



THE IRRIGATOR

Published by the Irrigation Crop Diversification Corporation (ICDC) and the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture
www.irrigationsaskatchewan.com March 2010

ICDC board report

14th Annual Irrigation Conference held in Moose Jaw

The 2009 Annual Meeting of the Irrigation Crop Diversification Corporation (ICDC) was held in Moose Jaw on Nov. 10, 2009.

Staff of the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture's Irrigation Branch provided reports on all the projects implemented and funded in 2009 by ICDC.

For those unable to attend, a complete ICDC Program Final Report for 2009 is available. Please call the Irrigation Branch office in Outlook at (306) 867-5500 to obtain a copy, or visit www.irrigationsaskatchewan.com to read the report online.

At this year's annual meeting, the ICDC board said goodbye and thank you to three long serving members:

- Rick Swenson of the Baildon Irrigation District, the South East Development Area (SEDA) representative;
- Kevin Plummer of the Moon Lake Irrigation District, the Northern Development Area (NDA) representative; and
- Francis Kinzie of Saskatoon, the Non-District Irrigators' representative.

These three representatives had reached the end of their two consecutive three-year terms, which made them ineligible to serve in 2010.

The board welcomes Colin Ahrens of Rosetown, who was elected to represent the Non-District

Irrigators, replacing Francis Kinzie. The meeting failed to elect representatives to replace Rick and Kevin. The board is now in the process of appointing representatives to serve until representatives can be elected.

The board received approval from the meeting to allocate funds and pursue projects in various categories for the 2010/2011 budget year. The 2010/2011 Workplan Budget is provided in detail on page three of this *Irrigator*.

The board is actively involved in trying to meet the needs of ICDC members, and we seek your input into the development of our program.

If you have ideas for projects or thoughts about the program, please contact the Irrigation Branch staff listed in this newsletter or a Board representative from your area.

Paul Heglund
Chair, ICDC

In this issue

| | |
|--|-----|
| Current Board / Workplan budget | 2-3 |
| ICDC staff | 4 |
| Agro-forestry and effluent use | 5 |
| Flood irrigation | 8 |
| Fungicide application on durum | 11 |
| New project ideas | 16 |

Introducing ICDC's board of directors

ICDC directors are elected at the annual meeting by delegates of the various irrigation districts. Each irrigation district (ID) is entitled to send one ICDC delegate per 5,000 irrigated acres or part thereof. The majority of the board must, by law, be composed of irrigators.

The four ICDC development areas defined by ICDC's bylaws are represented: Lake Diefenbaker Development Area (LDDA),

two directors; South West Development Area (SWDA), two directors; Northern Development Area (NDA), one director; and South East Development Area (SEDA), one director. Non-district irrigators elect one director. Two directors are appointed annually by the Saskatchewan Irrigation Projects Association (SIPA) and by the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture.

The current ICDC board is described in the chart below.

| Name and position | Irrigation District and Development Area Represented | | Year term concludes |
|--|--|--------------|---------------------|
| Paul Heglund, Chair | Vidora ID | SWDA | 2010 |
| Rob Oldhaver, Vice Chair | Miry Creek ID | SWDA | 2011 |
| Randy Bergstrom, Alternate Vice Chair | Luck Lake ID | LDDA | 2010 |
| Neil Stranden, Director | SSRID #1 | LDDA | 2011 |
| Vacant | | NDA | 2012 |
| Vacant | | SEDA | 2012 |
| Colin Ahrens, Director | Individual Irrigator | Non-District | 2012 |
| Keith Forrest, Director | Individual Irrigator | SIPA rep | Appointed |
| Jan Konst, Director | SSRID #1 | SIPA rep | Appointed |
| John Babcock, Director | Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture | | Appointed |
| Dr. Abdul Jalil, Director | Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture | | Appointed |



Irrigation agrolologists Gerry Gross and Sarah Sommerfeld discuss project partnerships and the forage projects pursued by ICDC at the CSIDC Field Day and Trade Show on July 16, 2009.

