



THE IRRIGATOR

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Tenth Annual Irrigation Conference in Swift Current, December 5 and 6

Irrigation in Saskatchewan is at an important point in its history.

ICDC Board Report



**By Carl Siemens,
ICDC Chair**

- Water is becoming THE global issue and Saskatchewan has “untapped” water.
- Historically, irrigation development has been “hot and cold” – “on-again-off-again” – in our province.
- From the 1800s privately irrigated hay meadows in the Cypress Hills; to
- PFRA’s reservoirs in 1935; to
- The South Saskatchewan River Project and Lake Diefenbaker in 1968; to
- Federal/provincial agreements, SIBED and PAWBED, in 1986 with Luck Lake and Riverhurst Irrigation Districts; to
- “where to now?”

Several “infill” and expansion feasibility studies, funded by The Canada Saskatchewan Water Supply Expansion Program, are underway. Results from these studies, due early in 2006, will beg the question: “What now?”



Top: Deputy Premier Serby addressing the 2004 SIPA/ICDC Irrigation Conference



Bottom: 2004 SIPA/ICDC Irrigation Conference

The federal government is looking at the irrigation opportunities in the national context.

The provincial government is working on its irrigation strategy.

Competing uses have put water under pressure in Southern Alberta, upstream of us on the South Saskatchewan River.

Continued on page 2

This irrigation conference marks the 10th anniversary of our producer organizations; the Saskatchewan Irrigation Projects Association (SIPA) and the Irrigation Crop Diversification Corporation (ICDC).

Come out and support your industry at this conference. See page 10 for details.

ICDC – 10 years of “value for money” R&D

Each year, ICDC collects \$0.35 per acre from irrigators, for a total of about \$60,000 per year, to run a provincial irrigation research, demonstration and education program under the authority of *The Irrigation Act, 1996*. This is not a large amount of money; however, through partnerships, co-operation and the generosity of the private sector, ICDC has been able to live up to its logo of delivering “value for money” R&D.

This 10th anniversary year marks the complete turnover in the ICDC Board of Directors. It is, therefore, an appropriate time to reflect on what ICDC has accomplished since its formation and what you’ve got for your \$0.35/acre.

Organization

- Signed a 10-year agreement with Saskatchewan Agriculture and Food to supply agrologist staff to ICDC’s program and for its administration – worth about \$400,000 per year.
- Signed a 10-year agreement with Canada and Saskatchewan to be the industry co-chairs at the Irrigation Centre in Outlook. Irrigators are now represented at the table where previously only federal and provincial officials sat.
- ICDC represented all irrigators in the strategic planning of irrigation R&D in 1998/89, and again in 2004. Irrigation R&D priorities were published, reflecting the R&D needs of all irrigation districts in Saskatchewan. This document has guided the ICDC agenda up to a new 2004 ICDC Strategic Plan.

- Presented proposals for irrigation funding in 1997 and 2000, and a proposal for non-district irrigator ICDC participation in 2000.
- Put on an annual conference jointly with SIPA to highlight irrigation’s hot topics and to be accountable to delegates.

Education

- Ten years ago, irrigation education was almost absent from Saskatchewan. ICDC has since been involved with irrigation curriculum for:
 - 1,100 schools (through Agriculture in the Classroom and the Water for Life curriculum);
 - SIAST (ICDC sits on their curriculum advisory committee);
 - University of Saskatchewan (ICDC co-op student is hired each year);
 - Certified Crop Advisor program (ICDC field days and seminars are certified); and
 - Green Certificate program (irrigation module).



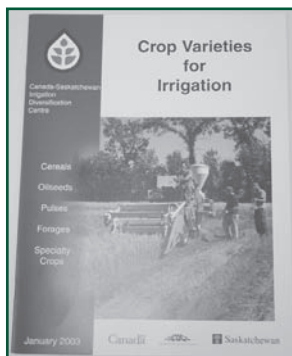
ICDC booth at EnviroForum, Swift Current

- The Irrigation Saskatchewan website, www.irrigationsaskatchewan.com, is being upgraded and will become the information-broker for ICDC and SIPA. www.imcin.net has been developed for online irrigation scheduling, thanks to a partnership with Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development.



