A watershed moment
Manitoba has released three new environmental initiatives to improve water management and watershed planning.

BY LORRAINE STEVENSON  
Co-operator staff

The provincial government is mulling a new focus on watersheds, modelled after the grassroots Alternative Land Use Services (ALUS) program.

Growing Outcomes in Watersheds (GROW) is one of three proposals within a new policy framework for water management the provincial government is seeking public input on.

The government has released three major documents including one detailing the intent of a new GROW program, a watershed-based approach to drainage, and a proposal to redraw the conservation district map, aligning their boundaries along watersheds.

Sustainable Development Minister Rochelle Squires and Agriculture Minister Ralph Eichler jointly announced the initiatives last week. The public comment period will last until October 6.

The proposals are part of a new watershed-based policy framework to streamline and co-ordinate provincial programs and initiatives in the

See WATERSHED on page 7 »

Bumper yields reported despite dry growing season
Manitoba’s harvest is off to a strong start with good weather and surprisingly good early yields.

BY ALLAN DAWSON  
Co-operator staff

Despite a drier-than-normal growing season some Manitoba farmers are surprised — and delighted — by better-than-expected yields.

“I figured my wheat would do 50 or 60 (bushels an acre) and then a month went by and I felt it might do a little bit better than that,” Starbuck farmer Chuck Fossay said in an interview Aug. 31. “We’re doing my wheat field right now and I think it will be somewhere between 75 and 80 (bushels an acre).” However, earlier Fossay harvested a 240-acre field of AAC Brandon, a Canada Western Red Spring (CWRS) wheat that averaged 89.9 bushels an acre. That rivals the typical yields of American wheats in the new Canada Northern Hard Red wheat class, as well as winter wheats.

The 10-year-average yield for CWRS wheat in Manitoba is 48 bushels an acre, according to crop insurance data. The record provincial average CWRS yield of 61 bushels an acre was set in 2013.

Dry harvest weather, and below-normal rainfall during the growing season, has resulted in good-quality crop so far. And some farmers were also able to lock in attractive wheat prices, which rose until the end of July, but have fallen since.

Fossay sold some wheat at $9.60 a bushel, but said last week the elevator price was around $6.70.

“I think the average price this year (for CWRS wheat) is in the $7.50 range,” he said.

Pam de Rocquigny, general manager of the Manitoba Wheat and Barley Growers Association, has heard about bumper yields too.

“The yields that have been reported so far are definitely strong and that’s great,” she said.

Last week Manitoba Agriculture was reporting spring wheat yields of 50 to 95 bushels an acre, barley at 75 to 120, oats ranging from 100 to 180, field peas at 50 to 90 and canola going from 40 to 60 bushels an acre.

Fossay, who is president of the Manitoba Canola Growers Association, finished harvesting canola last week. His yields varied, with the highest being 66 bushels in a short swath, he said.

“Most of the fields were yielding in the low to mid-50s so I think we’ll see by the time we ship everything out 54 bushels an acre across the whole farm,”

See BUMPER YIELDS on page 6 »

Researchers eye canola for drought insight

Looking at the plants’ day and night cycles is shedding light on how plants respond to moisture stress.

**STAFF**

Y our canola crop could hold the key to understanding how plants respond to drought stress.

That’s according to researchers at Dartmouth University who are looking at how early drought stress affects brassica rapa.

The research, recently published in the journal eLife, looks at the full day and night cycle of the plants to see how they react when drought stressed. By looking at early reactions to less severe conditions, the researchers hope to see early reactions.

“The images clearly show a stress-like response in the leaves,” said C. Robertson McClung, a professor of biological sciences at Dartmouth College. “This research considers all the factors in early drought response.”

The team withheld water from the plant for four days and recorded observations during the third and fourth day. By tracking the plant’s reactions to water stress throughout the 48-hour period, the research team was able to identify nighttime plant activity indicating that brassica may respond to early-stage drought by closing the stomata more fully at night. Stomata are pores on a plant that allow for the exchange of carbon dioxide and water.

During the same observations, the team identified genes that responded to drought, but that also switched on and off consistently according to the time of day even when well watered. During drought, the normal behaviour of these genes was either amplified or muted.

“Many genes are turned on or off at different times of the day based on the circadian clock,” said McClung.

Eventually the research may lead to drought-tolerant crops.
Ag industry gets ready to shine with Open Farm Day upcoming

Agriculture venues across the province are getting ready for their moment in the spotlight on Open Farm Day

BY ALEXIS STOCKFORD

Rural Manitoba is preparing for a temporary population jump.

Fifty-six locations have signed on for the eighth annual Open Farm Day Sept. 17, including farms, museums and agricultural research centres, which will draw droves of interested non-farmers into the countryside.

Participating locations have steadily increased over the past three years, Manitoba Open Farm Day co-ordinator Wendy Bulloch says. Seventeen new stops were added, although some hosts dropped out this year. Last year, 44 locations signed on, up from 37 in 2015.

The organization expects the day to draw thousands this year. An estimated 13,000 people attended in the last two years combined. Most urban visitors stick to sites close to home, Bulloch said, although she has heard of some driving from Winnipeg to Rapid City or Brandon in western Manitoba.

“I can honestly say it’s a real big cross-section,” she added. “It isn’t one particular demographic.”

Major sectors such as beef, chicken, dairy and mixed farms are well represented according to this year’s list, although Bulloch noted that few grain farms were able to commit due to harvest. Those more conventional sites noted that few grain farms were able to commit due to harvest. This year’s list, although Bulloch says. Seventeen new stops were added, although some hosts dropped out this year. Last year, 44 locations signed on, up from 37 in 2015.

The Manitoba Co-operator | September 7, 2017

“The reason we have so many people from an urban background is that there’s a lot of fun getting their yards cleaned up and getting ready. They have extra people — friends, families come in and help to be there, to have extra people to answer questions or just help with things.”

Certain tourist and museum stops come with a small admission charge, Bulloch said.

“We ask all sorts of questions,” she added. “It could be anything from the most basic thing, like, ‘What do you use that tractor for?’ or ‘How long does it take to grow a canola plant?’ or something like that, to things that are more complex like, ‘Do you use GMO?’”

“The Jochum family will not be the only farm driving into the deeper side of agriculture. Brian Harper of Circle H Farms will showcase nutrient-dense beef production while Nerbas Bros. Angus Farm, the winner of this year’s Manitoba Beef Producers Environmental Stewardship Award, will have their low-input grazing system on display near Shellmouth.

The Manitoba Beef and Forage Initiative, Bruce D. Campbell Farm and Food Discovery Centre in Glenlea and Assiniboine Community College greenhouses are among the research-oriented stops.

“When it’s farms that are open- ing up, this is totally volunteer for them,” Bulloch said. “They spend a lot of time getting their yards cleaned up and getting ready. They have extra people — friends, families come in and help to be there, to have extra people to answer questions or just help with things.”

A full list of Open Farm Day sites is posted at www.open-farmday.ca.

4-H and Open Farm Day

Roland is once again brushing off its history as the home of Canadian 4-H. The Roland 4-H Museum will highlight the organization’s history and changes over more than 100 years.

Clayton Robins, Manitoba 4-H Council executive director, counted five 4-H families participating in Open Farm Day this year as well as a number of former 4-H members.

“They’re not, obviously, going to be saying that they’re 4-H families farms that day, but we just wanted to raise awareness that we have some of our folks in the program,” he said.

“This is what they’re doing to show the world about agriculture and tell their story and we’re hoping that they’re using all the skills they learned in 4-H to do that.”

The Jochum farm is one of those 4-H families and, last year, Fiona Jochum planned her Master Leadership 4-H project around the day. As part of her membership in the University of Manitoba 4-H Leaders Club, Jochum oversaw the application, logistics and prepared both equipment and yard for visitors.

“The event ties into 4-H’s 2017 theme, community engagement and leadership. Themes are rotated each year and are based on 4-H’s four leadership pillars, which include science and technology, sustainable agriculture and food security and environment and healthy living.”

The Manitoba 4-H Council is eyeing a number of community engagement workshops and partnerships with sports teams later this year.

Ritz calls it quits

The former agriculture minister has announced he won’t be returning to Parliament this fall

Staff

Gerry Ritz, the federal minister for agriculture and agri-food for nine years as Stephen Harper’s Conservative government, is done with federal politics.

The MP for the western Saskatchewan riding of Battlefords—Lloydminster since 1997, Ritz announced via Twitter Thursday morning that he will “not be returning to my seat in the House of Commons this fall.” The Commons resumes sitting Sept. 18.

Ritz, who turned 66 earlier this month, didn’t give a specific reason for his departure in his brief statement. In an interview with the Brandon Co-operator’s Allan Dawson after the 2015 election, Ritz said his wife didn’t want him to run again, but he had unfinished business in the agriculture file.

On Thursday’s statement, he thanked his constituents, colleagues in both the House and Senate, the civil service and staff with whom he worked as an MP and as agriculture minister.

“They all have proved themselves to be exceptional people, with the best interest of our great country Canada at heart,” he wrote.

Fellow Saskatchewan Tory MP Randy Hoback thanked Ritz via Twitter on Thursday, replying that Ritz “made being a farmer profitable and cool.” B.C. Tory MP Dan Albas tweeted that Ritz will miss Ritz’s “stand-up get- it-done style” in caucus.

Ritz, who lives at Brightside Lake, about 125 km north of Kindersley, most recently served as the Conservatives’ agriculture co-ordinator for international trade under interim Tory leader Rona Ambrose. He was not on the shadow cabinet roster announced Wednesday by the party’s new leader, fellow Saskatchewan MP Andrew Scheer.

A farmer, general contractor and newspaper publisher, Ritz’s career in federal politics dates back to before the 1997 federal election, when he served as campaign manager for Elwin Hermanson, the Reform Party MP for what was then Kindersley—Lloydminster.

After the 1993 election, Ritz served as an agricultural policy co-ordinator for Hermanson. As ag minister, Ritz appointed Hermanson to the AgriStewardship council in 2008 to a stint as chief commodity commissioner of the Canadian Grain Commission.

After Hermanson departed for provincial politics, Ritz ran for federal office himself, running for the Reform Party MP in the 1997 election. He ran successfully under the Conservative banner in 2000 and has been the Conservative MP since 2004.
OPINION/EDITORIAL

Men in black

BY ALAN GUEBERT
Farm & Food

lay, watch or listen to any baseball game and, sooner or later, you’ll see the umpire signal a strike, a ball or a hit. At first glance, you might think it’s a part of the game, just another element of the sport. But to someone who plays the game, it’s much more than that. It’s a full-time job, a career, a way of life.

It’s a job that requires skill, precision, and a lot of patience. It’s a job that requires a good knowledge of the rules, and a good understanding of the players. It’s a job that requires a lot of physical endurance, and a lot of mental focus.

There are many different types of umpires, and each one has their own style and approach. Some are more lenient, while others are stricter. Some are more patient, while others are more quick to make decisions. But all of them are equally important to the game.

The umpire is the backbone of the game. They are the ones who enforce the rules, and make sure that the game is played fairly. They are the ones who keep the players in line, and make sure that the game runs smoothly.

And it’s not just the players who rely on the umpire. The fans do too. They want to see a fair, balanced game, and they want to see the best players in the world compete against each other.

There are many different challenges that an umpire faces. The weather is one of the biggest. It can be hot, cold, rainy, or snowy, and it can change quickly. The players are another challenge. They can be angry, frustrated, or just plain tired. The game itself can be a challenge too. It can be fast-paced, and it can be confusing.

But through it all, the umpire must stay focused, and make sure that the game is played fairly. They must be able to make split-second decisions, and they must be able to handle a lot of pressure.

And in the end, it’s all worth it. The umpire is a part of the game, and they make sure that the game is played fairly. They are the ones who keep the players in line, and they are the ones who make sure that the game runs smoothly.