ICDC Board Report: 2010/2011 workplan budget

Research and Development Projected Expenses

| | | |
|---|---------------|-----------|
| Variety Testing | \$50,000 | |
| Agronomic Trials | 25,000 | |
| New Crop Evaluations | 10,000 | |
| Water Management Initiatives | 10,000 | |
| South West Program | <u>10,000</u> | |
| Total research and development expenses | | \$105,000 |

Administration Projected Expenses

| | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|----------|
| Communications | \$6,000 | |
| Audit/Insurance/Legal | 5,000 | |
| Website | 1,000 | |
| Advertising | 1,500 | |
| Meeting Expenses | 1,000 | |
| Field Supplies | <u>500</u> | |
| Total administration expenses | | \$15,000 |

Total Expenditures \$120,000

Available External Funding Sources -\$20,000

Total Budget Requirement \$100,000

Notes:

1. Reallocations within budget categories are allowable with Board approval.
2. Budget proposed is based on the ICDC charge remaining at 35 cents per acre for the year 2010 and reserves being utilized as required.



Riverhurst Irrigation Crop Tour

Producers discuss agronomic management of irrigated cereals while overlooking an irrigated durum crop at the Riverhurst Irrigation Crop Tour on July 29, 2009.

Introducing staff

Support for ICDC is provided through the Irrigation Branch of the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture. Ministry staff who assist ICDC are:

John Linsley, PAg
Manager, Irrigation Branch, Outlook
(306) 867-5527



**John
Linsley, PAg**



**Gerry
Gross, PAg**

Gerry Gross, PAg
Provincial Senior Irrigation Agrologist
Research and Demonstration Unit, Outlook
(306) 867-5523
Specialty area: ICDC program and administration.

Janice Bennett
Administrative Assistant, Outlook
(306) 867-5500



**Janice
Bennett**



**Garth
Weiterman, PAg**

Garth Weiterman, PAg
Provincial Senior Irrigation Agrologist
Irrigation Environmental Unit, Outlook
(306) 867-5528
Specialty areas: soil evaluations, soil fertility.

Kelly Farden, PAg
Provincial Irrigation Agrologist
Irrigation Environmental Unit, Outlook
(306) 867-5507
Specialty areas: soil evaluations, soil fertility.



**Kelly
Farden, PAg**



**Sarah
Sommerfeld,
PAg**

Sarah Sommerfeld, PAg
Provincial Irrigation Agrologist, Outlook
(306) 867-5521
*Specialty areas: forage crops and grazing,
oilseeds organics, and irrigation scheduling
program.*

Rory Cranston, AAg
Provincial Irrigation Agrologist, Outlook
(306) 867-5512
*Specialty areas: cereals, pulses, horticulture and
agro-forestry*



**Rory
Cranston, AAg**



**Gary Kruger,
PAg, CCA**

Gary Kruger, PAg, CCA
Provincial Irrigation Agrologist, Outlook
(306) 867-5524
*Specialty areas: South West program, soil fertility
and crop rotations*

Agro-forestry and effluent utilization

by Rory Cranston, AAg

Irrigation Agrologist, Irrigation Branch, Saskatchewan Agriculture

With pressure to go green and with increasing populations, countries around the world are looking at agro-forestry that utilizes effluent irrigation. The concept and practice are gaining interest among urban planners.

A demonstration site at Outlook attracted a large crowd to a field day this past summer, and, more recently, drew international attention from an agri-business group from Ireland.

In many cases, effluent from towns and cities is pumped to a lagoon where it is disposed of by either evaporation or treatment and release. This process can be time consuming and expensive. As well, with growing populations, there is a lot of pressure on existing infrastructure.

Agro-forestry offers a desirable option for effluent utilization because wood products are not consumed by humans or animals. This fact reduces the amount of treatment required.

Right: An irrigation agrologist explains the potential for effluent utilization at the agro-forestry effluent demonstration site located near Outlook, Sask.

Agro-forestry offers a desirable option for effluent utilization because wood products are not consumed by humans or animals. This fact reduces the amount of treatment required.

Planted in 2007 by the Saskatchewan Forest Centre in co-operation with the Town of Outlook, the demonstration site showcases four trials, each with 12 varieties of trees.

These trials are comparing fresh water and effluent irrigation, both using two types of delivery systems: drip irrigation and micro-spray irrigation.

The original goal of this project was to demonstrate different varieties of trees that grow with effluent irrigation. That goal has been achieved and the question is now what is the focus of the trial? The demonstration site has a wide range of options and great potential. Once a new goal and direction has been decided, modifications and/or expansion of the site can be made, if required.

Possible new directions for the demonstration site can be aimed towards wood products, wood biomass as well as further investigation into effluent utilization.

(Continued on page 15.)