ICDC administers www.irrigationsaskatchewan.com

- ICDC Directors and staff have organized, authored papers and spoken at several major irrigation conferences, including the Canadian Water Resources Association in Alberta and Montreal, Saskatchewan Agrivision Corporation Inc. in Saskatchewan, the Canadian Hay Association National Conference and Irrigation Workshops in North Dakota, Manitoba and Alberta.
- ICDC publishes its work by December 1 of the year in which the work is done – an ambitious target that has always been met by staff. This target allows ICDC to make the most up-to-date recommendations available to irrigators.
- ICDC mails out The Irrigator to all irrigators in Saskatchewan. ICDC also publishes Crop Varieties for Irrigation, Economics and Agronomics and numerous technical fact sheets. These are also available on their website at www.irrigationsaskatchewan.com.
- ICDC hosts seminars and field days for the technology transfer of its work. Many media interviews have been done with the Western Producer, Grainews, CBC, CTV, South West Radio and many others. Over 600 farmers attended ICDC's pocket gopher control field days and seminars.
- ICDC has been successful in having irrigation included in some provincial immigration and investment attraction initiatives. For example, Dutch students have been working on irrigated farms in the Outlook area, and ICDC is working to strengthen these ties through SAF's contact in the Netherlands. ICDC is developing an irrigation-based investment attraction package.
- The Final Evaluation of the PAWBED irrigation R&D program gave ICDC's forage work top marks with a return of \$11 for every PAWBED dollar spent.



ICDC publications go out to farmers



Top to bottom:

Western Producer at the ICDC bean day;
TV at ICDC corn day;
ICDC's pocket gopher field days.

Forage

- In 1999, ICDC collected Irrigation R&D Priorities from all Irrigation Districts to determine its R&D agenda; forages dominated.
- ICDC, in partnership with PFRA, SWA and local Maple Creek co-operators, demonstrated that converting flood irrigated land to sprinklers on suitable soil increased the water use efficiency by 400 per cent. This is critical in the water-short South West.



400 per cent increase in water use efficiency demonstrated by converting flood to sprinklers at Maple Creek

- ICDC demonstrated the benefits of phosphate fertilization on flood irrigated land in South West Saskatchewan. This project was reported in Grainews by Les Henry as a good example of good management getting good results.



Top: Flood irrigation at Eastend

Bottom: Increased yields from phosphate fertilization on ICDC demonstration site at Eastend

- Irrigated timothy for export now has crop insurance coverage, a production manual published by the Canadian Hay Association and an ICDC funded research project with Dr. Bruce Coulman under the federal Matching Investments Initiative. ICDC has worked alongside this high value export industry to assist it in getting where it wants to go.



ICDC works with the timothy processing industry

- Over 600 farmers attended ICDC's pocket gopher control field days and seminars. ICDC was able to demonstrate an effective method of controlling these pests in alfalfa fields. Two private practitioners set up shop as a result of this popular project.



Over 600 farmers attended ICDC's pocket gopher field days

- Corn Heat Unit maps for Saskatchewan were developed by ICDC along with probability ratings. These maps can be found at <http://www.agr.gov.sk.ca/docs/crops/irrigation/irrigation2003.asp?firstPick=Crops&secondpick=Irrigation&thirdpick=NULL>. ICDC is proud that the Alberta Corn Committee plots at Outlook, initiated by ICDC, were the top yielding site in 2003. ICDC has a detailed database of irrigated corn fields in Saskatchewan to guide producers in how to grow these top yields.



Big crowd at the ICDC corn day

- ICDC has consistently demonstrated top yield and quality management for both annual and perennial forages at their Irrigated Forage Centres in Swift Current (thanks to SPARC), Outlook (thanks to CSIDC), and Osler (thanks to several local dairy farmers). SeCan and the Saskatchewan Forage Council have also been excellent co-operators in these centres.