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Stay safe

Gord Gilmour
Editor

The culmination of an entire season’s work rests on your efforts between now and the arrival of winter. It really is sometimes now or never.

That was certainly the case at times on our family’s operation. My home-ORDERS: September 1980

The effects of the drought-stricken crop of 1980 dominated the front page of our September 11, 1980 issue. Manitoba Crop Insurance anticipated a possible payout of $100 million, its highest record. Crops farther west had suffered less than in Manitoba, and Statistics Canada was forecasting a larger Prairie wheat crop than the previous year, but the Canadian Wheat Board said while it would have to maintain exports to its largest customers, others would have to look elsewhere. We might not see the U.S., which had also suffered severe crop losses due to drought.

That front page may have been the first where many farmers learned of a new mould that had been detected in Ontario winter wheat, causing an export quarantine which was later lifted. Grain Commission chief inspector Terry Wasko said that the mould, called Fusarium, had been found in Prairie wheat but wet conditions in Manitoba made it susceptible to the fungal disease. After the parched growing season, the weekly Manitoba Agriculture crop report said farmers across most of the province were struggling with wet harvested conditions, with combining ranging from 5 to 80 percent. However, the late rains were excellent for sugar beets, which were still grown for the Manitoba Sugar Company in Winnipeg, which expected production to match the 1979 level of 250,000 tonnes.

The following week reported on last-ditch and ultimately unsuccessful attempts to save Canfarm, a computer-based farm accounting program which was started with federal funding of $1 million and later transferred to a co-operative.
Thinking the unthinkable on NAFTA

The bottom line is, either we stand up and defend our rights or we’ll simply have traded one colonial master for another.

BY ROBERT MCGARVEY
Troy Media

Everyone’s who’s ever done business with Donald Trump knows his favourite tactic: don’t negotiate; intimidate. Well, he’s at it again, threatening to pull the plug on NAFTA because Canada and Mexico are being “very difficult.”

This broadside is the equivalent of rolling a live grenade into the room when trade talks have only just begun.

Canadian trade negotiater Christia Freeland has tried to remain calm reminding the public that “heated rhetoric” is common in these situations. However, a principal negotiator would also begin thinking the unthinkable – calling Trump’s bluff and abandoning NAFTA entirely. Although it would significantly impact the trade across the U.S./Canadian border, there are clear advantages to Canada in doing so. In the first place, abandoning NAFTA would end the false notion that Canadians gained significant privilege in agreeing to a trade deal with the United States.

Prior to NAFTA the United States was constantly changing the rules of cross-border trade to benefit its domestic producers. A significant Canadian objective was to ensure Canada-U.S. trade deal (and subsequently NAFTA) was to obtain secure and stable access to the American market.

Regrettably, nothing has changed; the attitude that “the system’s great, leave us alone,” just won’t cut it anymore. The rules whenever it suits its commercial interests.

The attitude that “the system’s great, leave us alone,” just doesn’t cut it anymore.

Worse, 52 per cent of respondents believe milk is not supply managed when in fact dairy farmers represent about 80 per cent of the entire system. (Dairy Farmers of Canada, arguably the strongest lobby group in the country, has published several polls over the years showing that Canadians in fact support the system.) Given its complexity, just one thing seems certain: most Canadians are clueless about supply management mechanics.

As a result, supply management has become a political mirage. Most politicians have told us it’s good for us and our economy, without fully explaining the rationale. Only a few politicians have sought to demonstrate the indirect costs of maintaining the system: lost opportunities and lack of innovation to support trade with other countries.

The dairy supply management system operates in a vacuum. Decisions are made by dairy farmers for dairy farmers. Meanwhile, Canada’s dairy sector has survived in spite of it. The rules would change, of course, but cross-border trade would simply revert to international standards.

We should not be surprised. NAFTA is designed to serve the interests of the United States and its desire for Canadian energy. Jettisoning NAFTA would not be the end of the world. It would only mean NAFTA 2.0 will be kind to them; some political spectrums. A few key agricultural appointments will be made by dairy farmers for dairy farmers. Meanwhile, we can only hope NAFTA 2.0 will be kind to them, but with NAFTA discussions about to start, stakes appear to be much higher for all of us. In NAFTA 2.0, it is worth compromising the future of many economic sectors in order to safeguard supply management.

According to Angus Reid, most Canadians polled would sacrifice supply management to get a good broader deal with the Americans and Mexicans. This spells trouble for dairy farmers. By standing firm for the status quo, the Canadian dairy industry has no other option but to hold its breadth during negotiations. That’s not very strategic.

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Days numbered for supply management?

If they are it will be because of NAFTA 2.0 and Donald Trump.

BY SYLVAIN CHARLEBOIS
Sylvain Charlebois is senior fellow with the Atlantic Institute for Market Studies.

For example, just last April the United States Department of Commerce ignored the NAFTA agreement (and the World Trade Organization) when it unilaterally imposed a 24 per cent countervailing duty on imports of Canadian softwood lumber. U.S. border agents were told to begin collecting duties immediately and in Canada producers were warned that these charges would be retroactive (to an as-yet-undesignated date).

Unfortunately, this kind of action is common practice. Since the signing of the NAFTA agreement, the U.S. has routinely imposed anti-dumping and countervailing duties against Canadian agricultural products including ground beef and live hogs in agreeing to a trade deal with the United States.

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“Supply management is a social contract between farmers and consumers. Canada’s heavily criticized quota regime for the dairy, egg and poultry industries was set up decades ago to protect strategic agricultural sectors by implementing high tariffs on imports. Farmers produce what the domestic market needs and we import very little.

There’s nothing like it elsewhere in the Northern Hemisphere, since Britain got rid of its system in 1955.

However, a recent Angus Reid poll found that four per cent of Canadians surveyed can adequately describe supply management.

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Canada’s supply management system is a textbook case for a food sovereignty. But the social contract the system represents must be redefined as we head toward North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) renegotiations.

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LIVESTOCK AUCTION RESULTS

**CD managers want to work more closely with Indigenous communities**

**BY LORRAINE STEVENSON**

Conservation district managers say they welcome proposals for changes to legislation governing conservation districts that would make it easier to work with Indigenous communities.

"This process is proposing amendments to the Conservation Districts Act, which would be renamed the Water Authorities Act — that would allow these new watershed entities to strike one-on-one partnership agreements with Indigenous communities," said managers' say that would remove the jurisdictional issues now a hold-back from working on projects together.

At The Pas, for example, Kelsey Conservation District worked closely with representatives from Opaskwayik and Mosakahiken Cree Nations and Moose Lake Community Council while developing the Carrot River Saskatchewan Integrated Watershed Management Plan.

"OCN was part of the process right from Day 1, said a manager of the Manitoba Corn Growers Association.

"It's still at the grain-filling stage and it would definitely help," said a manager.

The problem boils down to the complications that arise when cost-sharing projects cross federal and provincial jurisdictional boundaries.

The Water Protection Act requires water planning authorities engage Indigenous communities, but right now federal lands are excluded from CD jurisdictions.

Pentree Valley CD would like to work more closely with Swan Lake First Nation but hasn't gotten far, said its manager Clifford Greenfield.

"They called us up and had 90 abandoned wells to seal," he said. "We had a program for that. But we really couldn't do it on their property.

They eventually found a way around the jurisdictional issues by training their staff for the well sealing procedures, with some help from the now defunct Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Agency, but it wasn't without complications, he said.

Likewise, Little Saskatchewan CD is keen to work more closely with Rolling River First Nation as water quality issues, said Coulee View, whose office is based at Oak Lake.

"Working together co-operatively to protect water is a goal for both," she said.

"We both know that water travels over 40 years old and has not been updated even though approaches to management doesn't have holes in it." She said.

The Conservation Districts Act is over 40 years old and has not been updated even though approaches to water protection are being developed, she said.

"There's been a lot of discussion about how to encompass more urban areas.

"But it's not very well defined as to how you bring in these cities," she said. "It seems to be done one at a time."

Sexsmith said all parties will benefit as watershed planning encompasses a broader region and involves more people.

"The real win will be the environment," she said. "True watershed management doesn't have holes in it."

The Conservation Districts Act is over 40 years old and has not been updated even though approaches to water protection encompasses a broader region and involves more people.

"It's still at the grain-filling stage and it would definitely help," she said.

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BUMPER YIELDS

Continued from page 1

Fossay said: "Our long term average is probably 40 to 42 bushels an acre."

The provincial 10-year average is 43. The provincial record set in 2013 is 45.

Fossay estimates the one oat field he harvested yielded around 8 bushels an acre, but said his neighbours were getting 150 to 280 bushels an acre.

While growing degree days across agro-Manitoba have been just shy of normal, according to data collected by Manitoba Agriculture's weather stations, rainfall has been well below the 30-year average. Only a handful of stations have had 100 per cent or more of normal precipitation since May 1, with many at 60 per cent or less.

One of the driest stations is Emerson, which as of Aug. 28 received 104 mm of rain or just 35 per cent of normal.

"It's still at the grain-filling stage and it would definitely help," she said.

"But right now, the way things sit with CD's, our hands are tied. We can't really work on OCN land because it's federal land."
"Our government believes there are tremendous ecological opportunities to improve the future of our province through effective watershed management strategies," said Squares in a news release.

"With the development of these watershed-based planning initiatives, our province will be better positioned to address the challenges of climate change, reduce nutrient loading in our lakes and waterways, protect against drainage and flooding, and improve water quality in partnership with landowners, stakeholders and other levels of government."

**Partnership with farmers**

GROW would be a partnership with farmers to encourage beneficial management practices such as small water retention projects, wetland and wetland restoration and enhancement, and new cropping systems for soil health.

"Manitoba farmers have always been excellent stewards of the land and have a unique opportunity to provide further environmental benefits to the province," said Eichler in the release.

"We look forward to feedback on the GROW proposal from our farmers, as well as from conservation groups and other interested Manitobans, as they help us develop a made-in-Manitoba approach that delivers sustainable and targeted results for the province."  

GROW’s origins are the ALUS (Alternative Land Use Services) program originally developed in Manitoba through Keystone Agricultural Producers (KAP) and Delta Waterfowl Foundation.

Ian Wishart, a former KAP president and now minister of education, was one of the architects behind the concept, which saw a pilot project implemented in the RM of Blenheim.

KAP is pleased to see this made-in-Manitoba program now advancing this way, said the farm organization’s current president Dan Mazier.

“For decades we’ve been working on this,” he said. “To see it actually being proposed by a government is pretty exciting. And it’s very good news for everyone here in Manitoba, and especially agriculture.”

Much good can come from it, including getting more community and stakeholder involvement from farmers and non-governmental conservation groups, he said.

“NGOs want to preserve wetlands and species at risk. These projects all have value and all these entities have funds available,” he said. But communication between these entities has been “fragmented.”

“The GROW program should, with the help of the watershed authorities, help kick-start these improvements.

No net loss’

The other two initiatives up for comment are Watershed-based Drainage and Water Resource Management, proposing new approaches to drainage and water works licensing, and Modernization of Manitoba’s Conservation District Programs, which would refresh the CD’s mandate in addition to see their boundaries change.

KAP’s environment committee met with provincial Sustainable Development and Agriculture staff last week to discuss the new policy framework. It’s asked for clarification on what’s meant by a stated goal, found in the Watershed-based Drainage and Water Resource Management, of “no net loss of water retention capacity in watersheds,” Mazier said.

That document cites the urgency to protect what remains of the province’s watershed retention capacity, citing estimations that agriculture and non-governmental organizations are currently losing over 2,000 hectares of wetlands each year due to drainage activity.

KAP wants to know what this would ultimately mean in terms of regulation, Mazier said.

“We’ve asked, ‘What’s the definition of this?’ They responded saying, ‘That’s up for discussion.’ I think that’s a very important question we’ll all have to answer.”

