

Crops in the Pipestone Valley south of Moosomin on June 27. Ashley Bochek photo



Crops in southeast developing well

BY RYAN KIEDROWSKI

LOCAL JOURNALISM INITIATIVE REPORTER It has been a cool start to summer with rain and low overnight temperatures, but according to the latest pro-vincial Crop Report, most crops in the southeast are com-

vincial Crop Keport, most crops in the southeast are com-ing along nicely. "Producers within the region are continuing with in-crop spray applications as the weather allows and monitoring for insect and disease pressure," said Kim Stonehouse, Crops Extension Specialist in his report for the southeast from June 17 to 23. "Haying operations are just starting within the region but may be delayed due to rain in some areas. Storms that moved through the region over the pact week caused hail damage to some parts of over the past week caused hail damage to some parts of the region. Producers are still assessing the extent of the crop damage and waiting to see which crops are able to recover.

Of course, with all that rain, topsoil conditions are fan-tastic right now, with cropland topsoil rating 86 per cent

adequate, five per cent surplus, and only nine per cent short. Hayland is in around the same condition—three per cent surplus, 79 per cent adequate and 19 per cent short, while conditions in pasture land are rated as one per cent surplus, 78 per cent adequate, and 21 per cent short.

short. "Wind, hail and excess moisture caused minor to mod-erate crop damage in areas throughout the region," Stone-house noted. "Dry conditions continue to be reported with some areas indicating severe crop damage. Gophers continue to cause crop damage with a few areas reporting minor to moderate damage." As for pests, they're making their presence known, but not to an extreme extent so far. "Producers report minor to moderate flea beetle dam-age with control measures being taken," Stonehouse pointed out. "Minor damage was also reported in a few areas due to cutworms, grasshoppers, aphids and pea leaf weevil. A few reports of crop damage due to plant dis-

eases are starting to be recorded."

Crops ready for the heat

After some timely rains, what's needed in most parts of the southeast right now is a good shot of sunshine for a couple of weeks. Recent rainfall in the Atwater and Stockholm areas are enough to set the stage for plants to really take off.

"We got anywhere from an inch-and-a-half to close to four inches of rain since Thursday night," said farmer Blake Duchek. "Where there's close to four inches, we got lots drowned out. Every little impression is full of wa-ter now, so we lost some there, but that was on some of our further away land. Around home and where it got an inch-and-a-half to two inches, it's really growing now. The crop has really advanced in the last week here."

Continued on Page C3





THE LIVING SKIES COME ALIVE FIREWORKS **COMPETITION IS BACK AND WE WANT TO HELP MAKE IT BIGGER THAN EVER!**

Let's help Moosomin Regional Park promote this event!

Thousands of people will be in Moosomin area on the August long weekend. We're running a special feature in our July issue of Plain & Valley (reaching 30,000 households in Southeast Saskatchewan and Southwest Manitoba) to promote the weekend!

Ad sizes & prices

1 column: \$65 2 columns: \$95 3 columns: \$135

Banner across bottom of page: \$225



Contact Nicole at 306-435-2445 or email world_spectator@sasktel.net to advertise!

Crops in southeast developing well

■ Continued from front Much like the provincial Crop Report, Duchek's crops are right where they ought to be for development, maybe a few days later than in 2024. "I think we're probably a week behind last year, just from the cold weather we had there during the middle of May, and those couple nights it froze," he said. "Now we need some heat. We haven't had that many 30°C days yet." It won't be long before Duchek's cano-la is a bright yellow against the blue sky.

It want the value of the burner scale of the set of the

it won't be that far 'from blooming here pretty soon." One big difference this year compared to the last growing season has been the pest situation, which is thankfully far less. "At least this year there were no flea beetles," Duchek said. "Last year we were spraying some two or three times— you couldn't keep ahead of them on some quarters. This year we went out and checked, we only saw beetles one nicht, and after that they weren't a probnight, and after that they weren't a prob-lem. At least with growing conditions like this, the canola can stay ahead of it, so that's good, not having to worry about the flea beetles.

In the Rocanville area, Rylar Hutchin-son says the cold start to the growing season actually turned out to be just what was needed.

"Crops are coming up good, we've had the rains at the right times, nice half- to one-inch rains," he said. "At the start of May, we had that week and a half of cold, rainy weather and it brought around three inches in our area. Everyone was shaking their heads, but looking back, I'm glad we had that moisture. It's soaked in

glad we had that moisture. It's soaked in good, and crops are off to a good start!" He's noticed very few flea beetles in his canola as well—another positive in what's shaping up to be a fine season. "I was okay and we didn't have to spray for flea beetles, there were very little," Hutchinson said. "I never seeded my capola until after May long and that my canola until after May long, and that definitely helped." In the Gerald area, Kevin Hruska also

reports seeing excellent conditions on his land.

"We're in good shape, we're in the best shape of all of Saskatchewan," he said. "We had that big snow at the start of the season, which made it kind of burdensome with seeding and everything, and difficult, but we've had good, timely rains. We've had a couple inches of rain since and so growing conditions are ideal for us right at the moment."

Hruska has also made a first pass of chemical application, but as Murphy's

outheast

OLLEGE 50 YEARS

Electrician

Register now !!!!

Estevan Campus September 2, 2025 -

Whitewood Campus February 2, 2026 – June 11, 2026

Contact Us 🔊

www.southeastcollege.org

Locations



Crops in Southeast Saskatchewan on June 27.

Law dictates, if you want the wind to start blowing, pull the sprayer out of

"We've got our first pass done, and we're starting our second pass," he said, we re starting our second pass," he said, adding the pressure is on to get that sec-ond pass done. "As soon as you start spraying, it's a windy time of the year and we struggle with that. We're maxed out with our sprayers, we don't have big sprayer power. We have three spray-ers only. Farms half our size have three sprayers." spravers.

As for the perfect rain ratio, Hruska noted "we could use three-quarters of an inch every week now for month."

Moosomin-area producer Trevor Green also believes the local area is in the perfect zone.

fect zone. "Considering what some of those guys are going through east and west of Assiniboia, it's pretty much a write off in some areas," he said. "Even up at Churchbridge, usually those guys are complaining about too much water in potholes, and they're like 'we need some rain here pretty quick.' So, you know, we're doing half decent around Mooso-min, I think. Grandpa always used to say, 'we're two weeks away from a drought in Saskatchewan all the time'!" in Saskatchewan all the time'!

Green has noticed that the earlier-seeded canola looks as though it's performing

1.866.999.7372

better than some of the crop seeded after April's big blast of snow. "We've kind of had a cool spring and

I think some of that stuff has struggled just a bit," he said. "A couple shots of rain and some heat here, it's really come on lately. I think it's quite a bit behind where it actually should be, compared to when it was seeded '

Some producers in the Shaunavon area even reported frost on June 24—a fact that really puts into perspective how for-tunate the Moosomin area is.

"You sit and talk with the with produc-ers from all over the southeast here and east-central, around Moosomin, we're very fortunate right now compared to a

Ashley Bochek photo

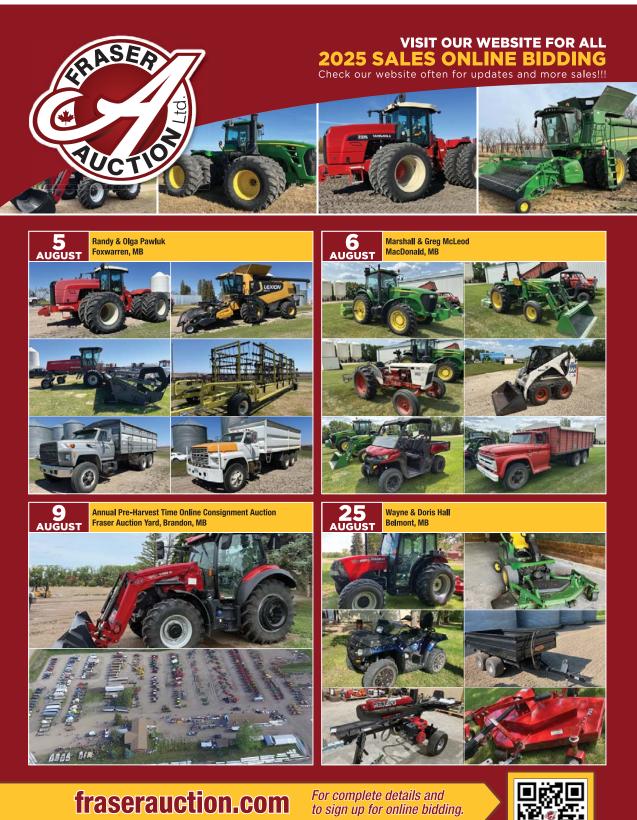
lot of parts of the province," Green said. On the grazing side, pasture and hay land is looking better than it has in many years.

"Even this year, some of the older stands look half decent," Green constands look half decent," Green con-firmed. "I attribute that to maybe that snow that we had, there was quite a bit of moisture in that last snow." Ultimately, a good or bad year relies on six inches of topsoil and the fact that it rains here sometimes—when Mother Na-ture fool like amiling down on produc

ture feels like smiling down on produc-

"When you think you got her beat, she lets you know she's still the boss!" Green said with a laugh.





FRASER AUCTION SERVICE P: 204-727-2001 | TF:1-800-483-5856 | Email: office@fraserauction.com | Brandon, MB Like us **F** Fraser Auction Service Ltd. | Follow us X @fraserauction 0/0 Scott Campbell / Lori Campbell / Jesse Campbell | Licensed and bonded. PL. License #918093. Member of M.A.A., S.A.A., A.A.A., A.A.C.



New USask infrastructure to bolster agricultural research

The University of Saskatchewan (USask) has received \$11.8 million in funding for two new facilities that will provide critical workspace for crop and soil science research and teaching.



David Stobbe photo

Above, from left: Angela Bedard-Haughn, Dean, College of Agriculture and Bioresources, Tracy Broughton, Executive Director, Saskatchewan Oilseeds Development Commission, Honourable Daryl Harrison, Minister of Agriculture, Honourable Ken Cheveldayoff, Minister of Advanced Education, Wayne Thompson, Executive Director, Western Grains Research Foundation, Blair Goldade, Executive Director, Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission, Peter Stoicheff, President, USask, Jill McDonald, Executive Director, Saskatchewan Barley Development Commission.