Top: ICDC forage centre at Consul

Bottom: ICDC forage centre in the Saskatoon dairymen

- ICDC developed HAYWATCH Saskatchewan, an easy way to measure the relative feed value of alfalfa at different growth stages in the field. This work was an adaptation of work done in the U.S. and can be used to properly price hay.



An easy way to measure alfalfa quality in the field using ICDC's HAYWATCH Saskatchewan

- Alfalfa variety work and irrigated ryegrass (both Italian and perennial) demonstrations complete ICDC's forage portfolio in its first 10 years.



ICDC forage plots at SPARC, Swift Current

Crops

- Dry beans have become an established part of irrigated crop rotations around Lake Diefenbaker. ICDC worked alongside producers, processors and marketers on the local agronomy of this crop. Discussions included:
 - bean varieties;
 - nitrogen requirements;
 - white mold and blight control;
 - deep ripping; and
 - foliar feed.



ICDC bean day at Riverhurst

- ICDC also worked with CFIA and diagnostic laboratories to demonstrate that high quality bean seed could be grown under irrigation.



ICDC bean day at CSIDC.

- ICDC has supported potato variety development in conjunction with the Saskatchewan Seed Potato Growers Association.



Potato day at CSIDC

- Crop Varieties for Irrigation in Saskatchewan is supported and published by ICDC. This project uses the data from co-op and regional trials, plus ICDC trials and others, to screen varieties for their response to high inputs under irrigated conditions. This annual publication is used as a decision aid by irrigators.



ICDC Agrologist talking about the crop variety plots behind him

- Crop disease work has included Fusarium management and monitoring on irrigated wheat, a decision guide for foliar fungicide on irrigated wheat, Sclerotinia control in irrigated canola, seed treatment efficacy for irrigated durum and bean blight and white mold control.



ICDC crop disease work includes Fusarium awareness and management

- ICDC demonstrated how the late addition of nitrogen could influence irrigated durum protein.
- ICDC has co-hosted an annual field day at Treasure Valley Market Garden at Cadillac. The ultimate water use efficiency project in south west Saskatchewan.



Drip irrigated strawberries

- ELITE Stock Farms Ltd. has the longest record of hog manure application through irrigation. The management of this effluent as a fertilizer product becomes more important as the price of nitrogen fertilizer increases. ICDC has worked with two major hog producers on the efficient utilization of nutrients from hog manure on irrigated land. Irrigated land can utilize about double the rates of dryland application.



Nutrient management from an intensive livestock operation

- New projects underway include a vegetable opportunity study and precision agriculture application to in-field research.



Crowd at CSIDC field day

This program would not have been possible without the co-operation and support of many irrigators, farm supply companies, marketing and processing companies, CSIDC, SAF and our ICDC staff and directors.

This is what makes ICDC's R&D "value for money." Thank you all for the first 10 years of ICDC results and recommendations.

Pick up your copy of the 2005 ICDC Demonstration Program Final Report at the irrigation conference or at the ICDC booth at the Crop Production Show, or call (306) 867-5500.

10th Anniversary Conference – SIPA looks back

Annual conferences and highlights by year:

1996 Nov. 18 -19, *Moose Jaw*. Organizational conference. The Alberta Irrigation Projects Association (AIPA), Executive Director addressed the conference.

SIPA submitted an application under the Agri-Food Innovation Fund for education. SIPA met with Highways and Transportation Minister Andrew Renaud.

1997 Dec. 1-2, *Moose Jaw*. Irrigation Makes Saskatchewan Grow. The Minister for Sask Water, Maynard Sonntag, addressed the conference. A discussion was held on the development of irrigation over the next five to 10 years.

SIPA met with the Minister Sonntag and signed a communications agreement.

1998 Nov. 30-Dec. 1, *Moose Jaw*. Sask Water presented the Irrigation District administration required by *The Irrigation Act, 1996*. An irrigation development discussion was held.