The Watershed-based Drainage and Water Resource Management policy framework proposes ‘a shift in decision-making and activity toward a more holistic, watershed-based approach,’ changing the focus to higher-risk, higher-impact projects, with consideration of projects on a watershed scale, noting that may include collective approvals or bunding related individual water works projects under one licence.

**CDs as watershed authorities**

The proposals also note watershed authorities, such as conservation districts, also need to have more input on licensing decisions.

Among the proposed changes is the goal of making the local CDs a more important part of that process, taking on a new governance role.

The government views CDs as ideally situated to co-ordinate watershed-based surface water management, yet presently only half of the existing 18 CDs are established along true or partial watershed boundaries. The rest align to municipal boundaries. The province also wants to close the gaps CDs still don’t cover, including parts of the Red River Valley, along the Winnipeg River and areas south of Lake Manitoba.

Arnold Coutts, chair of the Manitoba Conservation Districts said a program like GROW would enhance CDs’ ability to deliver watershed-based programming, but CDs will have questions about how these larger watershed authorities would be funded. More, not fewer resources will be needed to manage bigger entities and presently CDs struggle on very slim budgets, Coutts said.

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Opposition grows to Ottawa’s proposed corporate tax changes

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture wants the consultation period extended for a more fulsome review.

STAFF

Ottawa needs to extend consultations on proposed tax changes for incorporated businesses, including farm corporations, the Canadian Federation of Agriculture (CFA) says.

The CFA, which has joined the 42-member Coalition for Small Business Tax Fairness, is calling on farmers to voice their concerns about changes it says will hurt farm business planning. It also says a proposed deadline of Oct. 2 for the consultations is far too soon.

“These tax proposals represent transformative changes that would bring about major uncertainty for farms that are incorporated, especially for multi-generational families,” CFA president Ron Bonnett said in a news release. “The government must recognize that small-business owners face unique risks and transfer their business to the next generation, the coalition, led by the Canadian Federation of Independent Business, said in a news release.

In a letter announcing the proposed changes, Finance Minister Bill Morneau said the government wants to ensure Canada has a fair tax system. “Our government… is taking steps to address tax planning and close loopholes that are only available to some — often the very wealthy or the highest income earners — at the expense of others,” he wrote. “Currently there are signs that our system isn’t working as well as it should, specifically when it comes to private corporations. There are worrying trends. There is evidence that some may be using corporate structures to avoid paying their fair share, rather than to invest in their business and maintain their competitive advantage.”

But according to the CFA, under the proposals farm owners face higher costs with fewer options to manage business risks. The complexity of the changes could also lead to other unintended consequences.

“The added uncertainty could discourage business investments right at a time when farmers are making plans to position their operations toward meeting the ambitious targets outlined in the 2017 Federal Budget, which identified agriculture as a key growth sector,” the CFA release said.

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Late-summer action light as some markets reopen

Dry pastures might force earlier sales of some cattle

PHIL FRANZ-WARKENTIN

CNSC

BRIEFS

Harvey's floods scatter cattle in Texas

BY THEOPOLIS WATERS

Reuters

South Texas ranchers are scrambling to relo cate cattle from massive flooding spawned by Tropical Storm Harvey, with many hauling livestock up to the north of the state while others rush to move the animals to higher ground nearby.

About 1.2 million cattle are located in Harvey's floods zone with rains continuing. Without more moisture, the pastures will be going quicker rather than sooner.

“With the back-to-school season also saw the doors open at a few more Manitoba cattle auction yards during the last week of August, but activity won’t really pick up until late September as the nearby attention focuses on the grain harvest."

“While we’re probably a couple of weeks away from seeing any kind of volume,” said Rick Wright of Heartland Order Buying Co. at Virden, noting most producers were busy with the grain harvest and haying. “So the cattle are taking a secondary priority level.”

However, he expected the cattle market may start to move a bit earlier than normal, due to pasture conditions.

“Pastures are not critical, but they’re starting to get dry,” he said. “If we don’t get more moisture, the pastures will be going quicker rather than sooner.”

As a result, said cattle that may have originally been set to move in October will go to auction in late September instead, while some November cattle will be moving in October.

The situation in Manitoba looks relatively OK, according to Wright. “We won’t have a big surplus, but we won’t be short either,” he said, adding that any surplus will be sold to North Dakota where the drought was much more severe.

From a pricing standpoint, the numbers at auction during the week weren’t really large enough to make a definitive call on the market but Wright said feeder prices were likely higher now than they will be when there are more volumes.

“If we look at the futures, they don’t support today’s prices,” said Wright. He expected a seasonal decline in butcher cows would spill into the feeder market, while the stronger Canadian dollar should also weigh on prices.

“As long as the dollar stays closer to 88 (U.S. cents) than 70, that has a major impact on our ability to ship south at a profitable level.”

Feedlot margins are also down, making them a bit more cautious in their purchases. While Wright said occasional spikes are still possible, the general trend should be lower when the volumes start to pick up.

He said 550- to 600-pound calves have room to decline by about 15 to 16 cents/lb. from current levels.
The effects of Hurricane Harvey on soybean-growing weather and energy markets made for a choppy canola market during the week ended Aug. 31. The frenetic week ended with Statistics Canada's production estimates, which made for an interesting question: was it bullish or bearish?

The initial response seemed to indicate investors were mildly reassured by the numbers, which failed to dip too heavily one way or the other. StatsCan pegged the 2017 crop at 18.2 million tonnes, which was within trade estimates.

However, the agency also hiked its 2016-17 production number from 18.4 million tonnes to 18.6 million. That confirmed what most analysts had been saying for a while, that Canada has more canola in its system than the official numbers indicate.

With the report in the books, canola will likely keep its focus on soybeans, weather and the direction of the Canadian dollar. Harvest is well underway, with better-than-expected yields being reported in southern Alberta and Saskatchewan. There are some ideas that when results start coming in from the central and northern portions of the western Prairies, the size of the crop could rise even more.

Soybean farmers in the U.S. Midwest likely have Sept. 6 circled on their calendar. Temperatures are expected to be cool due to a full moon and there is an outside chance of frost. Weekly export data has been reasonably solid, though, and there are few indications the world has stepped back from its insatiable demand for oilseeds. Once the effects of Hurricane Harvey subside, growers in the Mississippi Delta will undergo damage assessments.

The corn market chopped around for the majority of the week before ending relatively flat. There were some ideas Hurricane Harvey could actually turn out to be a positive force for plant development as the storm pushed rain into corn-growing regions during the critical filling stage. However, there was speculation it could reduce the basis right when old-crop supplies began to make their way to market. Farmer selling and new-crop sales were both light.

As expected, Canada’s all-wheat harvest will be down significantly from last year. The agency pegged this year’s crop at 25.5 million tonnes, compared to 31.7 million last year. The shortage, coupled with drought-like conditions in Australia and India, has helped make life slightly easier for U.S. exporters. The U.S. crop has also suffered from drought stress this year. Both the Chicago and Kansas City markets’ front-month futures are trading above the US$4-a-bushel mark while Minneapolis this week is closer to US$5.56.

Dave Sims writes for Commodity News Service Canada, a Winnipeg company specializing in grain and commodity market reporting.

For three-times-daily market reports and more from Commodity News Service Canada, visit the Markets section at www.manitobacooperator.ca.
A three-year mob grazing experiment near Brandon is over, but the cooperating producer says he has no intention of going back to his old system.

In fact, Brian Harper says he’s already planning how to build on the system and take even more advantage of the gains.

“Next year, I plan to put even more beef over there,” he said. “We leave more grass behind now than we ever grew 10 years ago, so there’s definitely room there for more animals.”

**Better results**

Over three years ago, Harper was approached by Michael Thiele, Ducks Unlimited grazing co-ordinator. Thiele was looking for a grasslands project, spurred by funding from the Commission for Environmental Cooperation — Co-operation, and, wanting to explore mob grazing’s purported soil health and production benefits, pitched the idea of measuring the practice’s actual impact in the field.

Harper agreed to use his land and herd for the project. In 2014, Harper abandoned his original eight-acre paddocks rotated every four days, a system he had used since 2003, in favour of half-acre paddocks, moved twice daily.

Thiele sees different producers who were doing high stock density and I just saw the better results and the improvement in the soil health and it just kind of snowballed from there,” Harper said. “I knew I could do better than I was doing.”

Within three years, the parcel of land went from running out of grass after 120 days of grazing to moving cattle off the land after 125 days with hay to spare.

Harper immediately saw an increase in beef production. The first year, the pasture’s population jumped from 32 cow-calf pairs, 24 pairs of eight heifers, and Harper took off almost 4,000 pounds more beef than the previous year. By 2016, Harper had moved 44 pairs and 12 heifers into the same space, more than doubled his forage production and took off 6,970 more pounds of beef

The experiments found increases in both nitrogen and phosphorus mineralization. In 2014, soil tests averaged 3.9 parts per million of nitrogen but those lower results may be attributed to moving cattle off the land north of Brandon.

Total organic carbon had decreased from 27.1 to 20.5 parts per million, but those lower results may be due to higher temperatures and more microbial activity leading to more carbon consumption. Tests showed that living microbial biomass change from 2014-17 ranged from a 29 per cent decrease (the only negative result) to a 347 per cent increase.

The experiment found increases in both nitrogen and phosphorus mineralization. In 2014, soil tests averaged 3.9 parts per million of nitrogen released. By 2017, that was up to 11.3 parts per million. Phosphorus likewise jumped an average three parts per million from three to six.

Thiele noted that pH is still higher than ideal (ranging from 7.1 to 7.7), despite lower measurements.

**Early concerns**

Harper may have plans to intensify his already extended system, but he was initially anxious about increasing stock density so dramatically, worried he might overlook each paddock.

It is a common concern, and one that Thiele says he fights regularly when introducing high stock density grazing to producers.

“It was all sort of figuring out how to do all this,” Thiele said. “How big should the paddocks be? How many cows? How long grazing period, long recovery. You’re just trying to mimic the way this grassland has been managed by nature for the last 10,000 years.”

**What’s next?**

The three-year results are not the last to be taken off Harper’s land, although they mark the end of the funded experiment, Thiele said.

The Manitoba Forage and Grassland Association plans to test soils again in another three years to mark soil changes under high stock density grazing to start slow, halving their existing paddocks or pastures if they are concerned about overloading land and adjusting from there.

“I know a lot of people give up,” Harper said. “They try it for one year and say it didn’t work. You have to have patience. You can see on our place over there, it’s only been three years and I think the difference we’ve made and the increase both in forage and in beef production is well worth doing it.”

It’s also a learning curve for both the producer and the cattle,” he added. “Bear with it and observe.”

Harper has invited producers to contact him with any questions on high stock density grazing and can be reached by email at harper4@出去.net.

**More bang for the buck noted with mob grazing experiment**

The numbers are in and they look good after a three-year experiment measuring the impact of high stock density grazing north of Brandon.

Brian Harper (l) gets down to ground level as a recent grazing workshop tours the high stock density grazing experiment on his land north of Brandon. PHOTO: ALEXIS STOCKFORD

A two-day grazing workshop in Brandon Aug. 14-15 showcases the high stock density grazing experiment on Brian Harper’s land north of Brandon.

BY ALEXIS STOCKFORD

The association counted five bird species by the end of the funded experiment.

BRIAN HARPER

Nitrogen-fixing rhizobia micro-organisms were also shown to be on the rise. In 2014, tests showed a “total absence” of the bacteria, but by 2017 all tests showed evidence of rhizobia.

The association counted five times as many birds and twice as many bird species by the end of the experiment.

Both the forage and grassland association and Manitoba Beef Producers have targeted its implications for carbon sequestration, the removal of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere into the soil through plant growth.

“Next year, I plan to put even more animals.”