Organic crop rotations under irrigation

By Sarah Sommerfeld, PAg
Irrigation Agrologist

Ministry of Agriculture agrologists in the Outlook area are pursuing an opportunity to work with local industry and irrigators to develop a unique organic irrigated crop rotation.

In 2009, there were about 230 acres of organic little potatoes commercially grown under irrigation in the South Saskatchewan River Irrigation District and the demand for the potatoes is increasing steadily.

The demand for organically grown little potatoes has created a need to develop a sustainable rotation which is profitable for the producer in the year of potato production and is profitable for the producer who is growing other organic crops in the years when potatoes are not being grown.

The organic production system being developed begins with an alfalfa crop. Irrigators are being encouraged to grow alfalfa organically for a minimum of three years prior to the production of a potato crop.

Following potatoes, the irrigator has the option to grow other crops organically. To date, the organic rotation used has been three years of organically produced alfalfa followed by one year of organically produced potatoes, followed by an organically produced cereal crop.

The questions that arise from this rotation are:

1. What crops are the most profitable to grow in the years following potatoes? and
2. How many years of annual crops can be grown sustainably before re-establishing the alfalfa crop?

In this rotation, the alfalfa crop serves as the primary nitrogen source and as a weed control method for the subsequent potato crop. It has been determined that in order to maximize the yield of the potatoes, the alfalfa crop needs to be grown and removed by methods that enhance nitrogen production and mineralization.

In the 2009 production season, potato growers identified that nitrogen mineralization did not occur early enough to meet the nutrient demand needs of the potato during early tuber development.

It is known that a healthy, productive and adequately watered alfalfa plant has the potential to fix more nitrogen than a deficient or stressed plant. Timing of termination of the forage stand also determines the amount of nitrogen that will be available to the following crop (*Manitoba Soil Fertility Guide*, 2007).

Therefore, if the underlying purpose of growing alfalfa in the rotation is to produce nitrogen, then the optimal time to terminate the stand needs to be determined.

Continued next page.



Organic Field Day

Irrigation agrologist Sarah Sommerfeld (right) discusses the use of alfalfa as nitrogen source in organic crop rotations under irrigation at the Organic Field Day held Aug. 19, 2009.

Organic crop rotations under irrigation

(Continued from previous page.)

Mid-season termination, in July or August, allows time to improve soil moisture conditions through irrigation and provides favourable conditions for microbial activity.

Microbial activity is necessary for organic matter breakdown and nutrient mineralization. Mid-season stand termination should provide nitrogen earlier

in the growing season for the potatoes the following year, but this would come at a cost of the loss of second and third cuts of alfalfa due to the early termination.

Further demonstration and evaluation of these rotational considerations is needed at the field-scale level under irrigation and these activities will be initiated in 2010.

Right: Participants in the Organic Field Day overlook potato lines tested for suitability in organic production.



Flood irrigation in southwest Sask.

**By Gary Kruger PAg, CCA
Irrigation Agrologist, Outlook**

The mandate of the Irrigated Crop Diversification Corporation (ICDC) is to provide irrigation-based research, demonstration and education for its irrigators.

Following the completion of the crop survey of irrigation districts in the south west by ICDC in 2008, the ICDC Board prioritized the projects it conducts in this area. This evaluation was conducted with the organization's mandate clearly in mind.

From the discussion paper for the program of the South West Development Area, the primary goal of ICDC is to increase the production and profitability of the existing

irrigation acres. This is to be achieved through enhanced fertility programs and development of best management practices for forage stand rejuvenation, re-establishment techniques and variety adaptability.

The ICDC Board recommended that projects designed by the program focus on these challenges. With a backdrop of the transfer of ownership of the irrigation projects to the irrigators in the five Agri-Environment Services Branch (AESB, formerly known as PFRA) projects, there is an urgent need to increase the productivity of the crops grown on these acres to economically justify the continuation of irrigation.



Dam at the west end of Cypress Lake, southwest Saskatchewan. The road runs along the top of the dam. Cypress Lake is a reservoir serving several irrigation districts in southwest Saskatchewan.

Because of the predominance of flood irrigation within these projects, many of the fields have experienced land leveling to allow for the delivery of water. This practice is an artificial "erosion event" and will redistribute the topsoil unevenly over the field. Forages are one of the best adapted crops to coping with the nutrient stresses that may be introduced by this practice. The ICDC South West program for 2010 will test some ideas suggested by soil analysis with the Plant Root Simulator™ probe.

(Continued from previous page.)