SIPA and ICDC signed the Canada Saskatchewan Industry Agreement on Irrigation Development and Crop Diversification along with federal Agriculture and Agri-Food Minister Lyle Vanelief and Minister Sonntag. SIPA met with the Minister responsible for Sask Water regarding integrated water management strategy and PAWBED. SIPA and ICDC participated in the CSIDC strategic planning workshop.

1999 Nov. 29-30, *Swift Current*. Minister Sonntag addressed the conference. Amendments to *The Irrigation Act, 1996* were presented by Sask Water. The municipal assessment of irrigated land was discussed by the Saskatchewan Municipal Assessment; crop insurance for irrigation was discussed by the Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Corporation.

SIPA met with Sask Water to review *The Irrigation Act, 1996*. SIPA met with Minister Sonntag, participated in the Milk River Basin workshop, and held discussions regarding municipal assessment of irrigated land.

2000 Dec. 4-5, *Swift Current*. Bearpit session: Why aren't we feeding more cattle in Saskatchewan? ICDC outlined its irrigation funding proposal to Sask Water.

SIPA made a presentation at the Canadian Water Resources Association national conference promoting irrigation diversification and value added opportunities. SIPA met with Sask Water, and toured irrigation districts with the Sask Water President, Claire Kirkland.

2001 Dec. 3-4, *Swift Current*. Bearpit session: Why isn't Irrigation Development part of Rural Revitalization in Saskatchewan? Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Food, Gord Nysteen and PFRA's acting Director General, Bob Wettlaufer addressed the conference. Sask Water presented Water Use from Lake Diefenbaker. ICDC presented a proposal for including non-district irrigators in SIPA and ICDC.

SIPA prepared a communications package including a website, attended a Meridian Dam workshop, participated in the Re-inventing Agriculture Conference and in Sask Water's irrigation strategy workshops. Non-district irrigators included as voting members in SIPA.

2002 Dec. 2 -3, *Outlook*. Bearpit session: Infrastructure, Saskatchewan's Hot Potato? Discussions with Saskatchewan Highways and Transportation regarding highway permits; discussions with Sask Power regarding high cost of three-phase power line installation; discussion with SAF regarding irrigation development.

SIPA met with Agriculture and Food Minister Clay Serby as irrigation was transferred to SAF from Sask Water. SIPA participated in Meridian Dam workshops, developed its website, prepared news releases, and organized and presented a petition to Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Corporation regarding the separation of coverage of irrigated and dryland production of the same crop.

2003 Dec. 1 -2, *Outlook*. Bearpit session: Irrigation 2020. Irrigation in the South West was explained by PFRA; the three prairie Irrigation Associations met together for the first time. The Westside Irrigation Project was outlined.

SIPA met with Minister Serby and Deputy Minister Nystein. SIPA participated in the National Water Supply Expansion Program scoping workshop and lobbied regarding power infrastructure. SIPA participated in the Saskatchewan Agrivision Corporation Inc.'s first "water" conference. SIPA developed an irrigation development questionnaire, met with Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Corporation and gained a position on the SWA advisory board.

2004 Dec. 6-7, *Swift Current*. Deputy Premier Clay Serby addressed the conference. Saskatchewan Agrivision Corp Inc. presented A 50-Year Water Plan for Saskatchewan. The request by Montana, to open up the 1921 agreement regarding the St. Mary's and Milk River systems to the International Joint Commission was explained by SWA and AIPA. An update on CSWSEP was provided by PFRA and SAF.

SIPA held strategic planning sessions, and reviewed amendments to *The Irrigation Act, 1996*. SIPA participated in SWA's advisory committee and participated in the Canadian Committee on Irrigation and Drainage workshop. SIPA participated in workshops regarding the 50 Year Plan for Water, made a submission to IJC and prepared CSWSEP applications.

2005 Dec. 5-6, *Swift Current*. Bearpit session: Water Conservation and Water Development – can we have our cake and eat it?

SIPA instigated Irrigation Alley at the Crop Production Show. SIPA met with Agriculture and Food Minister Mark Wartman and hosted a barbeque for him. SIPA responded to SWA's Water Conservation Plan and participated in Saskatchewan's Green Strategy water workshop. SIPA worked on website re-design and promotional materials.

