK

This Stockman Grassfarmer business school is instructed by Joel Salatin and Steve Kenyon. Topics include: What is your business? Who is your business? Where is the money? How to make it all work? Spaces are limited, register today! Presented by the Beaver River AEGP.

For more information or to register contact Alicia Adamson at 306.240.8857 or

aegp.alicia@gmail.com or Tracy Salisbury at 306.841.8263 or aegp.tracy@gmail.com. Learn more [here](#).

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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

Phone: 306.329.3116

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Saskatchewan Cattlemen's Association Industry Development Fund:



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