Located on the USask Saskatoon campus, the Harrington Plant Growth Facility and the Soil Science Field Facility will pro-vide capacity to expand research programs and enhance training opportunities for students in the College of Agriculture and Bioresources and the Crop Development Centre (CDC) at USask. The project will also include a renova-

The project will also include a renova-tion to a portion of the Crop Science Field Lab at USask to provide additional work-space for the CDC. Construction is under-way and is expected to be completed in July 2026. "We are grateful to all of our partners and government supporters who have contrib-uted to this important infrastructure proj-ect," said USask President and Vice-Chan-cellor Peter Stoicheft, "These new facilities

cellor Peter Stoicheff. "These new facilities will be instrumental in advancing critical agricultural research and will set the stage

agricultural research and will set the stage for addressing global challenges as we aim to be the university the world needs." Named after USask alumnus Dr. James Bishop Harrington (PhD), a member of USask's Class of 1920 (BSA), in recognition of his significant contributions to the field of plant breeding, the Harrington Plant Growth Facility will provide much-needed indoor growth room capacity for breeding programs. With a limited growing season in Saskatchewan, growth rooms are essen-tial for researchers, allowing for multiple

cropping cycles in a year. The project will include an expansion in workspace capacity devoted to seed pro-cessing and storage as well as enhanced lab spaces for analyzing field samples. Provid-ing increased capacity to meet the needs of the CDC's renowned plant breeding programs, the new infrastructure will improve efficiency and support research for many of the crop types essential to western Ca-

nadian producers. The Soil Science Field Facility will better equip USask soil scientists as they address agricultural issues related to soil health and sustainability, soil fertility and plant production, Indigenous agriculture, and environmental issues such as mitigation of climate change and its impact on agriculture

The facility will offer a modernized, cen-tral location to consolidate soil science field and plant drying, soil and plant processing for analytical analyses, and storage of soil and plant material from research trials.

Funding for the project includes \$7 mil-lion from Western Grains Research Foun-dation (WGRF), \$2.3 million from the Saskatchewan Wheat Development Com-mission, \$1 million from the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture through the Sus-tainable Canadian Agriculture Partnership (Sustainable CAP), \$850,000 from the Sas-katchewan Barley Development Commission, and \$400,000 from the Saskatchewan Oilseeds Development Commission.

Additional funding has also been pro-vided by BASF Canada, the Saskatchewan Cattle Association, SeCan Bob and Norma McKercher, the Saskatchewan Alfalfa Seed Producers Development Commission, the Saskatchewan Forage Seed Development Commission, association and the sask of the sask of the same set o

"The WGRF investment into these two new facilities will provide new opportu-nities for expanded research at the Uni-versity of Saskatchewan," said Laura Re-iter, WGRF board chair. "The research that takes place at the University of Saskatch-ewan has made a significant contribution to the success of western Canadian farmers and the new facilities will build upon that success



Cereal and flax pathology technician Ashely Smith works in a growth chamber in the Controlled Environment Facility in the College of Agriculture and Bioresources. The new Harrington Plant Growth Facility will provide expanded indoor growth room capacity for USask researchers.

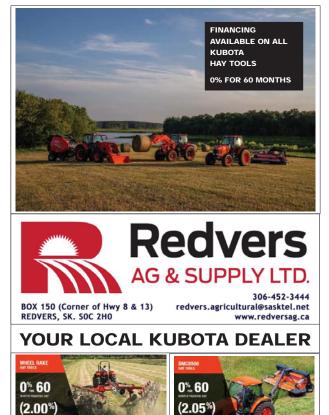
This infrastructure project was made possible through the WGRF Phase 2 Ca-pacity Initiative which supports the de-velopment of infrastructure necessary to

Velopment or infrastructure necessary to accelerate crop research for the benefit of field crop farmers in Western Canada. "This funding announcement is excel-lent and exciting news, and we're very proud to add our support to the group of industry partners who have come together to fund this initiative at the University of Sackatchevan and the Collage of Agricul. Saskatchewan and the College of Agricul-ture and Bioresources," said Minister of ture and Bioresources," said Minuser or Agriculture Daryl Harrison of the Govern-ment of Saskatchewan. "We appreciate the importance of innovative ideas and get-ting them where they need to be—into the hands of our producers and value-added businesses to help them stay positioned as global leaders in the industry."

Sustainable CAP is a five-year, \$3.5 bil-

lion investment by Canada's federal, pro-vincial and territorial governments that supports Canada's agri-food and agri-product sectors. This includes \$1 billion in federal programs and activities and a \$2.5 billion commitment that is cost-shared 60 per cent federally and 40 per cent provin-cially/territorially for programs that are designed and delivered by provinces and

"USask researchers are driving the discovery and innovation needed to feed the world," said Dr. Angela Bedard-Haughn (PhD), dean of the College of Agriculture and Bioresources. "We are extremely grateful for this significant investment that will strengthen our research and teaching, and elevate our capacity to deliver the resilient crop varieties and soil research that are critical for a sustainable future."



Daryl Harrison MLA for Cannington



canningtonconstituency@sasktel.net • (306) 443-4400

C5



nectator

306.435.2445

world_spectator@sasktel.net | 714 Main Street | Moosomin, SK

It doesn't get much better than this

On a beautiful spring evening, as the sun begins to set I head out on the SXS, camera in hand, hoping for that one amazing shot. Just half an hour earlier I had fed the guys in the field amidst about 12 drops of rain but now, with the clouds scattered sporadically across the skies and little wind to speak of, I am simply enjoying the beauty that surrounds me. The trees, long brown and bare are now fully green and the fields of recently-sown wheat boast row upon row of two-inch high plants (at the time). My camera and I make several stops along my pre-

row upon row of two-inch high plants (at the time). My camera and I make several stops along my pre-determined route – right back to the field I had been at before. The only difference is my mode of transportation. And my gloves. I am ultimately on a mission, one to pick twine and bits of scrap I had noticed earlier. Methinks hubby has turned up a few goodies in his pass along the edge of the field. Who knew it was some sort of dumping around maxy wears before

edge of the field. Who knew it was some sort of dumping ground many years before. My stop at the designated 'spot' nets me a five-gallon pail full of twine and junk and as I turn around to lift the pail into the back of the SXS, I see the most amazing, ground-to-ground rainbow across the sky. And yes, I cap-tured it on my camera. And ok, it wasn't a breathtaking photo even though my breath was taken a breathand my photo even though my breath was taken away with the unexpected sight. But in that moment, surrounded by the green leafy trees, the freshly turned-over black soil, the sun setting to the west and the rainbow and deep coloured clouds off to the east, I thought, "It doesn't get much better than this".

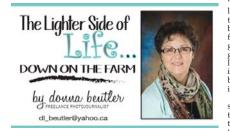
coloured clouds off to the east, I thought, "It doesn't get much better than this." The next day, on that same field, the last seeding day in what seemed like a looconnnng season, hubby says to me as I delivered lunch to the guys: "Found you a rake, dear." I immediately respond with, "In your tire?" Yup he says, pointing to the four-wheel-drive tractor. And so, with the and liteaulty in gright way upon once again reminded that pointing to the rour-wheel-drive tractor. And so, with the end literally in sight, we were once again reminded that some days bring more frustration and challenges than others. And still, it doesn't get much better than this – out in the country beneath the incredible and ever-changing living skies' where the view goes on forever – and oh how I love it.

how Ilove it. And speaking of frustrations, I can't begin to share those of the men in my world who worked so hard ev-ery single day from very early in the morning until it was time to roll into bed at night. My frustrations were on a different level. You know ... aren't the potatoes cooked yet? Where is that bottle of barbeque sauce I just bought? I am sure there are hamburger buns in this freezer some-where! How can I be out of bottled water already? Is the more there the full more? You know how it more the set of the source of the set of t

grocery store still open? You know how it goes. One day, the first start up after a rainy week, I actually had no idea the guys were rolling again. I went out to the farm at 5:00 p.m. but the twins didn't know where had no idea the guys were rolling again. I went out to the farm at 5:00 p.m. but the twins didn't know where any of the guys were and I headed back to our home in town (where we stay on rainy days). A 5:30 text makes me aware that they are seeding and my plan for soup and toast when hubby got home suddenly went south. At 5:32 I threw some sausage into the air fryer and started a pot of boiling water. At 5:52 I was packed with water and plates of food (such as it was) and on my way down the high-way. By 6:50 I had fed all three and headed back down the field. It was entirely possible that I might even make a 7:00 meeting by perhaps 7:04. I didn't really pay much attention to the circle in the middle of the field that hubby had obviously worked a bit earlier, other than to slow right down because I hate bouncing my truck over the ridges. That's when I realized I was bogging down in a mud puddle (no, not a slough, just let me clarify). So much for slowing right down – I was stuck! Not even 4x4 did me any good. Frustrated and ripped right off, I turned the truck off, got out (in my flip-flops no less) and thought, "I'm walking home!" Well, at least to the farmyard some 3 or 4 miles away. And no way was I going to make the meeting that I thought I wouldn't, then thouvet I would make.

was I going to make the meeting that I thought I wouldn't, then thought I would make.

then thought I would make. Hubby's laughing a few minutes later as he came to rescue me (I had walked all of 25 yards) didn't exactly sit well with me. I mean, really, what was so funny about it? No one had thought to tell me they were seeding despite a number of phones in the field. Just saying. And after being so careful about the "ridges," here I was having to pull my truck out of the mud. Easy peasy, according to hubby as he unhooked the rope and laughed some more. I personally didn't find the whole thing particularly hilari-



ous but it seems everyone hubby told had a good laugh ous but it seems everyone hubby told had a good laugh. Hubby seldom saw home during our month of seed-ing as we had settled once again into our RV at the farm. Same spot. Same view. Dog house. Chicken house (no chickens). Old shop. Campfire out back of the camper where the kids and their mom and I spent at least a few minutes around nearly every night. It's where we unwind after the long, busy days, interspersed with a quick walk to feed the 4-H steers (them, not me). Or a SXS trip to check cows (again them, not me). A quick trip to the field to take/bring back a man or two. A chance to sit back, procrastinate doing the dishes that are piled up in the RV but also a chance to hear about the kids' day. but also a chance to hear about the kids' day

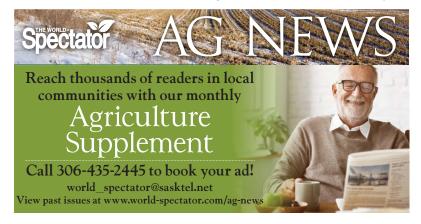
but also a chance to hear about the kids' day. When the twins (14) get home from school, one is im-mediately off to till some patch of land; the other gets a few swings of golf in before starting the mower up. My days of cutting grass at the farm are dwindling though the boys still will ask me to do the ditch at the highway. I am honoured. By next year, I suspect I won't even need to do that. Their weed whacker and their chain saw keeps busy as they cut fallen tree branches, cut wood for the fire and trim up the und corpositive wints the at the two to the start of the start and trim up the und corpositive wints the at the most at busy as they cut fallen tree branches, cut wood for the fire and trim up the yard, especially prior to a 4-H meet at their farm. "Maybe you wanna bring your weed trimmer out one day, Gramma," one says. No more words than that but perhaps it was his way of saying the 'camper yard' could be trimmed up. Gone are the days of the twins' little 4-foot-square patch of dirt they so faithfully tilled up with the hand til-per exercise up could be the same to an one our words do

patch of dirt they so faithfully tilled up with the hand til-ler, carefully seeding it to wheat and canola, surrounded by chicken wire to keep animals out. This year is a big-ger patch, maybe an acre, seeded with the air dirill in a little corner by the corrals. This is "their" patch. One of the boys carefully tilled along the edge of the dug-out as well and seeded a row of corn only to be reseeded shall we say, by the air drill when their dad rolled by seeding oats and grass seed. Their dad wondered why there was a neat little litled row along the edge. Obviously be didn't neat little tilled row along the edge. Obviously, he didn't wonder hard enough. Oh well, this is life on the farm. The other end of this little oats/grass patch was where

the boys had planned to plant evergreen trees. With some help from our oldest grandson, I started the process while the twins were in school one day. Rope? Check. Sticks? Check. Bright colored tape? Check. The twins added Check. Bright colored tape? Check. The twins added more trees to the row later, sort of following the contour of the field just as I had done. Fortunately their grand-father hasn't exactly seen the row yet. It wouldn't meet "straight" standards by any means but the boys were happy with the end result so we will all be happy with it! And hopefully "Eagle Eyes Wayne" won't notice until the trees are super well-established.

trees are super well-established. When the boys' dad brought a water tank on wheels over from Great Grandma's, they were pumped.! Duti-fully each day they water that row of evergreens, pulling the tank along behind the garden tractor. One boy is on the tractor, the other (and the dog) riding along in the SXS, getting off every now and then to inspect the job. The dog digs holes. Too bad he wasn't digging holes for the trees Inlanted I planted.