SIPA has been representing irrigators for 10 years, and would like to thank all those who have dedicated their time and energy to successfully promoting Saskatchewan's irrigation industry. Irrigation makes Saskatchewan grow.

For more information, call SIPA secretary/ treasurer Sandra Bathgate at 796-4420.

10th Annual SIPA ICDC Irrigation Conference

December 5 and 6, 2005 – Days Inn, Swift Current

Registration: \$35 full conference, \$20 for one day.

Day 1: Monday, December 5

- 4:00 p.m. Display set-up
- 5:00 p.m. Conference Registration
- 6:00 p.m. **Banquet**
Session Chair: Roger Pederson, SIPA
Banquet speaker: The Honourable Mark Wartman, Minister of
Agriculture and Food
- 7:30 p.m. Session Chair: Kevin Hursh
**Water Conservation and Water Development: can we have our
cake and eat it in Saskatchewan?**
- Water Conservation Initiatives – SWA
 - Water Development Initiatives – Dr. Graham Parsons
 - National perspective on irrigation development in Saskatchewan – PFRA
 - Alberta's Water Pressure: Saskatchewan's crystal ball? – Dave Hill,
Alberta Irrigation Projects Association (AIPA)
 - Questions and discussion period
- 9:00 p.m. Cash bar and networking



Day 2: Tuesday, December 6

- 8:00 a.m. Breakfast
- 9:00 a.m. **ICDC Annual Meeting**
- 10:00 a.m. Coffee
- 10:30 a.m. Session Chair: Ron Tittle
**St. Mary and Milk River systems: International Joint Commission
Public Consultation – Update**
Dave Hill, Executive Director, AIPA
- 11:30 p.m. **Tenth Anniversary of SIPA and ICDC: 1996 to 2005 – and on to 2015**
- 12:00 p.m. Lunch
- 1:00 p.m. **SIPA Annual Meeting**
- SIPA business items
 - Timothy crop insurance
 - Canada Saskatchewan Water Supply Expansion Program update
 - Education, public awareness campaign (video, display, website)
- 3:30 p.m. Have a safe trip home, and thanks for supporting your irrigation industry!

For more information and to register for the 10th Annual SIPA ICDC Irrigation Conference, call Sandra Bathgate at (306) 796-4420.



What kind of hay quality do I need?

By Korvin Olfert – ICDC Agrologist, Swift Current, Jim Graham – SAF Livestock Development Specialist, Swift Current, and Bill Kowalenko – SAF Livestock Development Specialist, Outlook



Hauling bales

Quality hay depends on the type of livestock you are planning to feed. A low quality hay, in the range of eight per cent Crude Protein (CP) and 55 per cent Total Digestible Nutrients (TDN), would provide adequate maintenance for a mature cow or bull. At maintenance level, they only require about eight per cent CP and 55 per cent TDN on a dry matter basis. This should maintain them in moderate weather. Generally, most hays have this level of quality. Only very weathered or very mature grass hay may need supplementation in the mid-gestation stage.

A pregnant, mature cow in her third trimester of gestation requires slightly higher quality. As the nutrient requirements of the growing fetus increase, so do the requirements of the cow. If you calve very early (Feb./Mar.) this will also probably correspond to the coldest weather. The weather plays a larger role in nutrient requirements than the growing fetus does. In moderate weather, you may need to increase the ration to 60 per cent TDN and 10 per cent CP. In

extreme weather, you probably can't get enough energy for maintenance with lower quality hay. The cows will lose body condition. In general use the poor quality hay first and save the better quality hay for later in the winter. Cows have an ability to adapt to cold conditions, approaching -15°C, provided the change is gradual without a need for supplemental energy. If the temperature then suddenly drops to -30°C, the cow will require supplemental energy to offset her body heat loss that can be provided with one to two kg of barley, in addition to the hay she is consuming. A good manager will anticipate this kind of temperature drop two to three days in advance and will usually start feeding the supplemental barley then, through the -30°C time period, then



Hay quality is measured on ICDC forage plots

withdraw it when the temperatures moderate.