Brian Harper

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Get as much info as possible with new animals

ROY LEWIS DVM
Butt 911

When purchasing, it is imperative to get the complete vaccination history for several reasons. First, you need to confirm the initial and booster shots were given for the diseases most prevalent in your specific area. Have vaccinations for all the diseases you need to be protected from been administered or are there other things you need to carry out from a preventive medicine standpoint? Will these diseases have to be boosted? If something new shows up on the vaccinations, you may want to include that protocol in the revaccination. A good example of this could be leptospirosis, which is more common in Eastern Canada but relatively rare out west.

Make sure you recognize other hidden things on your purchases, such as checking for internal parasites. Rotating the area that cattle have come from may give you some idea of other things one has to protect for from a houseusey standpoint. With any new purchases, a standard quarantine is a good idea for at least a couple of weeks. If, for instance, a respiratory disease is incubating and becomes evident during the quarantine, it can be treated. This is not indicative or caused by the original location but rather the stress of transporting, exposure to other facilities, weather changes, commingling, and potential exposure to what may be on your farm. Certain micro-organisms on your farm allows the cattle to have natural exposure and immunity develops over time. Cattle being brought in could be exposed to organisms your cattle are carrying which they are not immune to.

Other diseases may not show up for several years. So things such as bovine leukosis (a bit more prominent in Eastern Canada) and Johne’s can be tested for, there’s a possibility of it being introduced to your herd. The absolute worst time to purchase and introduce animals to your herd is just before calving season — yet this is when many purchases are made. The issue here is the herd animals may not develop protection in their colostrum for the scour organisms and other micro-organisms present on your farm. If you do purchase replacements, puréed cattle can help make sure to find out if scours prevention was given so you have some idea of what protection the newborn born is going to have in the mother’s colostrum.

Just because the purchase comes from a high-reputation herd does not guarantee the vac-

CATION PROGRAM IS AS COMPREHENSIVE AS YOU WANT, OR NEED, ON YOUR PREMISES. IF YOU ISOLATE THE PURCHASE, THAT GIVES YOU TIME TO START A VACCINATION PROGRAM — ESPECIALLY WHEN IT COMES TO SCOURS PREVENTION. THE REVERSE COULD ALSO BE TRUE WHEREBY PURCHASED ANIMALS CAN EXPOSE YOUR HERD TO INFECTIOUS AGENTS. IF IT’S A NEW ORGANISM AND YOUR HERD IS ESSENTIALLY NAIVE, INFECTION IS A POSSIBILITY.

THE MEASURING STICK FOR GOOD MANAGEMENT IS OFTEN HOW COMPRESERVATIVE AN OWNER’S VACCINATION PROGRAM IS, SUCH AS WHETHER PARASITE (BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL) CONTROL IS GIVEN IN A STRATEGIC MANNER.

IT IS TOO BAD RFID TAG INFORMATION FROM THE CCIA CAN NOT BE PASSED DOWN, BUT SOME TRACKING PROGRAMS (SUCH AS BIDS, Heathtrak, AND Viewtrak) ARE ALLOWING INFORMATION TO BE SHARED BETWEEN PURCHASER AND SELLER.

IN THE EVENT OF PURCHASES FROM PREAMINISTERED SALES, A BETTER JOB COULD BE DONE DESCRIBING WHAT HAS BEEN DONE TO THE CATTLE. IF POSSIBLE, SIMPLY ASK THE QUESTION DIRECTLY OF THE SELLER. IF THIS COMMUNICATION NETWORK COULD BE FINE-TUNED, IT WOULD BE GREAT. THIS WOULD ALLOW PURCHASERS TO ADD IN WHAT WAS NEEDED WITHOUT REDUNDANCY OF DUPERSTURATION. (IF INFORMATION IS LACKING, DEFINITELY REVACCINATE TO AVOID ANY RISK.)

THE MORE INFORMATION THAT IS SHARED, THE BETTER. I KNOW THAT FEEDLOTS BRINGING IN AND MIXING CATTLE FROM ALL OVER, VACCINATING WITH THEIR PROTOCOLS ON ENTRY IS A MUST. IT WOULD STILL BE GOOD TO KNOW FROM A DISEASE PREVENTION STANDPOINT IF CATTLE HAD BEEN PREVACCINATED (AND WITH WHAT VACCINES). WITH THE PRESSURE TO USE LESS AND LESS ANTIMICROBIALS, COMMUNICATION OF HEALTH INFORMATION WILL GO A LONG WAY TO HELP US WORK TOWARDS USING LESS ANTIMICROBIALS IN CATTLE PRODUCTION.

REDUNDANCY HAPPENS A GREAT DEAL, AND I AM SURE THIS IS ANOTHER COST WE, AS PRODUCERS, MUST BEAR — WHETHER FROM OVERVACCINATING AND OVERDOZING TO GOING TOO MANY METAPHYLACTIC DRUGS. THIS COULD BE REDUCED IF WE COMMUNICATE THE GREAT THINGS WE DO DOWN THE LINE WHEN WE MARKET CATTLE.

PRECONDITIONED SALES ARE ONE WAYS COMMUNICATION HAPPENS ON A LOCAL LEVEL, BUT WE ALSO NEED TO TOOT OUR OWN HORN AND REASON WHY CERTAIN THINGS ARE DONE TO OUR CATTLE.

WHETHER IT’S IN SALES CATALOGUES, IN SATELLITE AND INTERNET AUCTIONS, OR AT THE CATTLE MARKET, WE MUST ALSO ACCURATELY EXPRESS ALL THE GREAT PREVENTIVE AND MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES THE CATTLE HAVE BENEFITTED FROM. THIS WILL ALSO MINIMIZE THE PRESSURE FOR ANTIMICROBIAL USAGE AND KEEP RESISTANCE AT BAY. CATTLE PRODUCERS ARE A RESPONSIBLE GROUP — WE JUST NEED TO CHARGE THIS IS ALL OVER OUR CATTLE TRANSACTIONS.

WHEN PURCHASING (ESPECIALLY PURÉED CATTLE), WE LOOK AT PHENOTYPE, GENETICS, EPDS, GROWTH, AND SO ON. BUT HEALTH REQUIREMENTS ARE OFTEN OVERLOOKED.

ALWAYS ASK QUESTIONS AS THE HEALTH OF YOUR HERD COULD BE AT RISK. VACCINATIONS AND OTHER PREVENTIVE MANAGEMENT TASKS NEED TO BE OUTLINED, AND IT’S EXTREMELY HELPFUL TO KNOW THE DATES WHEN THESE MEASURES WERE ADMINISTERED. BY DOING THIS, WE CAN ALSO PLAN TO DATE ON THE LATEST VACCINES AND OTHER TECHNOLOGIES THAT ARE OUT THERE. FOR EXAMPLE, THERE ARE NOW SEVERAL INTRANASAL VACCINES AND PAINKILLERS THAT BRING DOWN FEVER AND IMMUNE STIMULATORS.

WE CAN ALWAYS LEARN SOME-THING NEW FROM THESE DISCUSSIONS. HERE’S A HEALTHY CULL FOR YOUR CALVES AND THAT YOU MIGHT PURCHASE.
Bidding was slow and low, then faster and higher, then slower and lower again. Initially the Aug. 16 Winnipeg Livestock Auction sheep and goat sale looked like a dud, with a slow bidding start. But by mid-sale things had picked up and prices approached (but failed to surpass) the strong feeder and lightweight lamb bidding reported just a couple of days earlier from another location. Then by the end of the sale, things dropped off again.

A total of 1,019 sheep and goats were delivered for this event.

The sheep sale kicked off with a herd dispersal of ewes that showed strong bidding, with younger ewes sparking most of the excitement. They ultimately garnered the seller $1.41/lb. Other groups saw prices ranging from $1.10-$1.24/lb. There was no evidence of a price difference between wool and hair ewes at this sale. The ewe selection was strictly buyers’ choice, with some seeking only sheared animals and others most interested in woolly ewes. Price averages ranged from $1.09 to $1.23/lb., but many individual animals were sold at prices significantly higher than the average. High-quality ewes were ranging from $1.31 to $1.37/lb. The selection was good for rams, but not reaching the buyers’ choice level, which made for some exciting bidding. The price ranged from $1.15 to $1.39/lb.

A 125-pound Suffolk-cross ram represented the heavy-weight classification, bringing $227.50 or $1.82/lb. Market lambs turned in a performance that changed little from the last sale, with selection plentiful for all buyers. Wool and hair lambs drew similar prices, ranging from $2.11 to $2.20/lb.

The goat sale saw three dairy breeds come under the gavel in the goat doe class. These animals were young and therefore able to compete with the meat does. When buyers were considering meat does they were keeping a careful eye on quality and

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<tr>
<th>EWES</th>
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<td>$193.72 - $209.90</td>
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<td>70 -78</td>
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age. One unexpected pattern in the bidding was seen when buyers were presented with a dairy family unit consisting of a La Mancha goat doe with a kid. For some reason this unit saw little buyer interest at this sale.

As the goat bucks entered the arena, some high-spirited animals were in evidence. A 195-pound Boer-cross buck challenged the ringmaster throughout his appearance, prompting a careful watch on his behaviour. He ultimately brought a price of $320, or $1.64/lb. The arena became the show place for a massive 205-pound Boer-cross goat buck. Once he entered, he displayed his form and structure, bringing the seller $375 or $1.83/lb.

This sale also saw a continuation of strong interest and bidding for goat kids, spurred on by the constant quality of the animals offred over the past several sales. Prices ranged from $2 to $2.82/lb.

The Ontario Stockyard Report has shown, in the past couple of weeks, a major difference in the demand for certain weights in the various classifications. A couple of weeks ago the buyers were interested in average-weight lambs. This week the market’s attention shifted to heavy-weight lambs. For the first time cull goats were included in this report and saw strong bidding. Generally buyers are making sure they have adequate supply for upcoming holidays.

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<td>DAIRY</td>
<td>$2.82</td>
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If it ain’t broke, don’t fix it: Pork sector

Don’t go backwards in NAFTA negotiations, the industry warns

BY TERRY FRIES

A talks begin toward reworking the North American Free Trade Agreement, John Ross of the Canadian Pork Council, repeats what many in the pork and beef industries in Canada and the United States have been saying all along: First, do no harm.

“The worst thing that could happen to us was if we went backwards,” he said in an interview. He said it would upset the industry in all three countries if a new NAFTA brought in tariffs, border fees or increased regulations.

“The base is where it should be. The product moves where the market takes it.

He said pork producers and packers in all three countries have expressed satisfaction with the present deal, so at most he said negotiators might want to look at streamlining regulations to improve the cross-border flow of goods easier. As well, he said steps to further standardize inspections would help support the integrated North American pork market.

And, he said, he’s not too worried about the political rhetoric that can sometim es inflame emotions when trade talks are in the works. He said politicians in all countries have their constituents to play to, and they have messages they need to get across to the public.

“At the end of the day, we’ve got a good thing going and I don’t think anybody is going to want to upset that.”

The Canadian pork industry is heavily export dependent with about 70 per cent of production exported at an estimated worth of C$4 billion, according to data from the Canadian Pork Council.

Most of that goes to the U.S. and Mexico, with 408,000 tonnes of pork worth about $1.4 billion going to the U.S., the top market for Canadian pork.

The U.S. pork industry is also geared toward exports. It shipped 2.31 million tonnes of pork in 2016, according to the National Pork Board, worth about US$5.94 billion. The top five markets for U.S. pork are Mexico, China, Japan, Canada and South Korea.
Little taste of fall, then back to summer

Issued: Monday, September 1, 2017 · Covering: September 6 – September 13, 2017

BY DANIEL BEZTE
Weather Vane

La
d last week’s forecast played out pretty close to what the weather models had predicted. For this forecast period, confidence levels are not very high due to an unusually cool than-usual deadline because of the long weekend. That said, the weather models have been fairly consistent with their predictions over the last couple of days, with only the timing of features changing.