I plainted. When seeding was over (oh, glorious day!), Wayne had to be in Brandon for an appointment, one that would re-sult in him having to have some surgical procedure in his gums. Yeah, gives me the shivers, too. Within a week, we had made three trips to the solity the late one a bit was In guins, rean, gives me the snivers, too. Within a week, we had made three trips to the city, the last one a bit un-expected due to some complications. As we approached home on the last appointment, hubby, who had been driv-ing the old fuel truck back and forth to town, says to me,



"I am sure I locked the old fuel truck up." A few minutes later, he says, "I hope it isn't raining at home. I think I left the windows on the old truck open." Okay, so now we are both laughing. And sure enough, the truck is sitting in front of the house, all locked up, windows open. When he goes to close the windows, he can't find the keys. Yep, you goes to close the windows, he can't find the keys. Yep, you guessed it. Left the keys in, windows open and manually locked the truck doors. I am pretty sure all those needles into his gums on repeated days may have fogged a few brain cells, something I too can relate too, especially dur-ing what has been a busy time of year. On top of the stresses of farm life during seeding, our son and his family and the families of their partners of their fiching campun parts (near Uin Flora) have and ured

their fishing camp up north (near Flin Flon) have endured the stress of the unknown. Is the lodge still standing was the question we had every single day. We followed weath-er forecasts for Denare Beach (near where the camp is) and NASA 'heat' maps for days on end, believing one minute the camp didn't survive, only to hope the next day's 'heat' map showed there was hope. In the end, some firefight-ing by water bomber pilots and guys on the ground on several different days has, miraculously (so far), resulted

all dozen or so buildings still standing. As I write this (June 13, 2025), our camping days at the farm have come to an end for now and our heads and farm have come to an end for now and our heads and hearts are turned towards a very exciting moment – our oldest granddaughter's high school graduation. Formal grad photos are done (and are beautiful I might add, knowing I am a little biased). Now it's time for that di-ploma, a backyard barbeque and some finals and ta-dal Of course, this grandma is already at times weepy, just thinking about it. My mind floods with memories of the wee little girl, who by the time she could first form a sen-tance would are avery time to would attempt to help her tence, would say every time we would attempt to help her with something: "I can do it mine own self!" And that has

with something: I can do it mine own sen: Ally that has he proven to be true, time and time again. At the same time as we cheer on our graduate, I also had to say goodbye to a very good friend of mine, some-one who welcomed me to town some 11 years ago. I was a little lost those first few weeks and every morning I would sit on my patio swing (which was sitting on clay out front of my house). I bemoaned the loss of the job I had just left. I didn't like not having a green grassy yard, I had a lot of clay to wheelbarrow to spots. Lost is the best

I had a lot of clay to wheelbarrow to spots. Lost is the best way to describe that period of time. As it was, there I was, drinking orange juice (likely it was Pepsi) early each morning, swinging on the patio swing as my neighbour walked by on her way for cof-fee downtown. "Come for coffee," I said. "Oh, come any-how," she insisted and off I went. That began a tradition for a few years and the start of a friendship that just really helped me adapt to life in town. It felt like such a loss when her eventual dementia meant a move to be nearer when her eventual dementia meant a move to be nearer her kids. Her passing is another reminder of the fragility

of life and how important it is to enjoy time with family and friends even when life is busy and challenging. And with those closing thoughts, I best utilize the words: "the end." To our farmer friends and all our readers, enjoy each and every day and we'll chat again next month!!



DK Tree Removal \$ Maintenance

> **Tree Removal** Pruning **Stump Grinding** Yard Cleanup Hedge Trimming

306-608-TREE

(306-608-8733)

Ag News - Moosomin, Sask



Farm Credit Canada has committed to invest \$2 billion by 2030 to advance agtech innovation in Canada's agriculture and food industry. This will direct more investment into innovative devices, instrumentation, research, and methodologies designed to improve efficiency, productivity, and sustainability.

FCC Capital announces \$2 billion investment into ag and food innovation

Farm Credit Canada (FCC) has committed to invest \$2 billion by 2030 to advance agtech innovation in Canada's agriculture and food industry. This will direct more investment into innovative devices, instrumentation, research, and methodologies designed to improve efficiency, productivity, and sustainability.

The funds will come from the organization's new investment arm, FCC Capital, a group offering capital solutions that catalyze the broader investing ecosystem and bolster growth. Launched in 2024, FCC Capital delivers an expanded offering of capital solutions to companies across the entire ag and food value chain, including investment funds and direct equity capital dispersed from pre-seed stage to growth-driven late-stage companies. In its inaugural year, it built a foundation by closing nine direct investment deals totaling \$170 million, investing in three new funds, and adding a new business accelerator to its portfolio. "Canada's economic future requires an agriculture and food industry leading

an agriculture and food industry leading the world in innovation and productivity. However, until now, investment dollars have been scarce and have not scaled to meet the increasingly sophisticated needs of the sector. Through this investment, FCC is delivering on its commitment to be a catalyst and support innovation and productivity in one of Canada's most important and investable sectors," says Justine Hendricks, FCC president and CEO. This announcement comes at a time when various sources are showing that

when various sources are showing that annual venture capital investment into Canada's agtech sector is lagging. In 2023, Canada's venture capital investments in the sector were cited at approximately \$270 million, 10 times below the United States when adjusted for population. This low level of investment puts Canada at a strategic disadvantage. At the same time, Japan and the European Union have been demonstrating increased investments in agtech. The formal announcement was made

The formal announcement was made by Darren Baccus, executive vice-president, agri-food, alliances and FCC Capital, during the Invest Canada 2025 Conference, an event run by the Canada Venture Capital and Private Equity Association. "With this \$2 billion allocation, FCC will continue its long history of supporting and partnering with the Canadian ag and food industry to offer greater security and sustainability in a highly competitive global market," said Baccus. "At FCC, we're uniquely positioned to provide catalytic capital and work with stakeholders to source compelling investment opportunities. We are confident that our investment commitment to the industry will 'crowd in' capital to amplify the economic impact."





WADO Field Day & Bus Tour Thursday July 17, 2025

Check-in at 9:15 Bus Leaves 10:00 a.m. Sharp & tour runs until 3:00 p.m. At the Melita Ball Diamonds, ¼ Mile East of the Banana Statue Bus Tour, Snacks, Refreshments and Washrooms

What to see:

- Corn Variety Trial and Weed Trial
- Canola variety Trial and Insect Traps
 Greenhouse Gas Experiments with
- Nitrification Inhibitors Pea Weevil Seed Treatment Project
- Dry Bean Inoculant & Nitrogen Study
- Hybrid Hemp Variety & Nitrogen Trial
- Bio-stimulants in Soybeans

Free Lunch at Noon

BBQ Beef & Veggie Subs, Salads, Cold Drinks





RSVP

Melita MB Ag Office with Scott

at 204-522-5415 or email

scott.chalmers@gov.mb.ca

SPACE ON THE BUS IS LIMITED SO

RESERVING YOUR SPOT IS IMPORTANT!

C8

Farmers can salvage hay along provincial highways

The Government of Saskatchewan is reminding farmers and producers that they can salvage hay along provincial high-

ways. "The hay salvage and ditch mowing program provides several benefits for Sas-katchewan residents," Highways Minister David Marit said. "The program offers a cost-effective way to keep vegetation along our highway system in check while sup-plying free hay to farmers and producers."

The program supports agricultural pro-ducers while enhancing road safety by im-proving visibility of signage, controlling brush and noxious weeds and ensuring safer intersections and curves by maintain ing clear sightlines. "Programs like this provide timely, prac-

tical support for Saskatchewan producers facing pressures from weather and input costs," Agriculture Minister Daryl Harrison said. "Access to quality hay is essential

for livestock operations, and this initiative gives producers another opportunity to secure feed while making good use of roadside resources.'

Key program dates to remember: Prior to and including July 8, landown-ers or lessees adjacent to a highway ditch have the first option to cut or bale hay. After July 8 anyone may cut or bale hay

without the permission of the nearby land-owner or lessee, as long as these activities

All hay bales must be removed from ditches by August 8.

The Ministry of Highways will deliver

the mowing program with the assistance of contractors and local rural municipalities. About 45,400 hectares will be mowed in 2025. "This initiative provides valuable sup-

"Inis initiative provides valuable sup-port to rural producers, especially during challenging times like drought or feed shortages," SARM President Bill Huber said. "Allowing responsible hay salvaging helps reduce waste and supports the ag-ricultural community's resilience. SARM encourages producers to follow safety guidelines and work collaboratively with local authorities to make the most of this resource."



Sask Wildlife Federation offers support to landowners facing gopher overpopulation

With escalating gopher populations causing increasing concern for landowners across Saskatchewan, the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation (SWF), with the sup-port of the Saskatchewan Association of

Rural Municipalities (SARM), is stepping up to offer practical assistance. Gophers are a significant cause of crop loss and land degradation, impacting the livelihood of Saskatchewan producers and landowners. In response, the SWF is connacting landowners with trusted SWF connecting landowners with trusted SWF members who are ready to assist in controlling gopher numbers in a responsible and ethical manner.

Landowners experiencing challenges with gophers are encouraged to contact the

SWF Office at 306-692-8812. The SWF will then work to identify available SWF members in that area to coordinate arrange-ments directly with the landowner.