After parturition, when the cow starts lactating, the energy requirements suddenly spike. With a calf beside her, a cow will require a ration of about 12 per cent CP and 65 per cent TDN. As the calf becomes more independent, the nutrient requirements of the calf and the cow separate drastically. The cow returns to a maintenance diet (CP eight per cent, TDN 55), while the growing

continued on page 13

calf will require a much richer diet (CP 15 per cent, TDN 75 per cent). A young vegetative growing grass will come close to providing the requirements of the calf, but will be more than what the cow needs.

Backgrounding a steer over the winter, the CP requirements drop from about 14 per cent to about 12 per cent as the steer grows. Most grass hays or poor quality alfalfa hay will be able to supply that level of protein. By restricting the TDN to 65 per cent, you will be holding them back; 70 per cent would be better. Even very young, high quality alfalfa hay would not be able



Hauling bales

to supply those energy requirements, so you will need to supplement the hay with some grain.

Usually, cattle eat about 2.5 per cent of their body weight per day on a dry matter basis. A growing steer can bump this up to three per cent. This means a 1,000 lb. cow (small) will eat 25 lb. of dry matter. If your hay is at 15 per cent moisture, she will eat about 29 lb. If your small square bale weighs 60 lb., it will work out to about a bale for every two cows. If your cows weigh 1,400 lb., she'll eat about 35 lb. dry matter, or 40 lb. of hay

at 15 per cent moisture, so you'll need to add more feed accordingly.

The highest quality hays would be reserved for those high production animals like dairy cows. Here, you are looking at getting as much energy as possible into the cow while maintaining the rumen function. A young, high quality alfalfa (CP 27 per cent, TDN 68 per cent) will save supplementing with more expensive protein supplements and provide a rumen friendly source of energy. Three cut alfalfa hays over a Relative Feed Value (RFV) of 150 can fetch over \$100/ton even in years with abundant hay.

The kind of quality hay you require really depends on the type of animal you are feeding. For a cow/calf operation, a good grass, hay or mature alfalfa hay will provide what you need. Irrigated alfalfa, cut at 10 per cent bloom in late June or early July, will usually provide this quality. However, if you don't require high quality hay, there might be an opportunity to produce and sell the high quality and purchase what you need, pocketing the difference. Cutting irrigated alfalfa in mid-June, late July and after the first hard frost for three cuts should give you a RFV of over 150 with a similar yield to two cuts. You will, however, be shortening the life of your alfalfa stand to four to five years.

To determine the forage's quality, you'll need to have it analyzed at an accredited feed testing laboratory followed by a consultation with a nutritionist or a livestock agrologist to determine whether the forage meets the animal's requirements.

For more information on hay quality and cattle feeding, call ICDC Agrologist Korvin Olfert at (306) 778-5041.

White Mold Survey in Dry Beans

Lana Shaw, PAg
ICDC Agrologist, Outlook



White mold is the most serious disease problem for dry beans in Canada and the U.S. It is a yield robber, and is a serious issue lately for irrigated dry bean production in Saskatchewan. ICDC Agrologist Lana Shaw has been conducting a white mold survey on beans to put a number on the severity and find out what agronomic practices are reducing or increasing risk of disease development.

The survey was done on 29 fields in the Outlook and Riverhurst areas. All fields were irrigated. Disease levels have generally been low, with only limited spread from plant to plant in patches. Some fields have negligible mold levels, and some fields will suffer some yield loss (perhaps 200 to 300 lb./ac.) as a result of mold damage.

Early results indicate a reduction in white mold severity (Disease Severity Index) when using newer upright varieties of pinto bean and Great Northern bean. Winchester had less disease this season than Othello in fields where they were grown side-by-side. In the two fields of AC Polaris grown beside US1140 (the older variety), AC Polaris tended to have less white mold. The differences in disease levels in these fields were generally easy to see by the time the fields were nearing maturity. Fungicide application varied, ranging from no application on some Winchester fields to two applications on a number of fields. A single application was also common.