Most of this forecast period will be dominated by high pressure, which will mean a continuation of dry weather across our region. A large area of high pressure is forecast to build in from the northwest and be centred over Manitoba by Wednesday. The clockwise circulation around the high will place us in a cool northwesterly flow. This will help to moderate our temperatures. Expect daytime highs to climb back into the mid-20s by the weekend.

The weather models then show an area of low pressure developing to our west. The counterclockwise flow around the low, combined with the flow around the high, will help to pull up some very warm temperatures for early next week. We could see daytime highs pushing the 30˚C mark during the first half of next week, before the western low pushes through. Once again, confidence in this part of the forecast is very low.

Normal overnight lows for this period: 15 to 25˚C, lows 4 to 12˚C.

Daniel Bezte is a teacher by profession with a BA (honours) in geography specializing in climatology, from the University of Manitoba. He operates a computerized reporting location near Birds Hill Park. Contact him with your questions and comments at danielbezte.ca.
Problems in your soybeans?

This year it could be a combination of stressors that have all added up

BY ALLAN DAWSON
Co-operator staff

Damaged patches of soybeans around Manitoba this year could be due to a combination of stresses, says Manitoba Agriculture plant pathologist Holly Derksen.

“It’s a tricky year for diagnosing these problems,” Derksen said Aug. 30 during the Crop Talk Westman webinar. “When multiple stressors are present often the soybean plants may respond differently. Not all plants, not all fields, not all varieties will necessarily look the same. There will be chlorosis in one field or a dead patch in another field. It doesn’t mean completely different things are going on. They are both under stress and they are just expressing it in different ways.

Stressors include iron chlorosis earlier in the season, insufficient rain, insect damage, possibly one or multiple diseases, a potassium deficiency and spray drift, including dicamba on non-dicamba-tolerant soybeans.

Symptoms include stem discoloration, stunted plants, poorly developed roots, chlorosis and/or necrosis on the leaves, top dieback, premature ripening and plant death.

“In the Red River Valley and eastern Manitoba I’d say there is a little in most fields and a lot in some fields,” Derksen said, adding soybeans in the southwest appear less affected.

Farmers might suspect phytophthora root rot as it’s one of the more common diseases in Manitoba soybeans, Derksen said. But it also, normally prefers wetter conditions, which wasn’t the case this year.

“There is probably going to be a reduction in (soybean) yield based on what we’ve seen over the last couple of years just because of the lack of moisture this year, especially in August,” she said.

Phytophthora symptoms typically move up the stem with chocolate-brown-coloured damage. It can show up any time but is more pronounced later in the season.

Fusarium root rot is also common and showing up often in samples tested at the crop diagnostics laboratory.

“A diagnosis of a fusarium species is likely not the whole story,” Derksen said. “Fusarium, in some form, will almost always be there. It’s pretty endemic and is affecting our plants to some extent whether it is actually having an effect above ground or not. Sometimes when there is so much fusarium present it’s hard to tease out the information. There could be other things going on in the plant but fusarium has overrun everything at that point.”

Other root rots that affect soybeans include rhizoctonia and pythium.

Brown stem rot, which isn’t common in Manitoba, can also infect soybeans.

Despite the many possibilities for sickly plants, farmers can still send samples for testing to the Crop Diagnostic Centre. Derksen said, located at 201 University Crescent, Winnipeg, Man. R3T 5M (Phone: 204-945-7797, fax: 204-945-4327). A submission form is available here: http://www.gov.mb.ca/agriculture/crops/crop-diagnostic-services/pubs/cds-disease-general-diagnostic-form.pdf.

Farmers should complete the form and include as much background information as possible, including the problems they suspect, Derksen said.

Submit whole plants, including the roots. Send in multiple plants with a range of symptoms, as well as healthy plants.

Submit samples right after they’ve been collected so they are still fresh upon arrival.

hholly@fbcpublishing.com

You know farming. We know corn.
Researchers investigating boosting organic hemp yields
Nutrient management is important for getting better and more consistent yields

BY ALLAN DAWSON
Co-operator staff/Miami, Man.

There were a lot of guesses why one plot of organic hemp looked so poor compared to another a few metres away. Competition from weeds? Soil compaction? Variety? Finally someone correctly guessed seeding date. But there was a surprise. The thriving plot was planted later than the poor one — much later — which is counterintuitive. On average, earlier-seeded crops do better than later ones.

Organic farmer Wayne Williment seeded a field of organic hemp June 12 and the poor plot was part of it; the healthy plots were planted June 28. Hemp Production Services agronomist Alden Braul told two dozen people at a field day here Aug. 28 that Williment’s hemp emerged fine, but compaction was hit by a heavy rain, he said.

“It just sat there,” he said. Because of wet conditions, Braul wasn’t able to seed his plots in Williment’s field until June 28.

Williment worked up most of the field Aug. 1, leaving a small plot for comparison. But he told field day participants based on how well the later-seeded plots were doing, he wishes he’d delayed the field July 1 and seeded it.

There were two factors at play. One was the heavy rain, which hurt the earlier crop. The other was improved weed control in the later-seeded crop. “Given the chance, hemp is a very good competitor… but you have to do all you can do to make it competitive,” Jeff Kostkiuk, director of operations for Hemp Genetics International told attendees. I think essentially that’s the take-home.

“We why are promoting hemp in an organic system, beyond the prices, is it can compete if given the opportunity. It reflects seeding dates, much more than any other crop Who is going to seed their wheat at the end of June?”

In one trial Kostkiuk seeded hemp the second week of July. He didn’t harvest until November, but there was at least something to harvest.

“We didn’t have to summer fallow all year,” Kostkiuk said. “The opportunity to try different things and different management systems with this crop is huge I think.”

Hemp Production Services’ price for organic and conventional and hemp seed is around $1.80 and 78 cents a pound, respectively, Braul said.

“Hemp is still a minor crop, but there’s lots of interest in it because it is a profitable crop,” he added, especially under organic production. “But it has its challenges, especially around harvesting, because it is a raw food crop. We’re not processing it. We’re basically removing the hulls and selling it as whole seed.”

(Some seed is crushed for oil or made into protein powders.)

Conventional dryland farmers harvest 800 to 1,000 pounds of hemp seed an acre, Braul said. Organic yields range from 400 to 800 pounds an acre with some as high as 1,000.

It’s very variable and a big factor is nutrient management and that’s why we are so interested in expanding knowledge around that.”

Braul’s trials at the Williment farm include comparisons of different organic fertilizers and different fertilizer placements.

“There has been so little work done with hemp and its nutrient requirements that we need to continue doing research to determine how we should be applying the nutrients, when we should be applying nutrients, and where we should be applying nutrients to maximize yield,” he said. “And that’s going to be a combination of understanding the plant’s needs, as well as understanding when some of these organic soil amendments — compost or other fertilizers — actually are being mineralized in the soil.”

Cultivation, just ahead of later planting, might make more nitrogen available, for example.

Critics of organic farming sometimes point to the challenge of getting phosphorus — a finite resource — into the system. But Martin Entz, a professor of crop and soil science at the University of Manitoba told attendees: “The No. 1 limited nutrient we see on organic farms is nitrogen by a long shot.”

And that’s a nutrient farmers can produce with legume crops, and add with composted manure or organic fertilizers.

Moreover, Entz said there’s no shortage of phosphorus in organic fields at the university’s Glenlea research station after 26 years of growing crops.

“The only place where we have really run out of phosphorus is where we have had crops in the rotation that take that phosphorus away from the field and when we don’t return it in manure,” he added.

The cheapest source of nutrients for organic crops is composted manure, Entz said. It costs about 90 cents a pound compared to various organic fertilizers at $3 a pound.

“While it’s not all that available, there is beef cattle everywhere and I think organic farmers need to challenge themselves a bit more to get that stuff,” he said. “You can also use hog manure. Poultry manure, of course, has the most phosphorus.”

Entz said he’s also researching struvite — nutrients extracted from human waste.

“That’s exciting,” he said. “It’s not registered for organic right now, but there is a lot of interest in getting struvite in 2020, when the organic regulations are revisited. Apparently they are going to push hard for struvite on organic systems. It’s called Crystal Grow. It’s already being used in Manitoba on conventional farms.”

“We’re using it on these low phosphorus soils. Beautiful stuff,” Entz said.

Entz added farmers need to use inoculant when seeding legume crops to ensure they fix nitrogen. He has seen several fields of sweet clover that didn’t nodulate.

“That’s a problem.”
Planting winter wheat this fall?

Eliminate the ‘green bridge’ to prevent the crop from being infected by wheat streak mosaic

BY ALLAN DAWSON
Co-operator staff

This year’s relatively early canola harvest will let Manitoba farmers seed winter wheat earlier too, but Lionel Kaskiw warns growers to break the “green bridge” to prevent wheat streak mosaic infections. Since winter wheat is seeded in early September into canola stubble, “we’re definitely at a stage this year where we can get out and get some winter wheat acres planted,” Kaskiw, a farm production adviser with Manitoba Agriculture in Souris, said Aug. 30 during the Crop Talk Westminster webinar. “It would be some of the earlier plantings we’ve had in the last few years.”

Wheat streak mosaic is a viral disease that attacks barley, corn and some grasses, but is most common, and potentially damaging, on winter and spring wheat. While oats and rye can be infected they don’t appear to be seriously damaged, according to Manitoba Agriculture’s website.

Wheat streak mosaic is spread by the wheat curl mite. Killing the mite’s host plants before the newly seeded winter wheat emerges in fall is key to preventing wheat streak mosaic infection.

To that end, Kaskiw advises spraying herbicides to control weeds, including volunteer cereals, in canola fields right after the canola has been harvested and before the winter wheat is seeded.

“You need seven to 12 days of time where there’s no green (host plant) material for the mite to live on for it (mite) to actually die off,” Kaskiw said.

“Some (herbicide-tolerant) canola fields that only got one application of Liberty or one or two applications of Roundup, still might have some patches in the field where you might have volunteer cereals that maybe germinate later on... so these mites can be living on these plants right now.”

There are no pesticides to control wheat streak mosaic or the mite that spreads it. Infected wheat plants may die, fail to set seed, be stunted or be unaffected, depending on when they are infected, Manitoba Agriculture’s website says. Damage usually ranges from noticeable yield losses to crop failure.

In winter wheat the symptoms — leaves with dashes, streaks or yellow stripes parallel to the veins — rarely show up until spring.

Leaves become increasingly mottled until the green areas disappear and the leaves die. Infected plants are stunted. The amount depends on how early the infection took place. Wheat infected at the early-tillering stage stops growing and produces few or no heads. Infection at late-tillering to early-jointing stages results in head formation but the flowers may be sterile. With late-season infection during jointing to boot stage, the flowers are fertile but kernels are smaller.

Fall-infected winter wheat plants do not produce grain the following season. One study found that stunted and diseased plants yielded 78 per cent less than healthy plants, and seed milling quality was reduced substantially. Manitoba Agriculture’s website says.

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Glacier FarmMedia, your go-to source for national agricultural news and information presents Between the Rows – A weekly podcast that delivers the stories behind the stories in Canadian agriculture.
Decision data for winter cereals released

Various industry staff members have crunched this data and released it early to ensure farmers have the latest information when picking varieties for this fall.

BY ANNE KIRK
Wheatlink AG Alliance

S
cince 2008, MCVET (Manitoba Crop Variety Evaluation Team) has been publishing annual data collected from its trials shortly after harvest to help farmers and seed growers make variety decisions. In 2017, yield data is being published for live fall rye and eight winter wheat varieties from 10 locations across Manitoba. Agronomic and disease-resistance information for the winter wheat and fall rye varieties tested by MCVET in 2016-17 is presented in the Variety Description tables. There are a number of new varieties, so producers should evaluate their attributes when making variety decisions.