All SWF members participating in this initiative carry an additional \$5 million in

Initiative carry an additional \$5 million in liability coverage, and are expected to up-hold the highest standards of safety, con-duct, and landowner respect. "We recognize the growing frustration gophers are causing in rural areas, par-ticularly as they damage crops and create hazards for livestock," said Darrell Crabbe, SWF Executive Director. "We're proud to support our members in being part of the solution—helping our landowners while solution-helping our landowners while maintaining ethical hunting practices."



Mandako 50' 3 plex Land Roller ... \$5/ acre *

Kello Bilt 16' 275 Disc ... \$600/ day Mandako 20' Euro Storm ... \$14/ acre * Mandako 33' Storm ... \$14/ acre * Mandako 65' Field Sergeant Heavy Harrow ... \$5/ acre *

JBS 1648 Manure Spreader ... \$700/ day JBS 2248 Manure Spreader ... \$800/ day

KIOTI TL750 Skid Steer (on tracks) ... \$395/ day Davco HD706-EVO Brush Cutter ... \$400/ day

Yanmar VIO 35 Mini Excavator ... \$395/ day

* minimum charges apply, rates subject to change. Contact dealer for details.

DELIVERY AVAILABLE CHECK OUT OUR FULL RENTAL LISTING AT VIRDENAG.CA!

Virden Ag & Parts 560 Commonwealth Drive, Virden (204) 748-4469 | virdenag.ca



Saskatchewan agriculture industry benefits from funding for research demonstration projects

The Governments of Canada and Saskatch-ewan announced that 32 Agriculture Demon-stration of Practices and and stration of Practices and Technologies (ADOPT) projects and six Strategic Field Program (SFP) proj-ects received more than \$1.4 million in funding for fiscal 2024-25 under the Sustainable Canadian Aorical/ural Partheorethin Agricultural Partnership

(Sustainable CAP). "Research is at the root of how we grow the sector and strengthen Canada's position as a world leader when it comes to agricul-ture," Canada's Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Heath MacDonald said. "These projects will help get best practices di-rectly into the hands of farmers and processors in Saskatchewan and keep them on the cutting edge."

them on the cutting edge." "Saskatchewan is a global leader in agri-culture technology and sustainability practices thanks to initiatives like ADOPT," Saskatchewan Agriculture Minister Da-ryl Harrison said. "By in-vacting in demonstration vesting in demonstration and knowledge transfer projects, we are ensuring the long-term sustainability and competitiveness of Canada's agricultural sector.

The ADOPT program provides funding to assist producer groups and First Nations communities to evaluate and demonstrate new agricultural practices and technologies at the lo-cal level. ADOPT focuses on practical, short-term research projects that can be applied by producers soon after completion. The SFP provides fund-

To advertise in

contact

Kara at

306-435-2445

or email

world

spectator@ sasktel.net

ing for relevant and timely field-level studies to support agriculture produc-ers and processors in Sas-katchewan and helps to develop new best practic-es that reinforce Saskatchewan's global leadership in sustainable agriculture n sustainable agriculture production and expertise. Several projects will be demonstrated at Agricul-ture-Applied Research Management (Agri-ARM) sites throughout the prov-



ince this year for producers to take part in learning first-hand about the new technologies and produc-tion practices.

CAP Sustainable is five year, \$3.5 billion investment by federal, provincial and territorial governments to strengthen competitiveness, in-novation, and resiliency of Canada's agriculture, agri-food, and agri-based products sector. This in-

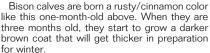
cludes \$1 billion in federal programs and activities and a \$2.5 billion commitment that is cost-shared 60 per cent federally and 40 per cent provincially/ territorially for programs that are designed and delivered by provinces and territories.

territories. Sustainable CAP has committed \$10 million over five years to demon-stration projects through ADOPT and SFP.



1604 Park Ave. | Moosomin, SK 306-435-3866 | ROCKYMTN.COM







A cowbird perched on the back of a bison. This age-old relationship reflects a delicate balance of the prairie ecosystem. As the bison move through the field, they stir up insects creating opportunities for the cowbirds to feed.

Fairlight bison ranch thrives with focus on regenerative grazing practices

BY ANGELA ULRICH Robert Johnson, to-gether with his family, operates a thriving bison farm near the commu-The reaction of the commu-nity of Fairlight, where they are deeply commit-ted to sustainability and land stewardship. Their approach focuses on the natural precision of the communication. as much as possible, al-lowing the land and the animals to thrive as they

did centuries ago. By raising bison, a spe-cies native to the region, they support regenerative grazing practices that improve soil health, encouraging native plant growth, in turn promot-ing a natural biodiversity that is becoming more uncommon in today's uncommon in today's conventional farming environment.

When touring the ranch, it is apparent that the Johnsons are commit-ted to working in har-mony with the land and the animals that grow on it, ensuring both the en-vironment and their bison herd are cared for with re-

Spect and balance. With plans to expand the herd, the Johnsons pur-chased five quarters of land in 2022. They proceeded to do the opposite of the trend and converted every acre of conventional farmland into hay. Robert utilized the Resilient Agricultural Landscapes Program (RALP) through the provincial and federal funded Sustainable Canadian Agricultural Partnership. RALP provides funding to producers to increase the environmental resiliency of agricultural land. The program helps pro-ducers of bigurg outcomes related to unter quality coil ducers achieve outcomes related to water quality, soil

health and biodiversity through the adoption of benefi-cial management practices. With assistance from a nutritionist, agronomist and a seed company, Robert seeded a hay blend consisting of brome grass, orchard grass, tall fescue, and legumes. Birds foot trefoil has thrived in his pastures and native her desence. In a cross with legume transported her word up landscapes. In areas with lower topography, he used va-rieties that work in saline wet areas including salt toler ant alfalfa, sainfoin, timothy, intermediate wheatgrass and creeping meadow foxtail.

After converting the conventional land to hay/forage production, the improvements of water retention were quickly apparent. Forages and legumes have the capac-ity to hold onto water with a strong root system even during dry conditions, contributing to improved soil structure and reduced erosion

For marginal acres, Robert also seeded a pollina-



Robert Johnson in one of his forage fields grown in co-ordination with the Resilient Agricultural Landscapes Program.

tor blend with assistance from DUC's marginal areas program. The Ducks Unlimited Canada program is an alternative management strategy to address saline, weedy and hard to access areas. Some of these areas were seeded with the use of his drone.

"Not only is high quality pastures, winter feed and water important to the herd, a proper mineral balance is vital," says Robert. "A bison hair coat is two to three inches thick in the winter which requires additional minerals such as copper, zinc and selenium. This part of the province lacks selenium, and by working with nutritionists and mineral companies, we've developed mineral blends to maximize efficiency.

mineral blends to maximize efficiency. "The thick haircoat adds challenges such as deworm-ing. The hair is so thick, the traditional pour on treat-ments do not work as it cannot penetrate the hide; injectable treatments are sometimes not viable due to handling constraints of such a massive animal. By working with nutritionists and veterinarians we have found that adding a dewormer to the feed pellets helps establish a more affective and non-invesive treatment stablish a more effective and non-invasive treatment plan. We have seen that using this type of treatment does not kill the dung beetle population, and in turn the whole ecosystem benefits."

When looking at simply the massive size of the bison, it is surprising to learn that they are generally a low in-put, forage efficient animal.

on pasture."

Market and consumer demand

"The major market continues be the United States, but we are seeing a growth in Canada partly due to rising beef prices," says Robert. "Consumers are starting to look for an alternative and seeing this in domestic bison. "It is a more cost friendly option with a favorable ami-no acid profile, high in iron, higher in protein with an ex-cultant favor."

cellent flavor.

cellent flavor. "Consumers are increasingly prioritizing transparency and accountability in the food they purchase. They want to know exactly where their food comes from—how it was fed and the practices used to bring it from farm to table. That is why we have worked with IMI Global to create a bison verified natural program. We were the first source-verified audited farm in North America under this source-verified audited farm in Arth America on the forther of a thisol care. program. The focus is on a high standard of ethical care, environmental stewardship and ensuring supply chain traceability."

Robert actively promotes the bison industry through his role as Vice-President of the Canadian Bison Associa-tion. He is also the Chair of the Strategic Advisory Board at the University of Saskatchewan Livestock and Forage Centre of Excellence. Through his advocacy, Robert continues to support responsible practices and advances the growth of a resilient, forward-thinking industry.

"Calving trouble is rare," says Robert. "Out of 400, I may lose one per of 400, I may lose one per year due to a birthing dif-ficulty. Bison have sur-vived thousands of years travelling over the great northern plains surviving droughts, cold and mar-ginal feed sources. They have evolved under a low input system with little or input system with little or no help. It is a survival of the fittest mentality that has enabled them to adapt and thrive.

"We try and mimic this behavior through frequent rotational grazing, leaving behind parasites in the manure and not grazing pastures down to the roots. Bison prefers different plants at differ-ent times of the year. For example, lush flowering alfalfa is too rich for them, and they will leave it until it's more mature to graze. They are selective grazers that require high fiber, so the addition of straw and long-stemmed grasses are utilized to improve rumen health. There is also no risk of bloat due to the fact they are selectively grazing out



Second farm, distant location: Can it be done?

Brian and Louise knew from an early age that their children, Isaac and Emma, aspired to be the sev-enth generation of their family to farm. They also knew the existing operation was not large enough to support three families if both children chose to farm full time. They started thinking about this when the kids were young because they felt that a transition to the next generation would start ear-lier than it did with their parents. With land prices at record highs, they needed a creative plan that allowed their children to farm if they chose to.

Expanding north: A strategic decision

A strategic decision to secure the future When an opportunity arose to purchase land two hours north at half the price of local land, they discussed it as a family and de-cided to proceed. With guidance from their banker, accountant and lawyer, they set up a second cor-poration to hold the new land and make dividing the farm business between their children easier. In hindsight, this also proved help-ful in allowing them to better benchmark the success of each operation, which was a huge ben-

eft in decision-making. Initially, the new land was rent-ed out when the children were teenagers. It wasn't feasible to move equipment to both locations for a small acreage. The logistics of getting labour in two places at once were too much. Over time, they acquired more land at the second location. When Isaac and Emma began driving, it became feasible for the family's time and energy to be split between the operations.

AGK



The children were able to exand the new farm more rapidly than their home operation and eventually grew it to a compa-rable size. At that point, it made sense financially and logistically to start farming it themselves.

Capitalizing on differences

The differences in growing seasons between the locations allowed planting to be spread over a more extended period. By choosing seed varieties with ap-propriate maturities, they could effectively spread harvest timing across locations. Most years, they were able to finish seasonal tasks for each crop at the home operation before moving to the new

While land was less expensive in the new location, equipment was not. Moving all their equip-ment between the operations

would be time-consuming, stressful and costly. However, having two full equipment fleets was also expensive and tied up a lot of and expensive and they settled on capital. In the end, they settled on having a complete set of planting and tillage equipment at both lo-cations. Their grain trucks moved between locations, and a custom operator sprayed at the north location.