The Disease Severity Index rating system consisted of giving 60 individual plants a rating of zero to four for white mold development. The field rating is simply an average of all 60 plants, changed to an index of zero to 100 instead of zero to four. Disease incidence is also calculated by determining the number and then percentage of plants with some level of disease development.

Dry bean yields this year have tended to be lower than average – no doubt due to cool, wet conditions. Prices at the moment are low, contrary to expectations following the very poor Manitoba crop.

For more information on bean disease management, call ICDC Agrologist Lana Shaw at (306) 867-5512.

Happy Birthday ICDC!



10th birthday. Their support as partners and colleagues in the management and operation

On behalf of the Canada-Saskatchewan Irrigation Diversification Centre, it gives me pleasure to wish ICDC a happy

of the Centre is highly valued and most appreciated. It has allowed us to better serve our irrigation clientele. There is strength in working together and we look forward to a continued and strong working relationship. Once again, best wishes!

Laurie Tollefson, A/Manager, Irrigation and Diversification, PFRA, AAFC



Agricultural Policy Framework – Renewal Program

The information revolution is driving change throughout our agricultural industry. This shift affects all producers, large and small. While farm operations are diverse and the nature of the challenges may vary, the capacity to succeed depends on more than just the scale of the farm operation. As agriculture becomes more knowledge-intensive, business management becomes more complex and even more critical for success. To keep pace with change in this knowledge intensive

industry and to capture the opportunities being presented by these changes, farmers are increasingly engaging in continuous learning.

Renewal programs can assist you to:

- Enhance your farm profitability through better planning and using beneficial business practices;
- Better analyze and plan the addition of a new agricultural enterprise or a new rural business; and
- Increase your family income through obtaining off-farm employment.

Renewal programs will improve your access to business management and consulting services, skills development and training and the information needed to be successful. For a package containing information on the programs available on “Renewal,” please contact a Saskatchewan Agriculture and Food Business Planning Specialist in your area.

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|-----------------------|----------------------|
| • Yorkton | 786-1507 |
| • Prince Albert | 953-2774 |
| • North Battleford | 446-7479 |
| • Weyburn | 848-2393 |
| • Saskatoon | 933-6150 |
| • Regina | 787-4051 |
| • Program Coordinator | 933-6016 or 933-6593 |

Ethanol: Nature's Liquid Gold

Ethanol is a high-octane fuel that not only improves vehicle performance, but also reduces emissions, resulting in better air quality.

“The ethanol industry is working in tandem with the agricultural industry to add value to our markets, create jobs and support our rural economy,” says the Saskatchewan Ethanol Development Council. SEDC was created to promote and co-ordinate the efforts of all members in the development of a strong, vibrant, profitable and sustainable ethanol industry in Saskatchewan. SEDC also works to make Saskatchewan the largest and most efficient producer of ethanol in Canada.

After 2006, Husky Energy at Lloydminster will produce 130 million litres of ethanol annually. This is only possible when farmers deliver 350,000 tonnes (almost 13,000,000 bushels or 45 Super B trailers/day or 2,000 quarter sections of land) of wheat (mostly CPS red and white) annually. Also, livestock feeders must add value to 134,000 tonnes of high protein distillers dried grain with solubles (DDGS) and create uses for new pelleted feed products. New jobs will also be created throughout the industry.

Learn more about Husky at http://www.huskyenergy.ca/products/downloads/Lloyd_Ethanol.pdf.

Learn more about ethanol at <http://www.saskethanol.com>.

New look!

- www.irrigationsaskatchewan.com
- SIPA and ICDC's farmer-friendly gateway to irrigation information.
- New feature: "Classifieds" free for a year.

Irrigation contacts in Saskatchewan

Websites

ICDC/SIPA www.irrigationsaskatchewan.com
SAF [www.agr.gov.sk.ca go to Crops/Irrigation](http://www.agr.gov.sk.ca/go/to/Crops/Irrigation)
CSIDC www.agr.gc.ca/pfra/csfdc/csfdc.htm

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