Continued next page.

Potassium and zinc applications on forage stands will be tested along with the more accepted practice of phosphate application. Banding of the diffusion-supplied nutrients will be tested to evaluate the anticipated improvement in efficiency of plant nutrient uptake.

Another project will investigate the challenge of forage re-establishment. Crop rotation on the irrigated projects is risky. Tillage of land to remove the perennial species and re-planting the field to a new stand of alfalfa is a significant cost not only in actual dollars, but also in the risk of slow and/or poor emergence of the new stand and the potential loss of production.

A technique using reduced tillage will be demonstrated in an attempt to simplify and reduce the risk of this process. The selected projects are designed to meet the needs of the producers in the different irrigation districts. Feedback and suggestions are appreciated to assist ICDC in developing the most beneficial projects for irrigators in Saskatchewan.

Right: A wheel-move irrigation system in an alfalfa field in Miry Creek Irrigation District, north of Cabri, Sask.



Flood irrigated fields of forage or hay near Consul, Sask.



Water flow control gate at Miry Creek Irrigation District, near Cabri, Sask.



New Agri-Environment Services Branch

In 2009, three of AAFC's existing components – Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA), National Land and Water Information Service (NLWIS) and Agri-Environmental Policy Bureau (AEPB) – were integrated into the AESB.

**By Brian Champion
Acting Manager
Agri-Environment Services Branch
CSIDC**

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) continues to help farmers protect water and land resources through its new Agri-Environment Services Branch (AESB).

AESB will work to help farmers across the country improve environmental practices and increase the competitiveness of Canadian agriculture.

On April 1, 2009, three of AAFC's existing components – Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA), National Land and Water Information Service (NLWIS) and Agri-Environmental Policy Bureau (AEPB) – were integrated into the AESB.

Recognizing that an environmentally responsible and competitive agriculture work hand-in-hand to ensure profitability for the sector, AESB has committed to an integrated approach to sustainable agriculture in Canada.

AESB will help farmers keep their farms profitable as well as raise awareness about environmentally responsible farming in Canada. Built on its existing strengths, AESB will focus on national and regional environmental issues, concentrating on

working partnerships, supporting farmers and being responsive to Canadians.

AESB will help to address the complex environmental issues facing the sector through the development and delivery of science-based agri-environmental knowledge and decision support tools; research of key on-farm practices; the performance of environmental measures on agricultural landscapes and related policy and development.

AESB will champion agri-environmental issues and work with the provinces, territories, farmers and others to solidify Canada's position as a world leader in environmentally responsible food production.

By bringing ideas and solutions to the table, AESB will help the sector make the best possible decisions for the environment and their businesses. This includes finding new opportunities and enabling innovation, favouring a voluntary stewardship approach, and promoting the environmental responsibility of the sector.

For more information about AESB programs and services, phone the toll-free number, 1-800-667-7644; or phone the Saskatchewan regional office at 306-780-5070; or visit the website at www.agr.gc.ca/aesb.

Fungicide application on irrigated durum: to spray or not to spray?

**By Rory Cranston, AAg
Irrigation Agrologist, Outlook**

Re-occurring questions related to irrigated cereal production in agriculture are:

1. Whether to spray or not to spray?
2. Will the benefits out-weigh the cost of the input?
3. Is this chemical actually working?

When it comes to applying fungicide for Fusarium head blight control in an irrigated durum crop, these questions can be put to rest. Fusarium head blight (FHB) is a fungal disease that can infect a wide range of crops in Canada. The crops most affected are wheat, barley and corn. Durum and soft wheat are especially susceptible to Fusarium. FHB can cause a reduction in yield due to shrunken or light weight kernels that are lost during combining or cleaning. Fusarium can also reduce grade and end use quality.

Fusarium can be controlled with proper agronomic management, which includes a fungicide application. The cost of fungicide for FHB control can range from \$10 to \$24 per acre plus an application fee. At these prices many producers will scratch their heads and wonder, is it really worth it?

Diseases are not like weeds, they can be tough to spot and the effectiveness of control can be even harder to see. Though the results may be difficult to see at times, the fungicide does have an effect. For the past few years ICDC, in partnership with Bayer CropScience, has performed several demonstrations showing the efficacy of

fungicides on irrigated cereals. In all demonstrations, the yield benefit, although not statistically proven, out-weighed the cost of chemical and application.