Balancing logistics

In the early years, Brian spent a lot of time at the new operation, setting it up to his satisfaction, clearing and tilling and working on the buildings and working on the buildings and equipment. He built strong relationships with many neighbours and suppliers in the area. It took trial and error and advice from local farmers to learn the different agronomy re-alities. Initially, there was some resistance and curiosity from the

locals, but the family worked hard to overcome that.

Growing into roles

Having two locations allowed Isaac and Emma to grow into their respective roles and respon-sibilities. After college, Emma re-turned to the farm full time, while Isaac already worked off the farm part time.

It evolved to the point where Brian and Emma spent a lot of time at the new farm learning the logistics and agronomy details together. Eventually, Emma took ownership of a lot of the decisions there. This arrangement also al-lowed Isaac to flourish. With Dad less present, he took a more ac-tive role in the management at the home farm.

Louise managed the financial and administrative tasks for both locations and corporations. She

was careful to ensure that the two operations were kept as separate as possible. Crops were marketed to different locations and expenses were paid by the appropriate en-tity. Both locations had their own accounts for government pro-grams and crop insurance. While the bank required some guaran-tees from the original operation to fund the initial acquisitions, they were able to keep all borrowing tied to each location. Having two corporations was critical to main-taining this segregation

Challenges pay off, opportunities realized Expanding through a second location wasn't easy. Brian and Emma spent a lot of time and money driving between the op-erations. Family and social func-tions were often missed because it wasn't always possible to come home for just a few hours. Planning and time management were crucial.

crucial. However, expanding further north has provided a financial opportunity that wouldn't have been possible otherwise. There were logistical, operational, finan-cial and social challenges, but to-day, the new operation is generat-ing as much cash flow per acre as the home operation. The oriental objective was to

the home operation. The original objective was to create an opportunity for both children to farm. More than 10 years since they started the plan, Brian and Louise are confident they've succeeded. They now have an option for one family to live at the sceened location ar core live at the second location or con-tinue operating it as they are now. A third option is to sell it and capitalize on the growth to reinvest at home



visit www.mackauctioncompany.com or phone 306-421-2097





Sask company turns flax straw into solid business

BY RYAN KIEDROWSK LOCAL JOURNALISM INITIATIVE REPORTER

Flax straw used to be viewed as an unwanted waste product by producers with seemingly only two possible outcomes—burn it or let it sit in the field. One company is seeing not only dollar signs in every stalk, but possi bilities

The once wasted flax straw has become the latest en-vironmental darling due to its flexible and valuable ap-plications. Biomass fuel, building materials, animal bed-ding, fibre, mulch, feed, and bioplastics are a few of the many end-product uses of flax straw, but there's one catch: somebody needs to process the raw material.

That's where Saskatchewan-born Prairie Clean Ener-y steps in, forming a five-year overnight success story. aunched in the midst of the Covid fervor, PCE founder

Launcheed in the midst of the Covid fervor, PCE founder Trevor Thomas devised a way to make good use of the flax straw he watched being burned all around him. Now five years hence, the company headquartered in Regina is renovating a building in Weyburn to become the first processing facility of its kind in the world. "We chose it because it was an existing building and we could quickly get rolling there," said PCE President and CEO Mark Cooper. "Renovations are underway, which is good, and should conclude by the end of July, I would think at the latest. Then equipment will be installed in July and August, we'll be in some form of production in August, and fully in production mode. I think, by the end

July and August, we'll be in some form of production in August, and fully in production mode, I think, by the end of September." PCE gained approval from Weyburn City Council back in February for a discretionary use development permit at 54 Queen Street, which was formerly the NorAmera Bioenergy ethanol plant. Zoned Medium Industrial, the discretionary use does allow for grain storage, milling, cleaning, and/or drying. "It really is going to work out well for us," Cooper said, adding that everything seemed to happen at the right time for the Weyburn facility. "We're probably about a month behind the original schedule, but a month is not too bad." So why Weyburn?

So why Weyburn? "There's two main reasons," he said. "First of all, it had "There's two main reasons," he said. "First of all, it had a building ready to go that could meet our needs, and we could lease it at a fair price. The second factor is it's a good location from a flax straw availability perspective. Some of the world's best flax is growing right around there, and we've got good relationships with the farmers in the region, so it's conveniently located close to the sup-ply which is an important factor." One thing the PCE crew wasn't expecting was how willing the city was to work with them, which was a pleasant surprise.

willing the city was to work with them, which was a pleasant surprise. "It has made a big difference since," Cooper said. "It is a wonderful and welcoming community. Everybody from the mayor on down has been active in welcoming us, meeting with us, and seeing what they can do to help support what we're trying to do. All of these things have been just a sign that we've made the right choice and that it's the kind of place that really fits with who we are as a commany." company.

company. Another interesting fact is that a rail line leads right into the building as well. "That's an additional piece," Cooper said. "We would need to do some work to get it up and running. We don't have any plans to do that in the short term, but it does allow for longer term expansion and shipping, which is orreat." great.

Producers optimistic

PCE has been actively buying flax straw for the past three years, and Cooper says he's heard a mix of enthusi-

am and healthy skepticism from producers. "Enthusiasm from the perspective of the fact that any-body who grows flax knows that the straw is a real nui-sance and a problem," he said. "They've been looking for solutions forever, and they are really welcoming to a solution that will see them make some money from dealing with something that otherwise costs them money and time

As from the other half of the initial reaction, some folks

As from the other half of the initial reaction, some folks are still a bit cautious of what happens next. "Skepticism from the perspective of the fact that lots of people have tried different things at different times," Coo-per explained. "So they are cautious about committing to anything until they know that it's real. Now, despite that, we've had over 60,000 acres of flax secured under long-term right of first refusal agreements with farmers and we've got a great database of something like 400 or 500 producers who have flax in their rotations. We're the only reeistered huver of flax straw in Saskatchewan or in only registered buyer of flax straw in Saskatchewan or in Manitoba. So we've built the relationships that we need Manitoba. So we've built the relationships that we need to do that, and they've been supportive, but they also have a healthy degree of, 'okay, show us. Don't just talk to us about it, show us.' For three years, we bought flax straw, we've put it to use, and this year we're gonna buy more. Now, they'll have a facility that they could come and visit, so we think that this is a launching pad for the next phase of growth of our business and the next phase of relationship-building with our farmers. "It's on up from here," he continued. "This will be one facility of what eventually will be many, and we'll be able to take this model and roll it out across the prairies." A common summer sight across the province is a field

A common summer sight across the province is a field of bright, yellow canola right next to pale blue flax pet-



Once thought of as a waste product, flax straw is now a hot item for one Saskatchewan business



Processed flax pellets have multiple uses.

als—something that Cooper is confident will be more common as the processing facility kicks into high gear. "It's a good idea to have flax in the rotation, and I believe—and I think most people in the flax world be-lieve—that with a steady, reliable source for the straw, we will see more flax growing, not less," Cooper said. "We don't need that to happen in order for our business to be successful, but we believe it will happen and we're going to be forcured on baling to see more flax being grown." to be focused on helping to see more flax being grown."

Grateful for start-up boosts Over the past five years, PCE has been the fortunate recipient of certain funding dollars that helped launch the home-grown business. Among them was a \$1.1 mil-lion Mining Innovation Commercialization Accelerator in 2023. Of the 24 projects that received MICA funding, PCE was the only recipient from Saskatchewan. "It was monumental," Cooper said when asked how the MICA funding helped the company. "Not just in terms of the credibility that comes from that, and from the opportunities to work with mining companies and other things, but also because they were prepared to help advance funds to us to allow us to start to purchase equipment. Without MICA's grant, I don't know that we would have gotten to this point."

would have gotten to this point." Tapping into timely provincial government incentives also helped PCE grow, especially through the Saskatch-ewan Technology Startup Incentive, which offered eligible companies a 45 per cent tax incentive with minimum \$15,000 investment. "MICA and the Government of Saskatchewan have

both been instrumental in allowing us to get to this stage, and we're forever grateful for that kind of support," Cooper said, expanding on how that support secures lo-cal companies within provincial borders. "You got to go

where the flax straw is in our business. So you're going to be here in Saskatchewan, but a business built here and headquartered here, right? And not some company from headquartered neer, fight: And hot some company from the States or from Europe coming in and doing this, a Saskatchewan-built company, built from scratch here by Saskatchewan people keeping that here and making sure that the benefits from what we can do stay in Saskatch-

that the benefits from what we can do stay in Saskatch-ewan. That's a huge thing, and that's been made possible by the supports of the government for sure." Even the constantly changing U.S. tariff situation hasn't seemed to affect the flax processing markets— both locally and beyond provincial borders. "We are in a good place for a couple of reasons," Coo-per explained. "First of all, we have customers in Europe, and a lot of our product development focus and sales development focus is based in Canada. It's good timing, because we can talk about 'buy Canadian' and 'buy local' and all those kinds of things. There's a strong appetite in the market for that, so it fits really well with who we are and what we're trying to do." In fact, the tariffs have actually helped PCE in some aspects.

"We do sell horse bedding into the U.S. and there are tariffs on that today," Cooper said. "I mean, who knows if there will be tomorrow, but there are today. That has if there will be tomorrow, but there are today. That has added to the price for our customers. So far, it seems like they're okay with navigating through that in the short term, but on the flip side, it's helped us out a little bit be-cause of the volatility in the U.S. dollar. Some of the stuff we're buying has become cheaper, so you try to navigate through them as best as you can. So far, we've come out and balanced on the positive side of all that." Circling back to the importance of location, the prox-imity to the American border was another pro to choos-ing Weyburn as a processing facility. "We looked in that Weyburn/Estevan corridor partly for that reason, beccuse initially all of our product will

"We looked in that Weyburn/Estevan corridor partly for that reason, because initially all of our product will be leaving the facility via truck, and a portion of it will be going to the States," Cooper said. "Being an hour closer to the border than we were in Regina doesn't hurt." Dan Seminuk was named Weyburn facility manager, with a decent number of jobs expected to result from the new business. Wages alone are anticipated to bring more than \$3 million per year to the local economy.

"We anticipate between 30 and 40 full time jobs from the facility when it's running 24/7 and that will probably take us about a year to get to that level," Cooper said. "In addition to that, there will be secondary opportunities for people who want to do custom baling or trucking, so there will be some contracting jobs. Even just the revenue that farmers will see from that will be helpful, too. All of those pieces really fit with our value of investing in the communities in which we worked, and that's what we want to do."



The future site of Prairie Clean Energy's Weyburn facility

C16



Above left: Dr. Arthur Nery Finatto (DVM) and his research team have discovered porcine-defensin 5, a novel molecule that may help to reduce the industry's reliance on antibiotics. Above right: As director of the CDC, Dr. Curtis Pozniak (PhD) leads the variety development program. By integrating basic research into crop breeding, the CDC translates scientific discoveries into new high yielding varieties that can be used by growers.