THINGS TO KEEP IN MIND WHEN LOOKING THROUGH THE DATA

Comparing yield data
Data provided in the yield comparison tables allows producers to make comparisons between varieties at each of the locations. The yield data is calculated at the bottom of the table. When assessing the varieties, the first step is to look at the “Sig diff” value for each location, e.g., “yes” or “no” indicates if a real difference exists between varieties. For winter wheat, there is a significant difference between varieties at the Assiniboine site, but there are significant differences between varieties at the Boisvain site. If varieties at a site are significantly different from one another the next step is to look at the LSD value. LSD stands for Least Significant Difference and shows the minimum amount of difference that varies must differ by to be considered significantly different. For example, winter wheat varieties at the Boisvain site must differ by more than nine bushels per acre to be considered significantly different. If we compare AAC Wildfire and CDC Chase, CDC Chase yielded significantly higher at the Boisvain site.

The next step is to look at next year’s term yield data, data that is collected over many years and locations. While it is tempting to only look at data from the site that is closest to your area, individual site data and even data cumulated over several sites in a single year must be viewed with caution. When choosing a variety it is best to look at past MCVET results, available at agronomy.mb.ca, to see how consistent a variety performs across years and locations.

Agronomics and disease resistance
While yield is generally the first information farmers look at, characteristics such as maturity, height, standability, and disease resistance are critical to maximizing yield potential and quality. Disease levels were low in winter cereals this year, but diseases such as fusarium head blight can have a large impact on yield and quality.

The variety description tables provide information on winter wheat and fall rye varieties tested by MCVET in 2016-17. Note that term yield, protein (for winter wheat), and site years tested does not include the 2017 data (shaded blue area in the table).

Seed Manitoba 2018
The Seed Manitoba guide will continue to provide the latest unbiased information in post-registration variety performance for winter wheat and dry-matter. Seed Manitoba is a collaborative effort between the Manitoba Seed Growers’ Association, Manitoba Agriculture, and the Manitoba Co-operator. Seed Manitoba 2018 will be available in December and will contain protein data for winter wheat and long-term yield data for winter wheat and fall rye.

A new tool is Manitoba Agriculture’s canola crops specialist. Contributors to the early release include MCVET co-ordinator Chrie McPhee, crop development manager Anita Brule Babel, as well as MCVET site managers. Application forms and releases guidelines can be found at crop.manch.zip.

Winter Wheat Yield Comparison Table

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Fall Rye Yield Comparison Table

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1 Maturity ratings. Hutel reaches maturity in approximately 210 days.
2 This nominated hybrid has low winter hardness.

Winter Wheat Yield Comparison Table

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Thirty years after the first group of 4-H’ers bound a plane for Japan, a homestay program is still going strong.

In the late 1980s, the Manitoba 4-H Council and Manitoba Agriculture joined forces with the York-Benimaru Foundation, an organization founded by a major Japanese retailer, to provide international travel for high school students in the Fukushima prefecture on the east coast of Japan.

Interested in setting up a Manitoba-Japan exchange, Manitoba Agriculture extended an invitation to the foundation and reached out to 4-H to find interested host families.

By 1987, the partnership had borne fruit and 197 Manitoba youth and 726 Japanese students have since made the trip.

“There are some minor things that have changed, but in all reality, the actual exchange or the travel aspect of it and the core of it hasn’t changed that much,” program coordinator Leanne Sprung said. “Things that have changed are the speed which we can communicate with our partners in Japan, the speed at which people travel. It’s much more realistic. We also have seen a change in host families’ ability to host and that becomes something that’s a small part of a challenge every year because people are just doing different things in Manitoba.”

More and more families wish to travel during the already short summer, Sprung said, and the program has started splitting homestays between families to shorten time commitments.

Experiencing Japan

Manitobans make the trip every second year, compared to their Japanese counterparts’ annual journey.

Gregory Penner, a member of the Anola Northern Lights 4-H Club, was among those travellers several years ago.

“The first week, we spent as a trip going around doing touristy things, stopping at some of the great touristy places in an area that we were in,” he said. “We visited a castle from hundreds and hundreds of years ago that was still there. We visited some of the famous tourist sites and looked at some relief efforts that were going on at that time. The second week we spent individually in a homestay program with a family and that was a really neat sort of insight into Japanese home life.”

For Manitoba 4-H’ers, all of whom would normally be on their summer break, that includes a return to the class-room. The trip overlaps with the last week in the Japanese school term and programs participants are integrated into the normal class schedule.

“We spent the first day or two in classes with them, which was really neat because we actually got to help out with the English classes with some vocabulary and pronunciation. The school was really great in getting us involved,” Penner said.

“We spent the few last couple of days there (doing) sports and games and relays and really just getting to know people and there are people there who I still talk to on Facebook,” he added.

Manitoba flavour

Nineteen Japanese students arrived at the beginning of August this year, soon after 2017’s Manitoba contingent returned from its own trip to Japan in July, and soon spread to families from southern Manitoba to The Pas.

Carlie Whetter of the Alexander 4-H Club, and Manitoba 4-H Council president, is among those host families for the second year.

“It’s really neat to kind of be a hometown tourist in your own community and your own province and seeing our beautiful country through the eyes of someone totally new,” she said. “They’re so excited about little things that we find mundane.”

Rural Manitoba might not make the list of exotic locations for longtime residents, but the open space, horizon-to-horizon stars, evening bonfires and northern lights are among the first things to draw comments, both Sprung and Whetter said.

At about 650,000 square kilometres, roughly twice the size of Japan’s 378,000 square kilometres, Manitoba claims only 1.3 million people living in its own community.

Likewise, students are drawn to the combines and farm machinery, an everyday sight for any rural Manitoba resident, Whetter said.

“You can understand much better, having been there and experiencing that, why they are in awe when they come over to Manitoba,” Sprung, who has both hosted and travelled to Japan, said. “Some of the other differences are cultural differences, the multi-generation living in one home, which isn’t that typical in Canada right now, but very typical in Japan.”

The York-Benimaru Foundation pitches its program as a means to instil international understanding in youth, but the learning is not one way, the 4-H council notes.

“Even just some of the language,” Whetter said. “My kids — I have two boys who are eight and 10 and a girl who’s 15 and they like to learn some of the Japanese words and we’ve been watching some Japanese anime or cartoons on television and just learning some of the things that they do in Japan is really interesting.”

Ongoing benefits

The homestay program does not formally keep track of how many participants keep in touch after returning home, although Sprung has anecdotal evidence on the subject.

In the wake of the 2011 tsunami and crisis at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant, located in the same prefecture as the homestay program, former participants in Manitoba led a grassroots fundraising effort to deliver aid.

“What’s happening now, which is so awesome, is the fact that we are now getting second-generation host families,” Sprung said. “Thirty years later, we have families approaching us who hosted as a 4-H member.”

For decades Manitoba 4-H’ers and Japanese high school students have got a taste of the other’s nation through the Japan Homestay program.
Make snack attacks count

Keep your snacks simple and healthful for best results

By Julie Garden-Robinson

Mak e sure your seatbelts are buckled and all carry-ons are properly stowed,” the flight attendant said. I pushed my purse under the seat with my foot, cinched my seatbelt and settled in by the window. Then I realized that my reading materials also were properly stowed in the overhead bin, which was closed. I had nothing to read but the information about the aircraft, the safety pamphlet (including information about a water landing, which kind of scared me) and a well-used airline magazine. Even the crossword puzzle was done. I sat back and closed my eyes, but unfortunately, I can’t sleep on planes.

By the time we reached cruising altitude, the strangers in the seats next to me already were snoozing. Here I was six miles above the fluffy clouds below me. I was a little hungry because the two-hour flight passed over the lunch hour. I checked the flight magazine and saw that I could choose between a snack box full of candy or one with crackers, hummus and nuts. I chose the latter and handed the flight attendant my credit card.

Opening all the tiny packages and balancing them on the small tray occupied me for a little while. I was seriously bored, so I began reading all the labels. Among other designations, the crackers were labelled “trans fat free,” “gluten free,” “natural; 4. trans fat free and 5. GMO free. Visit [https://www.choosemyplate.gov](https://www.choosemyplate.gov) for the same price at home. Try this easy recipe. Visit [https://www.ag.ndsu.edu/familytable](https://www.ag.ndsu.edu/familytable) for more recipes and snack ideas.

Go for great whole grains. Offer your family whole wheat breads, popcorn and whole oat cereals that are high in fibre and low in added sugars, saturated fat and sodium. Nibble on lean protein. Wrap sliced, low-sodium deli turkey around an apple wedge. Store hard-cooked (boiled) eggs in the refrigerator to enjoy. Keep an eye on the size. Store snack-size bags in the cupboard and use them to manage serving sizes.

Enjoy fresh, frozen, dried or canned fruits as easy “grab-and-go” options that need little preparation. Consider convenience. A single-serving container of low-fat or fat-free yogurt or individually wrapped string cheese can be just enough for a snack.

Prepare homemade goodies. For homemade sweets, add dried fruits such as apricots or raisins and reduce the amount of sugar in the recipe. Adjust recipes that include fats such as butter or shortening by using unsweetened applesauce or prune purée for half the amount of fat.

I enjoyed the small amount of hummus in my airline snack box, but I can make a bowl of it for the same price at home. Try this easy recipe. Visit [https://www.ag.ndsu.edu/familytable](https://www.ag.ndsu.edu/familytable) for more recipes and snack ideas.

Savoury hummus

1. Hummus is an easy, nutritious recipe to make at home. PHOTO: JUNIORGSSUS

The Manitoba Co-operator  |  September 7, 2017

https://www.fda.gov to learn more about the complexity of food labelling.

If you are in need of a snack, keep it simple, be a snack label reader, and make your snack choices count with these tips and ideas from [https://www.choosemyplate.gov](https://www.choosemyplate.gov).

Save time by slicing veggies. Store sliced vegetables in the refrigerator and serve with dips such as hummus or low-calorie dressing. Top half of a whole wheat English muffin with spaghetti sauce, chopped vegetables and low-fat shredded mozzarella, and melt in the microwave.

Mix dried fruit, unsalted nuts and popcorn in a snack-size bag for a quick trail mix. Blend plain fat-free or low-fat yogurt with 100 per cent fruit juice and freeze peaches for a tasty smoothie. Grab a glass of milk. A cup of low-fat or fat-free milk or milk alternative (soy milk) is an easy way to drink a healthful snack.

“Is there a need in the event, keep it simple, be a snack label reader, and make your snack choices count...”

Healthy foods are the best snack choices and sometimes the easiest too. PHOTO: SHREDS

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Savoury hummus

1 (15-ounce) can chickpeas, drained and rinsed
4 tbsp. tahini (sesame seed paste)
2 cloves crushed garlic
1/2 to 1 tsp. salt (to taste)
1/4 c. lemon juice
1/2 tsp. ground cumin

Add remaining ingredients and blend until smooth. The final product should be thick and smooth. Serve with carrot sticks and other vegetables, pita chips or whole grain crackers. Or use as a spread on sandwiches.

Makes 12 servings. With 1/2 tsp. salt, each serving has 70 calories, 3 grams (g) fat, 3 g protein, 8 g carbohydrate, 2 g fibre and 150 milligrams sodium.

Julie Garden-Robinson is a North Dakota State University Extension Service food and nutrition specialist and professor in the department of health, nutrition and exercise sciences.
The importance of edging plants

They serve several functions from separating different areas to providing a unifying effect for mixed flower beds.

BY ALBERT PARSONS

I have written in the past about the importance of edging plants. Besides keeping the actual edges of turf crisp and clean, I like to use edging plants to delineate and outline garden rooms. Years ago in my Birdge garden I used lobelia and dusty miller to edge a flower bed in the front yard. In the 1980s, the backdrop of my Carberry garden was composed of the vegetable garden with vegetables incorporated into it and perennial beds along the property lines on both sides. The only lawn was a grass path with inset stepping stones and edging plants along both sides of the path. Currently, in my Minnedosa garden, the vegetable garden is in the side yard and edging plants are used to separate it from the lawn area beside it.