Comparison: Durum kernels in the top row have been infected and damaged by Fusarium Head Blight. Kernels in the second row are healthy and undamaged.

In 2008, ICDC in co-operation with Bayer CropScience demonstrated the efficacy of the fungicide Folicur® on durum. The Folicur® application delivered a yield benefit that out-weighed the cost of application and chemical.

In 2009, once again in co-operation with Bayer CropScience, the fungicides Folicur®, Proline® and Prosaro®, a new fungicide product under PMRA testing for registration, were evaluated. Prosaro® showed the highest yield benefit followed by Proline and then Folicur®. These results are not guaranteed but there is a strong trend towards positive benefits from the application of fungicide on irrigated durum. From these demonstrations producers should consider the application of a fungicide to their irrigated durum crop.

The 2010 ICDC program will again demonstrate the value of fungicides on the production of irrigated cereals.

Banding phosphorous on established alfalfa stands

By Gary Kruger, PAg
Irrigation Agrologist, Outlook

Applying nutrients is one option for increasing forage crop productivity. Better crop nutrition produces a healthier, more robust forage plant which produces higher yields, persists longer in the plant stand, provides more nutritious forage and feeds more cattle per unit area.

Forages are traditionally fertilized by broadcast application of phosphorus (P) with a spin spreader. Phosphorus as a nutrient is held tightly by the soil so risk of erosion loss of P in forage stands is low.

Research conducted by Dr. S. Malhi at Lacombe, Alberta demonstrated the value from P investment on perennial forages can be improved by banding. Phosphorus is absorbed by the plant by diffusion, meaning the P moves from a zone of high concentration (the fertilizer band) to a zone of low concentration (inside the plant root).

Placing P in a band increases the efficiency of P uptake by alfalfa which yields more for a given rate of P.

For older established stands of alfalfa, Dr. Malhi's research indicated yields of alfalfa increased by 21-37 per cent at moderate rates of P_2O_5 fertilization. This increased yield was achieved by banding P with a low disturbance or single disk type implement as compared to broadcast of the equivalent rate of P. Use of a disk or coulter to apply the fertilizer in a band in a perennial forage stand is essential to minimize injury to the plants.

Perennial crops add complexity to the crop management decision-making process. Forage growers seek to maximize current production while maintaining the proportion of legume in their stands and minimizing the decline in productivity of the perennial forage with age. Dr. Malhi's research shows that banding P accomplishes this goal with greater efficiency than broadcast P for older, established stands of alfalfa.



Left: Coulter-type disc drill used by Dr. Malhi to band P below the soil surface in established alfalfa stands.



Producers who attended the Irrigated Forage Event at CSIDC on Aug. 6, 2009, saw a variety of forage species up close and discussed forage species selection.

Irrigation scheduling assistance

By Sarah Sommerfeld, PAg
Irrigation Agrologist, Outlook

Irrigation scheduling is an integral component of the ICDC program and the 2010 program continues to place a strong emphasis on the importance of scheduling. Irrigation scheduling projects being pursued in 2010 include comparison of scheduling methods on dry beans; monitoring of on-farm irrigation water management practices; and irrigation scheduling with the use of computer models and irrigation system automation.

Irrigation agrologists with the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture can provide technical assistance related to irrigation scheduling and are available to demonstrate and discuss in-field practices with irrigators.

Irrigation agrologists can work with an irrigator throughout the growing season to ensure that irrigation operations are conducted in a timely manner, according to

soil water availability and daily crop water requirements. At the end of the irrigation season, the irrigator will have the technical knowledge and practical skills to continue scheduling on his/her own in future years.

Also of assistance to an irrigator is the publication entitled *Irrigation Scheduling Manual*. The manual guides an irrigator through the scheduling process, supplying relevant data and technical information to assist the irrigator in making scheduling decisions. For a copy of the manual, please contact the Irrigation Branch office in Outlook at (306) 867-5500 or visit www.irrigationsaskatchewan.com.

Irrigators who would like scheduling assistance are invited to contact the Irrigation Branch in Outlook at (306) 867-5500.

Irrigation publications for producers

Five irrigation publications are available to irrigators:

- the *ICDC Program Final Report 2009*;
- the budget book entitled *Irrigation Economics and Agronomics*;
- *Crop Varieties for Irrigation*, which is provided in partnership with the Canada-Saskatchewan Irrigation Diversification Centre (CSIDC);
- the *Irrigation Scheduling Manual*; and
- the factsheet *Management of Irrigated Dry Beans*, both developed by irrigation agronomists from the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture.