USask researchers discover genes that protect wheat from disease

BY ERIN MATTHEWS, RESEARCH PROFILE AND IMPACT Bacteria, viruses and fungi are masters at evolving new strategies to infiltrate plants and cause disease that harm crops. To get ahead of these pathogens, University of Sas-katchewan (USask) researchers like Dr. Valentyna Klymiuk (PhD) and Dr. Curtis Pozniak (PhD) are studying wild wheat varieties that carry resistance to these harmful pathogens. This led them to discover something they've

pathogens. This led them to discover something they ve never encountered before — a unique pair of genes that work together to protect against disease. To support its variety development program, USask's Crop Development Centre (CDC) has been diving back into the gene pool of wheat and screening its wild rela-tives for useful traits that can be effectively deployed in new wheat cultivare. Wild whoat has net hear domas new wheat cultivars. Wild wheat has not been domes-ticated, so it cannot be used directly in breeding, but it contains useful diversity to respond to environmental threats. This makes it ideal for learning new methods of

crop resistance. Research at the CDC focuses on improving crop variet-ies. By integrating basic research into crop breeding, the

ies. By integrating basic research into crop breeding, the CDC translates scientific discoveries into new high yielding varieties that can be used by growers. "Part of our research is keeping one step ahead of pathogens by identifying new resistance genes which ideally could be stacked, like Lego blocks, so the pathogen can't easily overcome the resistance," said Klymiuk. Looking deeper into a wild strain of wheat, Klymiuk and Pozniak found that it demonstrated significant resistance to strine rut a type of funcal infection that is

sistance to stripe rust, a type of fungal infection that is one of the top five diseases of concern for producers. Kly-miuk and Pozniak soon realized that the resistance they identified in this wild strain was behaving differently than expected. Their findings were recently published in Nature Genetics.

'Once we started assessing the resistance, we could see that it was different to others that we have studied be-fore. The resistance was acting in an atypical way, which signalled a very different plant response," said Pozniak,

fore. The resistance was acting in an atypical way, which signalled a very different plant response." said Pozniak, professor and director of the CDC at USask. "We were quite intrigued about what was really going on." Klymiuk, a research officer in Pozniak's program, said that typically one gene is responsible for the expression of a stripe rust, but in the case of this wild wheat, they de-termined that two genes working together as a pair were required for full resistance. One gene is responsible for required for full resistance. One gene is responsible for sensing the invading pathogen while the other activates the immune response of the plant to stop the pathogen in its tracks.

To confirm which genes were responsible for resis-To confirm which genes were responsible for resis-tance, Klymiuk's experiments turned each of the genes "off" like flipping the breaker to see which room of the house goes dark. When the gene is switched "off" the plant can no longer protect itself and becomes suscep-tible to the pathogen. However, this unique gene pair proved to be a bit of an anomaly, which caused a hiccup in the researcher's results.

To advertise in Ag News contact Kara at 306-435-2445 or email world spectator@sasktel.net

"Initially, we thought only a single gene was responsible. Most of our results made sense but there were a few plants that didn't give us the expected results. This was a head scratcher, so we went back to rethink our experiments and to test if two genes were actually involved. Once we retested, the results became clear," said Klymiuk

The team dug deeper and found that the two outlier The team dug deeper and found that the two outlet genes interact at a protein level, physically coning to-gether to initiate the resistance response. "A lot of the time when things don't line up the tempta-tion is to move forward, but we really dug into the weeds

to figure out what was going on and that's when we real-ized that the genes were communicating and working to-gether and that's what's really new," said Pozniak. "If we had given up after the first set of experiments, we never

had given up after the first set of experiments, we never would have concluded that two genes coming together was needed for resistance. It's a great science story." Identifying complex gene interactions that offer great-er resistance, like the ones published in this most recent paper, are crucial in the continued battle against crop dis-ease. Because of the genes' odd behaviour, Klymuik de-veloped a DNA test to ensure the pair of genes are pres-pting new plants. With this DNA test those agong can be ent in new plants. With this DNA test, these genes can be used routinely in the breeding program. These discoveries allow the CDC to add robust tools



to their genetic tool kit, helping to produce stronger and more resilient varieties of wheat for many years to come. "The interconnectivity of research and breeding lets us keep the eye on the prize and develop the most produc-tive varieties for farmers. This project also really helps us understand and appreciate the complexity of plant biol-ogy. Plants really need to adapt, and they do it in cool and interesting ways," said Pozniak.



Nitrogen's role in food systems

Envision change as a ripple effect, reverberating outwards to affect various interconnected domains. The impact can be substantial, especially if the starting point is a central element like nitrogen, where a shift in practices can lead to benefits across multiple areas, suggests University of Saskatchewan researcher Kate Congreves.

BY GLOBE AND MAIL FUTURE

OF FOOR REPORT "It's not a linear spectrum where we have to try balance environmental gains against eco-nomic benefits," she says. "It's more like a synthesis, where working, butter up more like a synthesis, where working towards a better un-derstanding can help advance a number of objectives, including food security, environmental and economic goals, health and nutri-tion as well as a thriving society. Nitrogen intersects all of these spheres in visible and invisible ways."

Ways." Nitrogen—a "key component of DNA, proteins and amino ac-ids – is vital for all living things, and this has earned it a special role in food systems," says Dr. Congreves, an associate profes-sor in the Department of Plant Sciences and the Jarislowsky and BMO Chair in Regenerative Agriculture in the University of Saskatchewan's College of Ag-riculture and Bioresources. "An interesting juxtaposition about interesting juxtaposition about nitrogen is that it is simultaneously an essential resource for agriculture and an environmen-tal threat."

While nitrogen fertilizer is crucial for supporting crop produc-tion, its application starts "a cas-cade of transformations where some of that nitrogen can be lost to the environment, for example, when it is emitted as nitrous ox-ide, a potent greenhouse gas," she says

As a result, nitrogen fertilizer applications represent the largest source of anthropogenic emis-sions. "Lowering these emissions through improved fertilizer use is an important strategy for re-ducing the carbon footprint of the overall supply chain and for



Field measurements are part of the research efforts of Kate Congreves, an associate professor in the Department of Plant Sciences at the University of Saskatchewan, who aims to enhance outcomes for farmers and mitigate fertilizer-related greenhouse gas emissions.

meeting fertilizer-related emission targets set by the govern-ment," Dr. Congreves proposes. "The pathway to sustainability relies on a better understanding of the nitrogen dynamics and the

various practices designed to reduce losses.

A collaborative approach A collaborative approach Interest in sustainable agricul-ture is growing, whether that's "under the banners of land stew-ardship, soil health, regenerative agriculture, agroecology, nature-based solutions or climate-smart agriculture," says Dr. Congreves. "These terms are increasingly common in our collective lexicon —and these concerts are being

common in our collective lexicon —and these concepts are being embraced not just by farmers but also the general public." The resulting boost in aware-ness can-together with evi-dence-based recommendations and tools and technologies—con-tribute to better outcomes for farmers and ecosystems, she says. "However due to the complexity. "However, due to the complexity of these interconnected areas and their unique challenges, we need cross-disciplinary collaboration. We need to understand all the costs and impacts as well as con-

sider the broader perspectives." Just as nitrogen is positioned at the core of several key challeng-es, so is the University of Sas-katchewan—with its location "in the heartland of Canada's major crop producing region, which makes it a good place to explore challenges and opportunities in the Canadian food system," Dr. Congreves says. "One of USask's signature areas is agriculture but there is also a strong focus on health and wellness and sustain-ability areas that come to rether the heartland of Canada's major ability, areas that come together under One Health."

Field measurements are part of the research efforts of Kate Congreves, an associate professor in the Department of Plant Sciences at the University of Saskatch-ewan, who aims to enhance outcomes for farmers and mitigate fertilizer-related greenhouse gas emissions

Continued on page C22



Governments invest \$3.4 million for Usask's integrated Genomics for Sustainable Animal Agriculture and Environmental Stewardship Project

Canada's Minister Agriculture and Agri-Food Heath MacDonald and Saskatchewan Agriculture Minister Daryl Harrison have announced \$3.4 million over four years to support the development of two new facilities at the University of Saskatch-ewan (USask).

This includes the Omics Resource Centre at the Western College of Vet-erinary Medicine (WCVM) and Beef Reprotech facili-ties at the Livestock and Forage Centre of Excel-lence (LFCE).

The investment will be delivered through the Sustainable Canadian Agricul-tural Partnership (Sustain-able CAP) as part of the governments' commitment to support partnerships with strategic agricultural research organizations.

The new initiative, called Integromes (Integrated Genomics for Sustainable Animal Agriculture and Environmental Steward-Environmental Steward-ship), will advance beef ge-netics by matching genom-ic markers with desirable traits and evaluate repro-ductive efficiencies. This integrated approach will ductive efficiencies. This integrated approach will enable producers to make more precise and data-driven breeding decisions that improve livestock pro-ductivitien Scaletak productivity in Saskatchewan.

"Innovation—like what we are seeing through ge-nomics research—is vital to the continued success of Canada's agriculture sector," MacDonald said. "This shared investment Saskatchewan will



Cattle at the Livestock and Forage Centre of Excellence's Beef Cattle Research and Teaching Unit

support the expanded efforts of these facilities and ensure a vibrant future for Saskatchewan's livestock sector.

'Saskatchewan producers already bring genera-tions of expertise and innovation to our livestock sector, and this investment builds on that legacy-helping ensure Saskatchewan's ranchers remain global leaders at what they

do best," Harrison said. "The work of USask is rec-ognized globally, and we are proud to support this initiative and the livestock sector it serves.

The IntegrOmes proj-ect will address issues of beef cattle production and reproductive efficiency, animal health and the envi-ronment through the adoption of genomic tools. Sas-katchewan producers will

benefit from having access to these tools to stay com-petitive in the domestic and international market. "Genomic research is ad-

vancing rapidly, and USask is leading the way in this evolving field," University of Saskatchewan Research Vice-President Baljit Singh said. "Our researchers are applying cutting-edge methods to advance our understanding of beef ge-

netics, which couldn't be possible without the sup-port of this joint funding from the provincial and federal governments. We thank them for their continued support as we as-pire to be the university the

pire to be the university the world needs." USask, the WCVM and the LFCE are world-class research, teaching and knowledge-transfer facili-ties that connect innova-

tion across the livestock production chain. USask's work in feedlot and cow-calf management, vet-erinary science and forage evetage playe a vital rolein systems plays a vital role in driving improvements in productivity and sustain-ability in the sector. This investment builds

This investment builds on the long-standing sup-port for agricultural re-search by the governments of Canada and Saskatch-ewan. Through shared priorities under Sustain-able CAP, over the past five years nearly \$170 mil-lion has been committed in Saskatchewan toward in Saskatchewan toward research to improve pro-ductivity, expand markets and ensure our agri-food products remain globally

competitive. With this announce-ment, USask's LFCE and the WCVM continue to strengthen Saskatchewan's reputation as a global leader in high-quality, safe and sustainable food production.