Edging plants can serve several functions. They can separate one area — such as the vegetable garden — from the rest of the landscape, or give a unifying effect to make a border. They also add a crisp and finished look to the landscape. It’s not always best to create a definite edge, but rather a softer, more natural look. Edging plants also accentuate the lines of the border; they separate one area from another. The same effect is achieved when used along the edge of a driveway or patio. Edging such hardscaped features will soften the edges while adding colour and texture but choose plants to use alongside a hardscaped surface carefully. They must be well behaved, have a tidy growth habit and not produce litter. Even if they do not bloom for the entire summer, they should have a long bloom period and/or have attractive foliage that remains in good shape until season’s end. Perennial succulents would work well here.

Plants used to edge flower borders can be annual or perennial. Perennials, such as snow-in-summer, hen and chickens, sedums of various kinds, and common thyme, would be suitable for an all-perennial border, while annuals, such as lobelia, dwarf marigolds, annual vinca, and dwarf ageratum, could be used in an annual or mixed border.

A row of one kind of plant will add unity to the border, but a design could also include several different plants. In such cases, one method is to create a series of vignettes, each of which picks up on a colour from the previous one so that there is some continuity and unity. It’s not always best to create a definite pattern (such as four marigolds, two Victoria salvia, and two red salvia), and then repeat that combination for the entire length of the border. This will look overly formal. A better plan might be to use these plants in a different configuration, so that the edge of the border is comprised of a series of related but not an identical look. Some of the flowers and foliage of the edging plants should be echoed by those within the border to add increased unity to the design. The wise use of edging plants can increase the overall beauty of the garden.

Albert Parsons writes from Minnedosa, Manitoba.
I'm a keen interest in cake decorating but find that I have a hard time icing and decorating cakes without incorporating all kinds of crumbs into the icing. Any suggestions for a more professional look? — Bruno

Hi Bruno,

The cake should be cooled for at least a day before attempting any suggestions for a more professional look.

Reena has some good advice for decorating a cake. PHOTO: TANMOD CO.

Hi Reena,

Thank you for the dish soap tip. I agree that I have to clean the copper window with dish soap, Spray ‘n Wash, even the protective finish all comes off, so how can I think of: baking soda, hair-cream cladding is damaged in several places and the exposed wood is deteriorating. I will probably wait a few years. As for your clothes, your regular laundry bar soap, and nothing is working. Can I get this ink out of my clothes? Secondly, where can I find your books? Thanks. — Amanda

Hi Amanda,

Ink that is soluble, solvent, or ballpoint pen ink stains that are on your clothing or fabrics can often be worked out. However, after going through the dryer it is a challenge because the dye can become part of the textile. Begin by wiping the inside of the dryer with rubbing alcohol to lift the ink and prevent future transference to fabrics.

Hi Reena,

I recently washed and dried my clothes only to find a ballpoint pen exploded in my dryer! Everything has turned the dryer blue and my clothes...polka-dot blue. I’ve tried everything I can think of: baking soda, hair-spray, toothpaste, mousewash, regular dish soap, laundry soap, Spray ‘n Wash, even the laundry bar soap, and nothing is working. How can I get this ink out of my clothes? Secondly, where can I find your books? Thanks. — Amanda

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As for your clothes, your BEST bet is to wash the clothes in HOT water and OxiClean. Repeat at least three times. If there is a noticeable difference, you are well on your way to zapping the stains, so continue the process. Or pour rubbing alcohol on the front and back of each stain and then blot. Next pour laundry detergent onto the area, leave for an hour and wash. If the stains don’t budge, your best hope is to use Iron Out or RTV remover, according to the directions on the bottle. The fabrics will be light in colour but still wearable. My books are available online at householdsoolutions.org. All the best!
### Classifieds Ad Rates

**Liner Ad Rates**  
$11.20/week, minimum 1/4 page size.

**Summary**
- Add $75 additional for each additional color.
- Add $50 additional for each additional page.
- Ask about our 15% pre-payment discount.

**Classified Display Ad Rates**  
$22.00/starts/week

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- Manitoba Co-operator reserves the right to edit or reject any advertisement. The newspaper reserves the right to refuse any advertising content.
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- Advertisements appearing in this column are the responsibility of the publisher, and the newspaper assumes no liability for their accuracy or content.
- Advertisers are responsible for the accuracy of their posting.
- Advertisers are encouraged to submit their ads in a timely manner.
- Ads may be cancelled or changed at any time at the discretion of the newspaper.
- Ads are subject to change or be changed on short notice.
- Ask about our 15% pre-payment discount.

### ANNUAL classified dates
- May 1 to May 31
- May 1 to May 31
- May 1 to May 31
- June 1 to June 30
- June 1 to June 30
- June 1 to June 30
- July 1 to July 31
- July 1 to July 31
- July 1 to July 31
- July 1 to July 31
- July 1 to July 31
- August 1 to August 31
- August 1 to August 31
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- October 1 to October 31
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- November 1 to November 30
- November 1 to November 30
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- November 1 to November 30
- December 1 to December 31
- December 1 to December 31
- December 1 to December 31
- December 1 to December 31

### Classifieds
- Antiques
- Automotive
- Livestock
- Miscellaneous
- Real Estate
- Tools
- Vacancy

### Place Ads
- By Email: classifieds@farmzilla.com
- By Phone: 1-800-667-7770
- By Fax: 306-653-8730

### Farmzilla
- An online classifieds exchange promoting the sale of agriculture and related items within the Canadian agriculture community.

### Manitoba Co-operator
- Manitoba Co-operator reserve the right to edit any advert or reject any advertisement.
- Ads may be cancelled or changed at any time at the discretion of the newspaper.
- For more information or to consign contact: 204-773-3025 or Fraser Auction Service 204-727-2001.

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**Auction Sales**

**John Olar**

Sun. Sept. 17th @ 10:00 am

**Trucks, Trailers, & Equipment**

- **Vehicles**
  - 2000 GMC 35 Vandura 18’
  - 1998 CHEV 3/4 ton diesel, manual trans., A/T/C, new 20’ BH&T , new rear and front, Michel’s tarp and Berg’s quality spring ride, chip guarded hoppers, hitch
- **Truck & Trailer**
  - 2018 RAM 1500 SPORT, crew cab, loaded, 4x4, 9’6” tonneau, 12’6” + 6’6” box, 2713 kms, 240 hrs., pro-stock trailer, 2005 PETERBILT 387, 18 spd., 410 HP dsl., Allison auto. trans., S/A, loaded
- **LIVESTOCK TRUCKS**
  - 2009 HUTCHINSON 34,000L TANKER, 425 HP dsl., Allison auto, 1-800-667-4515 www.combineworld.com

**Trucks**

- **EQUIPMENT**
  - 1996 BEDFORD 18,000 lbs, wheels, 240 hrs., 20’ BH&T , 2006 FREIGHTLINER, Mercedes eng., 410 HP, Dual Drive, 525000 orig kms, $10,000. 204-785-0498, Shoal Lake, MB.
  - 2014 T-300, 6000000 lbs, 60000 lbs, rolling trailer, 15000 frames, all new parts, 2007 FREIGHTLINER, Mercedes eng., 410 HP, Dual Drive, 525000 orig kms, $10,000. 204-785-0498, Shoal Lake, MB.
  - 2018 SOUTHLAND 22’ Tri-Axle trailer, 15000 # axles, 204-785-0498, Shoal Lake, MB.

**TRUCK PARTS:**

- **Auto, 1-877-585-2300, Lucky Lake, SK.**
  - Used. We ship anywhere. Contact Phoenix Auto, 1-877-585-2300, Lucky Lake, SK.
  - 3 ton tandem diesel motor.
  - Obsolete parts, all makes.
  - Trucks bought white, $250; Hoffman 3 phase wheel barrow, 425/65xR22.5, all for $500; 8’ truck cap, $300; 2016 Special plow, $500.
  - **CASTLETON tandem. Ron Brown Imp. call 206-221-8943.**
  - WHIRLPOOL WASHER, BLACK & Decker HANDLER, $200; late model Honda 25, $200.
  - **SAW MILL.**
  - **Cable, 406-983-3331.**
  - Ejector and same day delivery.

**PRESTRESS TECHNOLOGIES**

- **10’ DREDGE, 35’ boom, CAT motor, 1500 hp, 10,000 ft starting depth, for sale or lease.**
  - **1997 MILDON Dump Trailer, 34’ x 102”, air ride, hydraulic lift gate, 11R22.5, all for $500.**
  - **2001 CHEV 5500, 22’ flat deck, for sale or lease.**

**Furniture**

- **WOOLSEY LEAF.**
  - **Furniture negotiable.**
  - **For full details, call Wynn’s sale. Cash sale. Possession immediate. The Buyer, whose bid is accepted, will be responsible.**

**Auctions, Hwy. #2 South, Prince Albert, SK.**

- **Bodnarus Auctioneering 1-877-494-2437 Bodnarusauctioneering.com.**
  - **THOUSEM TANKER, lots of parts.**
  - **NEW WILSON and CASTLETON tridems for harvest! Cam-Don Motors Ltd., 1-800-667-4414.**
  - **NEW EMERALD GRAIN trailers in stock and trailer sales. Epoxy paint. Agriculture PRAIRIE SANDBLASTING & PAINTING NORMS SANDBLASTING & PAINT 306-337-4411 or 306-652-0000.**

**Auction Sales**

**Investment Properties**

- **TRUCK & TRAILER, 1-888-986-2946 or see www.rbisk.ca**
  - **NEW DİLLİNG ıNG & PAİNTİNGlah partners, 250000 lbs. tractor, 204-785-0498, Shoal Lake, MB.**

-Live and Internet Bidding

- **Household:**
  - 【**Antiques**】
    - 【**3) Steel Transport Load Levelers *  4) Metal Loading Chute *  5) Elec Fencers *  6) Yard Sweep *  2) Walk Behind Yard Dems, tridems and Super B Timpte grain dems, tridems and Super B Timpte grain**】

- **Fishing Items:**
  - 【**Lakefield 64B 22 SA**】
  - 【**Utility Trailer *  BH 2 Wheel 6’ Flat Deck 4x4**】

- **Vehicles:**
  - 【**99 Dodge Ram 3500 *  94 Chev Sickle Mower *  2) 4 Wheel Wagons *  70 NR *  JD AR NR *  Various Vintage JD Skidder w FEL & JD Backhoe Attach *  Husky 18 HP R Mower *  15.5 28X11.5 R 00 ALUM WHEEL, 14.9X24 ALUM WHEEL *  306-747-7622, Shellbrook, SK.**】

- ** commenting:**
  - 【**Comments:**】
  - 【**Live and Internet Bidding**】
  - 【**1-877-585-2300. DL #320074.**】

- **www.subaruofsaskatoon.ca DL #914077.**

- 【**2015 INT . LONESTAR 35U, dry feed trailer, 600 tons, 80’ long, 160000 lbs.**】

- 【**Call 306-222-2413, Ladimer@sasktel.net.**】


- 【**2016 T-300, 6000000 lbs, 60000 lbs, rolling trailer, 15000 frames, all new parts,**】

- 【**All Makes! Can-Am Truck Export Ltd., 1-888-986-2946 or see www.rbisk.ca**】
  - 【**Transport Load Levelers *  Metal Loading Chute *  Elec Fencers *  Yard Sweep *  Walk Behind Yard Dems, tridems and Super B Timpte grain dems, tridems and Super B Timpte grain**】
The Manitoba Co-operator  |  September 7, 2017

**Semi Trucks**

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<tr>
<th>Brand</th>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Mileage</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<td><strong>International</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Kenworth</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Peterbilt</strong></td>
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<td>$12,000</td>
<td>306-322-2080, Nipawin, SK.</td>
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**Specialized Trucks**

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<tr>
<td><strong>2005 Ford F750 Refuse truck</strong></td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>570,000</td>
<td>$13,900</td>
<td>Call Cam-Don Motors Ltd., 306-237-4212, Perdue, SK.</td>
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**Vehicles**

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<tr>
<td><strong>1975 GMC Tree Spade truck</strong></td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>$12,000</td>
<td>306-667-4515, <a href="http://www.combineworld.com">www.combineworld.com</a></td>
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**CONTRACTING**

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<th>Service</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Custom Harvester</strong></td>
<td>Will harvest any crop. No job too big or small. Call Stan at 306-309-0080, Pangman, SK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Custom Grain Seal</strong></td>
<td>Conventional and compact wiring with 2 pole, 10 inch gate. Call 204-986-2946.</td>
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**FINANCIAL/CREDIT**

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<th>Service</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td><strong>Rural Bank</strong></td>
<td>For details. Can-Am Truck Export Ltd., 1-800-938-3323, Delisle, SK.</td>
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**MORE STATIONS, MORE DATA, MORE WEATHER TOOLS FOR FARMERS**

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1989 PATRIOT 5000 Grain Cleaner, 1,200,000 BTU, 4 radiators, and hoses. 306-885-4545, 306-537-2563, Sedley, SK. USED DRYAIR 2000 drying system, 4 large heat coil radiators on wheels. 306-395-1006, St. Brieux, SK.