The *ICDC Program Final Report 2009* describes each of the 17 projects or field days led by an irrigation agronomist and funded by the Irrigation Crop Diversification Corporation.

The budget book, *Irrigation Economics and Agronomics*, is an annual ICDC publication prepared by irrigation agronomists and

reviewed by the ICDC Board of Directors. The purpose of the book is to assist irrigators in selecting crops that meet the production and economic targets of their farming operations. This book allows irrigators to compare their on-farm costs and productivity in relation to current industry prices, costs and yields.

Crop Varieties for Irrigation compiles yield comparison data from irrigated yield trials that are managed by CSIDC. This book is designed to be used by irrigators as a guide when selecting crop varieties suitable for irrigation.

The *Irrigation Scheduling Manual* provides the technical information required for an irrigator to adequately schedule irrigation operations for crops grown under irrigation in Saskatchewan.

The *Management of Irrigated Dry Beans* factsheet provides a comprehensive overview of the agronomic management required to produce dry beans under irrigation.

Copies of these publications are available from the Irrigation Branch in Outlook or from the ICDC website at www.irrigationsaskatchewan.com.



Irrigated canola.



Irrigation Branch Manager John Linsley introduces 2009 ICDC Board Chairman Rick Swenson and CSIDC Agronomist Terry Hogg at the Field Crops stop at the 2009 CSIDC Field day.

Agro-forestry and effluent utilization

(Continued from page 5.)

Using this site as a demonstration for production of construction grade material is a potential option as the sale of lumber may provide an economic benefit. The major constraint of this possibility is that the lumber industry does not have a strong presence in Saskatchewan. The lack of nearby lumber processing facilities creates a situation whereby the freight to haul the lumber could be greater than the economic benefit.

Developing the site as a wood biomass production demonstration may also be a potential option. Wood biomass can be used as a renewable fuel and as a source of cellulosic ethanol.

Whatever type of production is chosen, effluent utilization will continue to be a focus of this project. Each of the 12 varieties in the project all grow well under effluent irrigation, but Acute Willow and hybrid Poplar show great potential for effluent utilization and production. Quantifying and maximizing effluent utilization in these species will be investigated in the future.

The future of the demonstration site in Outlook has not been determined at this time. What is known is that the site offers a unique opportunity to demonstrate the potential of effluent irrigation in combination with agro-forestry.



Irrigation agrologist Kelly Farden explains the soil certification process for irrigation development at the Outlook Effluent Agroforestry Demonstration Event on July 22, 2009.

Wanted: your project ideas!

ICDC is making plans for the 2010 project year and is encouraging irrigators to contribute ideas and thoughts for projects to be pursued in 2010.

Saskatchewan Agriculture's irrigation agrologists have identified potential projects. Demonstration projects pertinent to the southwest area include phosphorus, potassium and zinc applications on perennial and annual forage stands, salt tolerant alfalfa varieties, and forage re-establishment using reduced tillage techniques.

Within the Lake Diefenbaker area, potential demonstration projects include canola establishment; use of a controlled release urea fertilizer product with canola; dry bean variety

and fungicide comparisons and fungicide use on wheat.

Irrigation agrologists want to provide irrigators with information that is relevant, timely and practical for on-farm use.

If producers have suggestions for projects or questions regarding specific crops, production practices or industry issues, please bring them to the attention of ICDC. Every effort will be made to address your suggestions and inquiries in an effective and efficient manner.

Please contact us or get involved in the ICDC program. Irrigation agrologists and board members can be reached through the Irrigation Branch in Outlook at (306) 867-5500.

Events

Thursday, July 15, 2010:
CSIDC Field Day, Outlook

Dec. 7 and 8, 2010:
SIPA/ICDC Annual Conference
Saskatoon, Sask.

**Phone the Irrigation Branch
at
(306) 867-5500
in May 2010 for details
about all upcoming events
or see the website at
www.irrigationsaskatchewan.com.**

THE IRRIGATOR

Published once a year by the
Irrigation Crop Diversification Corporation
(ICDC),
and the
Irrigation Branch
of the
Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture.

Websites:

www.irrigationsaskatchewan.com
www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca

Contact:

Box 609, Outlook, SK, S0L 2N0
Phone: (306) 867-5523
E-mail: gerry.gross@gov.sk.ca



Saskatchewan
Ministry of
Agriculture