Sustainable CAP is a five-year, \$3.5 billion in-vestment by federal, pro-vincial and territorial governmentss to strengthen competitiveness, innovation and resiliency of Can-ada's agriculture, agri-food and agri-based products sector. This includes \$1 bil-Sector. This includes \$101 lion in federal programs and activities and a \$2.5 billion commitment that is cost-shared 60 per cent federally and 40 per cent provincially/territorially for programs that are de-signed and delivered by provinces and territories

Enhanced FCC Transition Loan terms aim to better support ag and food entrepreneurs



Agriculture and agri-food business own-ers transferring farm or business assets to new owners now have a new option to consider, given recent changes to Farm Credit Canada's (FCC) Transition Loan. The loan's canada's (PCC) fransition Loan. The foars' new terms come at a very important time. Canada's agriculture and food system is sitting on more than \$50 billion in farm as-sets expected to be transferred in the next 10 years

"Transferring the family farm or business can be a stressful thing to manage, but the support of the FCC Transition Loan can help address the financial barriers folks experience," said The Honourable Heath Mac-Donald, federal minister of agriculture and agri-food. "It also creates opportunities for people looking to start or expand their operations, making it a real investment in the future of our agricultural sector." The enhanced FCC Transition Loan is spe-

cifically designed to facilitate the transfer of assets, making it easier for both buyers and sellers. The new terms allow disbursements to the seller over a period that extends to 10 years. The loan is available for farms, agribusiness or food businesses going through changes in ownership, be it within or out-side the family.

"One of the most consistent challenges faced by Canadian producers is transition-ing their operations to either family or an outside qualified buyer. It is complex, nu-anced, and emotional," said Justine Hen-dricks, FCC president and CEO. "For our part, we've been working hard to build a loan product that makes transition and sale easier for both buyers and sellers. Whether the buyers are new to the sector or not, this product is focused on delivering peace of mind and flexibility to Canadian agriculture and agri-food producers. It's designed specifically with affordability and success in

Benefits for the seller:

· Guaranteed full payment of the sale proceeds by FCC

· Customized payment schedule for up to

10 years, and • Opportunity to support a next genera-tion entrepreneur

Benefits for the buyer:

• No need for upfront capital for a down PaymentFlexibility to choose between improving cash flow or building equity (potential to reduce interest expense and pay off loan sooner), and

FCC's AgExpert software is included

"The FCC Transition Loan has been a

game changer for our farm," said Aaron and game changer for our farm," said Aaron and Amber Hoffus, grain, oilseed and cow-calf producers in Bjorkdale, Sask. "It has helped us to secure land and equipment, with flex-ible terms and saving interest helped us to continue growing. We've had the opportu-nity to grow and build our family farm for our kids, and hopfeully generations to come, and would recommend the FCC Transition Loan to anyone looking to do the same. The enhancements to this particular FCC loan enhancements to this particular FCC loan come at a critical time and can help other entrepreneurs like us better manage the re-alities that come with the transfer of assets."



Reach of thousands of local readers each month when you advertise in AGJ EVS

Mailed to 10,000 households, farm and business boxes every month in Southeast Saskatchewan and Southwest Manitoba



Upcoming Issues

July 28, 2025 Deadline: July 24, 2025

August 25, 2025 Deadline: August 21, 2025

September 29, 2025 Deadline: September 25, 2025

Reaching 25 communities including larger communities such as Moosomin, Virden, Esterhazy, Langenburg, Carlyle, Redvers, Carnduff, Oxbow, Rocanville, Whitewood, Broadview, Grenfell, Kipling, Wawota, Elkhorn, Melita and Reston

AG NEWS 306-435-2445

world_spectator@sasktel.net www.world-spectator.com/ag-news

Canada sees rising interest in controlled environment agriculture

As Canada continues to rely heavily on imported fruits and vegetables, especially during its long winters, different types of controlled environment agriculture (CEA) are gaining momentum to help overcome this problem. The goal is to support domestic production and reduce reliance on foreign supply. As trade dynamics evolve and consumers become more conscious of Canadian grown food, understanding the potential and limitations of CEA has never been timelier. In this report, we build on previous work by exploring the strengths and opportunities (CEA offers Canadian agriculture, while also hickliciting weakpresses and threats it

in this report, we build on previous work by explaining the starting as and opportant ties CEA offers Canadian agriculture, while also highlighting weaknesses and threats it must overcome. While greenhouse-grown crops are the most recognized form of CEA, the category also includes other sectors like insect farming, aquaculture, lab-grown meat, and crops grown in vertical or containerized systems. We focus on fruits and vegetables grown in greenhouses, by far the largest and most established segment of CEA in Can-ada. However, many of the insights and trends discussed here are also relevant to other emerging CEA methods like vertical and container farming.

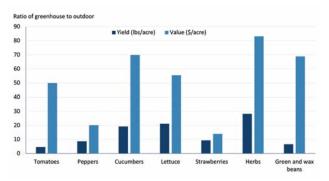


Figure 1: Higher yields and farm gate value per acre for greenhouses compared to outdoor production

Strength: Yields outpace outdoor grown equivalents

By extending the growing season and stacking crops vertically, greenhouse operations unlock higher yields than traditional outdoor farms growing the same fruits and vegetables. The advantage is striking, ranging from five times more pounds per acre for tomatoes to an impressive 30 times more for herbs (Figure 1). Part of this advantage is a result of the ability for greenhouses in Canada to operate for nine months of the year on average, with multiple harvests. Some vertical and container farms push this further with year-round production.

Year-round production. The space and time advantage in greenhouse production also translates into a higher farm gate value per acre. Again, herbs dominate this category followed by cucumbers (Figure 1). Even field-grown vegetables often get their start in these controlled environ-ments, highlighting the strength greenhouses have in overcoming Canada's typically short outdoor growing season.

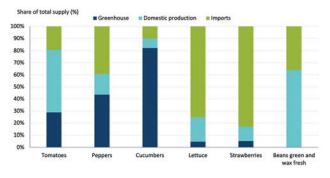


Figure 2: Supply of select Canadian fruits and vegetables by origin

Weakness: Limited number of crops suitable for production indoors

Despite their strength in yields, greenhouse production still meets only a fraction of na-tional demand for many crops. Most fruits and vegetables on Canadian tables still come from outdoor farms or are imported. This is because many crops simply aren't suited to controlled indoor environments and swapping them between indoor and outdoor systems isn't as simple as it sounds.

tems isn't as simple as it sounds. In fact, only a few greenhouse-grown crops (e.g., tomatoes, cucumbers, and peppers) make a large contribution to the national supply. Others, like strawberries, lettuce, and green beans, contribute only a small portion (Figure 2). Beyond these few, most fruits and vegetables that can be grown in Canada are still cultivated outdoors due to specific envi-ronmental needs that are difficult and costly to replicate indoors. For example, potatoes require deep, loose soil while cranberries need large amounts of water, conditions that challence even the most advanced indoor systems. challenge even the most advanced indoor systems. While innovation in CEA is advancing rapidly, expanding its reach to reduce Canada's

reliance on imports across a broader range of crops will require time, investment, and continued research. For now, the limited number of crops that thrive in greenhouses remains a key weakness of this otherwise promising production method.

Opportunity: Protection and resiliency in trade

Opportunity: Protection and resiliency in trade Exports of greenhouse-grown peppers, cucumbers, and tomatoes now meet or exceed imports. Canada is also self-sufficient in mushrooms, thanks to the ability to produce indoors year-round in a controlled environment. Between 2013 and 2023, Canada went from being a net importer of peppers and tomatoes to a net exporter, while strengthening the cucumber and mushroom trade balance (Figure 3). The sector has also introduced new products and increased operations in more prov-inces outside of Ontario. For example, strawberry production in greenhouses was neg-ligible before 2020 but reached 16.5 million pounds by 2024. In addition, there are 70 more operations and 19% more greenhouse area since 2013 outside of Canada's largest

concentration of greenhouses, Ontario. There are opportunities for further expansion. For crops like lettuce, herbs, and strawberries, Canada remains a net importer despite increasing greenhouse production in re-cent years. Boosting output from these operations presents a clear opportunity to meet domestic demand, reduce reliance on foreign supply, and help stabilize prices for con-

To realize this opportunity, Canada must invest in practices to boost productivity through labour and resource saving technologies, research and development for new crops, and explore ways to bring CEA to more regions.

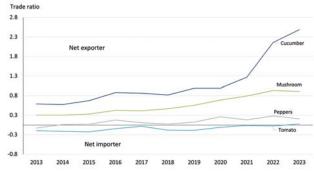
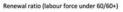


Figure 3: Canada becoming more self-sufficient in some fresh fruits and vegetables over time

Threat: Availability of inputs and markets pressure longevity

Threat: Availability of inputs and markets pressure longevity Setting up controlled environment farms requires substantial up front capital for land, buildings, climate control systems, LED lighting, and automation. These high startup costs sometimes mean preparing for longer payback periods and operating on a large enough scale to manage fixed costs while remaining price competitive against imported or outdoor grown produce. In addition, CEA comes with steep operating costs and labour requirements related to the management of heat, moisture, and lighting based on the crop type and location of the facility. Operating expenses for greenhouses are rising, up 6.0% on average annually over the last decade. However, sales did increase slightly more at 6.4% over the same period, keeping margins a little above breakeven for the sector. While rising costs are a challenge, the bigger threat is the availability of inputs. The under-60 workforce in greenhouse production has shrunk by an average of 8% annu-ally over the past five years, and for every worker nearing retirement, there are only 4.2 younger replacements (Figure 4). At the same time, CEA businesses must compete with other high-tech sectors for limited municipal infrastructure like energy, water, and waste other high-tech sectors for limited municipal infrastructure like energy, water, and waste services, making expansion or new builds even more challenging or completely out of reach

While technology may ease some of these pressures by helping to boost productivity, the sector's ability to scale up production hinges on solving both the cost and capacity threat



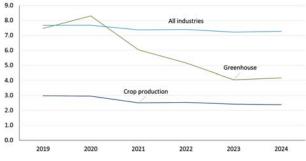


Figure 4: Ratio of younger workers to older workers in greenhouses falling quickly

Bottom Line

CEA offers a promising path to complement outdoor farming, by extending the grow-ing season and delivering high yields. With innovation helping boost productivity and enabling the viability of a broader range of crops and growing regions, the sector is gain-ing momentum. However, CEA still represents a small share of Canada's total fresh pro-duce supply and remains limited in the variety of crops it can grow. Investment and the adoption of technology will be crucial to overcoming high opera-tional exet address labour and infracturative constraints and allow the creater to reach

tional costs, address labour and infrastructure constraints, and allow the sector to reach its full potential. In the meantime, the supply of most fruits and vegetables in Canada will continue to come from imports and outdoor production.