2007 WESTFIELD MK10-61, like new; Bergen Kohler eng.; 7”x41’, no eng., 7”x37’, 16 HP $9500. Call 306-960-3000, Borden, SK.

MK 13x71 WESTFIELD 306-648-3622, Gravelbourg, SK.

FARM BUILDINGS

2005 JORDAN BAY探索者, 49 ft., steel frame, storage & seed, 16 ft. open, metal roof, steel walls, 48” wide, new floor. 306-738-2046, Riceton, SK.

1998 ARMSTEEL BUILDINGS, 10’x12’, steel frame, steel floor, storage, new roof, excellent condition. 306-222-6193, chris@lewismcarter.com call Chris at LMC 800-667-6924, ext. 24, for more info & pricing. Manitoba Sales Rep, Colour LED Sorter used as a demo machine to 250-300 BPH based on wheat. $48,000 306-743-7313, Leighton Schappert: Call 306-743-7313, Leighton Schappert: Call 306-743-7313.

AG SUPPLIES & SERVICES


306-222-6193, chris@lewismcarter.com call Chris at LMC 800-667-6924, ext. 24, for more info & pricing. Manitoba Sales Rep, Colour LED Sorter used as a demo machine to 250-300 BPH based on wheat. $48,000 306-743-7313, Leighton Schappert: Call 306-743-7313, Leighton Schappert: Call 306-743-7313.

306-222-6193, chris@lewismcarter.com call Chris at LMC 800-667-6924, ext. 2It's Back! 16 cu. ft. Mix your own cement mixer. 306-873-2881, fax 306-873-4788, 1005A-


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**SWatherS**

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THE MANITOBA CO-OPERATOR  |  September 7, 2017

CART, 9" SPACING, 4" RUBBER PACKERS, 204-764-0361, Decker, MB.

STK 017840, $335,000. Prince Albert, SK.

STK 021475, $205,000. 888-905-7010

2013 GLE KNIFE, PNEUM. PKRS, 30.8 REAR TIRES, STK: 017817, $79,000. 1-888-905-7010

2010 SEED HAWK 60' TOOLBAR, 12" SP., 306-746-2911.

2013 140A FARMALL CASE/IH W/LOADER, 306-946-7923, Young, SK.

COMPLETE SHANK ASSEMBLIES; JD 1610, JD 1610 BREAKING DISCS, 306-957-4403, 306-536-5097, Odessa, SK.

2007 9620 W/PTO CVT, 535 HP, 5204 CVT, 5 HYDROS, REAR DUALS, 306-957-4279, Odessa, SK.

2009 JOHN DEERE 9430, 4WD, 425 HP, 24 SPD HYD, 306-957-4279, Odessa, SK.

2007 2345 HOURS, PTO, 6000 LBS 15' LIFT, 4 CYLINDER, 306-365-4643, LANIGAN, SK.

2007 9860 CASE/IH, 12' SPACING, MID ROW SHANK BANDING, DOUBLE PLOW, W/SEED HAWK 400 CART, 2 FANS, SEED & FERTILI-

2017 VERSATELL 550, PS, HI-FLOW, WEIGHT INDICATION, 306-768-8555, Carrot River, SK.

2013 JI9500 MITSU, 164 HP, FRONT SEAT, CROSSOVER PTO, HITCH, FARM KING 100' CONVEYOR, 306-746-2911.

2007 JD 1910, $27,143. 306-746-2911 or www.raymorenewholland.com or www.yorktonnewholland.com

2009 JOHN DEERE 9430, 4WD, 425 HP, 24 SPD HYD, 306-957-4279, Odessa, SK.

2007 FARM KING 29' DISC, 10" SPACING, 306-784-7841, Herbert, SK.


2009 140A FARMALL CASE/IH W/LOADER, 306-946-7923, Young, SK.

1997 39' MORRIS MAGNUM AIR FLO, $140,000. A.E. CHICOINE FARM EQUIPMENT, 306-449-2255, STOROTHAOKS, SK.

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2010 30FT TELIS TWIN BINDER, VERTICAL, BINDER 2000 HOURS, 2000 HP, 2" AUGER ON AXLE, 306-948-7223, Biggar, SK.

DESSA ROBERTS SALES, NEW DUMAS W/ LOADER OR UPRIGHT; 306-367-8400, 306-367-8400, CANAC.

2013 2300 HOURS, 30 FT. TELE, 18" SPACING, 306-948-7223, Biggar, SK.

2013 1950H 1 FTW, KICK, SHANK, DRIFT, 22" SPACING, 5 HYDROS, 306-948-7223, Biggar, SK.


2013 4650 CASE/IH, 158 HP, Farm king 120' conveyor, 120' auger, 306-948-7223, Biggar, SK.

2017 VERSATELL 550, PS, HI-FLOW, WEIGHT INDICATION, 306-768-8555, Carrot River, SK.

2009 140A FARMALL CASE/IH W/LOADER, 306-946-7923, Young, SK.

2010 DEGELMAN 7900 DOZER, 18', GOOD CONDITION, ASKING $189,000, 306-948-7223, Biggar, SK.

2010 DEGELMAN 7900, 20' BLADE QUICK ATTACH, 306-378-7789, ELROSE, SK.

2014 DEGELMAN 7900, 20' BLADE QUICK ATTACH, 306-378-7789, ELROSE, SK.

2010 2345 HOURS, PTO, 6000 LBS 15' LIFT, 4 CYLINDER, 306-365-4643, LANIGAN, SK.

2010 2900 COMBINE, 10' HEAD, 12' SPACING, 306-746-2911.

2013 300 HOURS, 1700 HP, 30" FTW, ROLLER, 10' HEAD, 306-746-2911.

2011 2900 COMBINE, 10' HEAD, 12' SPACING, 306-746-2911.

2009 JI 4480, 102 HP, 30" FTW, 10' HEAD, NEW ROLLER, 100" CONVEYOR, 306-746-2911.

2017 2050 CASE/IH, 5 L/H, 30" FTW, 10' HEAD, 306-746-2911.

2017 2050 CASE/IH, 5 L/H, 30" FTW, 10' HEAD, 306-746-2911.

2011 2900 COMBINE, 10' HEAD, 12' SPACING, 306-746-2911.

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The Manitoba Co-operator | September 7, 2017

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Name: _____________________________
Phone #: __________________________
Address: __________________________
City: _____________________________
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Postal Code: ______________________

P.S. Note: If you do not want your name and address to appear in your ad, we need the information for our files.

PLEASE PRINT YOUR AD BELOW:

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Phone #: __________________________
Address: __________________________
City: _____________________________
Province: _________________________
Postal Code: ______________________

No. of weeks ______

Minimum charge $11.25/week (3 line word ad) ___________________

Each additional line $1.98/week  _________________________________________

Add 5% GST: ______________________

TOTAL: __________________________

Classification: _____________________

I would like to take advantage of the Prepayment Bonus of 2 FREE weeks when I prepay for 3 weeks.

CONDITIONS

❏ Add 5% GST

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Name: _____________________________
Phone #: __________________________
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Expiry Date: _______________________
Signature: _________________________

_Won’t_ take five

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Manitoba Co-operator

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ACROSS

1. Smile from ear to ear

2. ExxonMobil’s Canadian arm

3. Canada’s oldest broadcast network

4. Where a white board might sit

5. Rural solitude

6. Bald eagle claw

7. Blackbird’s friend

8. California’s berry man

9. Take a moment

10. Sworn competition

11. No. 1 — Massachusetts new famous pear export

12. Work-out area

13. Garlic’s Mexican relative

14. Figure skater’s leap

15. Tip over

16. Go alone

17. Pal paws of a night heron

18. Tarnished Square

19. Annoyed subject

20. Australia’s famous apple lady

21. Have the chutzpah

22. Conceptualize

23. Ontario’s apple white

24. Self-image

25. Work-out area

26. Swim competition

27. Token amount

28. Toonie amount

29. Boston rink legend

30. Bald eagle claw

31. Oomph

32. Figure skater’s leap

33. Where a white board might sit

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65. Where a white board might sit

DOWN

1. Aspect of a foreign country

2. Larger than life

3. Review of a foreign country

4. Review of a foreign country

5. Review of a foreign country

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SOLUTION TO PUZZLE

ACROSS

61. Autumn’s apple whiz

62. Scout’s badge

63. Singer’s Soiree

64. What happened _?"

65. Wear down

DOWN

1. Ask for a doggie treat, please

2. _.._..._..._.._.._..._.._...

3. Midwest’s eastern border

4. Impala’s empire successor

5. Slump on a seat

6. Too many to list, abbrev.

7. Your image

8. Clever Mollie, e.g.

9. Child’s apple and honey drink

10. Hang up the coat

11. Tarts’ French cousin

12. Tortilla ingredient

13. Leaf zone, technically

20. Make into a knight, e.g.

21. Abominable snowman

22. Giraffe on the prowl

23. Black gemstone

24. St. Paul’s Cathedral feature

25. Jamaican cent member

26. Guy’s formal accessory, often

29. More than enough

33. Soak up some facts

37. Leave off the list

39. Awed circus sounds

41. Troublemaker of folklore

43. Indian elephant keeper

44. Guadalupe requirement

45. Head of a hallucination

46. Banker’s opening word

47. Symphony writer Gustav

48. Church doctrine

49. Auto seen often in "NVA’S/YF"

51. Give a fig

52. Big screen film format

53. After deductions, in Doncaster

56. Fully supportive of

57. Fully supportive of

58. Lead low

59. Tucked away some grub

60. Where a white board might sit

62. Where a white board might sit

64. Where a white board might sit

65. Where a white board might sit

Sudoku

Published by

Glacier FarmMedia LP

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Manitoba Co-operator

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Here’s How It Works:

Sudoku puzzles are formatted as a 9x9 grid, broken down into nine 3x3 boxes. To solve a sudoku, the numbers 1 through 9 must fill each row, column and box. Each number can appear only once in each row, column and box. You can figure out the order in which the numbers will appear by using the numeric clues already provided in the boxes. The more numbers you name, the easier it gets to solve the puzzle!
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Theo Salinas, 204-327-6488, Rosetown, MB.

Feed Miscellaneou

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Common Seed

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Other Oilseeds

• Canola
• Mustard
• Flax
• seed

Wheat

30 Mixture

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