Cultivate financial literacy, boost farm resilience



BY MATT MCINTOSH

Financial planning professionals spend years acquiring the experience and skills to do their jobs effectively. This is a level of training most people don't have — but that doesn't mean financial literacy is unattainable.

For Lance Stockbrugger, Saskatchewan farmer and veteran chartered accountant, taking steps to better understand what the numbers are telling you is an important means of improving the profitability and stability of your farm business. It will also equip you with essential tools to navigate your business effectively. Un-

It will also equip you with essential tools to havigate your obsiness effectively. On-derstanding financial management will empower you to speak the language of your advisors, ensuring clearer communication and more productive consultations. It also helps you to calculate costs accurately, negotiate the best deals and make in-formed decisions to protect your bottom line. By improving your financial capability, operators can foster stronger, more strategic conversations with stakeholders and advi-emention of the stronger term encourse and here term encourse. sors, ultimately leading to smart management and long-term success

Learning opportunities An ideal time to develop better financial knowledge is in school, Stockbrugger says. Not everyone can or wants to attend post-secondary education for finance and busi-ness, but taking courses is an option. Courses, seminars and opportunities that actively connect you to mentors and advisors can drive learning.

"You can also get involved in organizations. It helps you see how other businesses run and how they're financially reporting and managing things," Stockbrugger says. Joining a municipal council or the board of directors of a local grain terminal — the latter being something Stockbrugger himself has done — are two examples of such opportunities.

Stockbrugger notes that the sheer number and variety of financial courses and tools available can make it challenging to find one suited to your knowledge level. FCC's Manage Your Farm Finances program is an example of an effective (and free) course series. The three-part series includes informational sessions with financial ex-

perts, case studies, exercises and other resources designed to help people with varying degrees of financial literacy actively learn analytical techniques relevant to their farm operation. Stockbrugger — who helped develop the course — says the idea was to en-"I like the course because it gets down to the basics," he says. "You can go through it

at your own pace. If you find an exercise too simplistic, you can skip it. Or if it's hard, keep doing it until you get the right answers."

Leverage advisor teams

Maintaining relationships with trusted financial and legal advisors is essential, says Stockbrugger, who stresses prioritizing expertise over a multitude of opinions. Clients, however, shouldn't expect advisors to know it all. "No one knows everything." Stockbrugger says. He recommends having multiple advisors with diverse expertise, though usually one or two will "rise to the top," offer-

ing key support and insights for different business scenarios.

"Take that one individual you really trust and make them that key go-to person. Then, utilize their network. They work with different people and their own team, who they call on to help.

Stockbrugger emphasizes that effective financial advising requires genuinely en-gaged clients who understand their business. Without this, meetings are less productive and both sides may feel unsatisfied. Clients who invest in financial literacy generally see better returns, are equipped to make more informed business decisions and often have lower advisory costs.

Use smart tax strategies

Tax and business planning are linked but not the same, yet Stockbrugger often sees farm owners mistakenly treat them as such, sometimes taking undue risks or missing opportunities in an effort to not pay as much tax.

Deferring grain cheques — not requesting payment from the company that bought your grain – to avoid tax is an example. In such cases, the commodity provider essentially provides an unsecured line of credit to the grain purchaser. If that purchasing company collapses, though, the money owed to you can disappear.

Another common strategy is to incorporate a farm to capitalize on corporate tax rates and increase the amount of available net income. While incorporation has many benefits, says Stockbrugger, understand that personal income, among other tax realities, still applies. "So many people got into corporations and didn't understand what that meant. One

main misconception is that after a farm is incorporated, they sometimes feel no need to pay further personal taxes. This can cause a lot more tax problems in the future when it comes time to retire or transition the farm," Stockbrugger says.

Honest communication is key

Regardless of your level of financial literacy, Stockbrugger reiterates the importance of honest communication — with both advisors and yourself.

"Accountants like to say numbers don't lie. They tell the true story of financial effi-ciency and profitability. Embrace the numbers and ensure you use them to your fullest ability."

Investing in your financial literacy is one of the most impactful steps you can take to ensure your farm business's profitability and resilience. Free resources like FCC's Manage Your Farm Finances program or paid courses tailored to your needs can provide invaluable insights in bite-sized pieces.

Whether you're just starting or looking to sharpen your skills, gaining knowledge bit by bit can help you to navigate complex decisions and build a stable, sustainable operation.





Nitrogen's role in food systems

🖙 Continued from Page C17

One Health, a signature area of research at USask, explores solutions at the animal-human-environment interface. An understanding that human, animal and environmental health are interconnected—and that one cannot progress at the cost of others—has inspired broad interdisciplinary collaborations, which benefit from advanced research in-frastructure and partnerships, says USask President Peter Stoicheff.

Stoicheff. The Provide the Global Institute for Water "For example, we have the Global Institute for Water Security and the Global Institute for Food Security, " he says. "We also have Canada's only synchrotron facility, the Canadian Light Source, and the Vaccine and Infec-tious Disease Organization – facilities that act as a talent magnet for people from around the world." Creating a research hub in the Canadian Prairies has led to a culture where experts from different fields work col-laboratively with one another as well as "rub shoulders with international researchers who use our cutting-edge research infrastructure," Dr. Stoicheff explains. "This in-forms our focus on being the university the world needs —and inspires efforts to come up with solutions for a bet-

Dr. Congreves and her team collaborate with the Global Dircongreves and the real contact with the Global Nitrogen Innovation Center for Clean Energy and the En-vironment (NICCEE) as well as the Canadian Nitrous Ox-ide Network (CANN2ONET), organizations that aim to gather data and advance best practices related to nitrogen use and production

gamer data and advance best practices related to introgen use and production. "Better information, including from field measure-ments, can enhance our predictive capabilities," says Dr. Congreves, "which, in turn, can help us make informed recommendations.

A better nitrogen system

Co-ordinated efforts to advance measurements, model-



USask President Peter Stoicheff

ing and recommendations can provide valuable insights, for example, for strategies for more efficient and sustain-able nitrogen use, which can focus on three aspects: soil, crops and fertilizer, according to Dr. Congreves. "Looking at soil, we found that management practices aimed at soil health, maintenance or improvement can also bring mitragen benefits. For example, using cover

also bring nitrogen benefits. For example, using cover crops in crop rotations is a common soil management strategy that can help to improve nitrogen use efficiency,



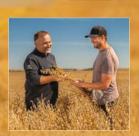
Dr. Kate Congreves

she says, adding that research suggests such improve-ments bolster synchronicity between when crops need nitrogen and when the soil releases nitrogen in mineral form

Field measurements are part of the research efforts of Kate Congreves, an associate professor in the Department of Plant Sciences at the University of Saskatchewan, who aims to enhance outcomes for farmers and mitigate fertilizer-related greenhouse gas emissions.



BUILT ON FARMER



We Purchase: Oats • Flax Barley • Wheat Other Grains



held, family-owned company. We depend on **direct farmer** relationships and offer farm gate pricing and contracted grower production. Our Crop Science Team is here to help you with any agronomy questions you may have so you can get the best return on your production.

When you sell to Grain Millers, your grain is going directly into some of the most technologically advanced mills in the world!

OATS & FLAX: 306.786.4682 FEED GRAINS: 306-786-5657 EXT. 593 OTHER GRAINS: 952.983.1269 grainmillers.com | 800.328.5188



Read Ag News online any time!

MOOSE MOUNTAIN

KENNEDY, SK

KENNEDY MOOSE MOUNTAIN 92ND PRO RODEO

Saturday, July 19 - Sunday, July 20





SATURDAY

- 3^{pm} Parade (note the time change)
- 4^{pm} to 5^{pm} Happy Hour in Rodeo Beer Gardens
- 6^{pm} Rodeo with Bull riding under the lights
- Sheep Scramble during intermission
- The Truco Trick riders and wild ponies following rodeo performance
- 9^{pm} Saturday night DJ Dale from Moosehead in the Beer Gardens





SUNDAY

- 9^{am} Pancake Breakfast at Kennedy Friendship Centre
- 11ª^m Cowboy Church Service at the Rodeo Grounds
- 2^{pm} Rodeo
- Sheep Scramble during intermission
- The Truco Trick riders and wild ponies following rodeo performance

Food Booth & Beer Gardens open for the weekend ADMISSION : Adult Day Pass- \$25.00 | Student Day Pass - \$10.00 5 & under FREE Family Weekend Pass \$00.00 (2 Adults + 2 Students)

Family Weekend Pass \$90.00 (2 Adults + 2 Students)

Free camping in designated areas
 ATM on site

Food Truck on site



For more information call Jill Lowe at 306-736-8967



Diamond B Contracting Prestige Builders - PBI

Masson & Associates Little Rainbow Ranch Flaman

Prairie Livestock

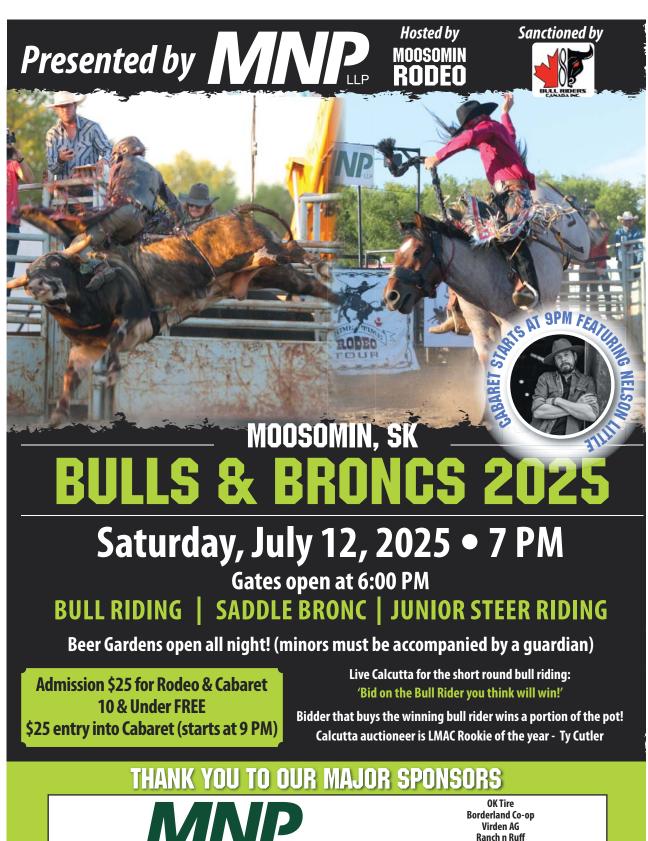
Conexus

Jeannot Electric

BvPro Feeds

Burns Maendel Consulting

First Resort Mechanical



Feeding the Future. Spectator 5===©

VICE GARAGE

Moosomin

DODGE

TRUCK & TRACTOR

Nutrien

MAZERGROUP

RME

ROCKY MOUNTAIN EQUIPMENT